"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, rising temperature to-day and to-morrow; moderate winds.

VOL. LIX...NO. 19,014. NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1910.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT, In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. { Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

TO PROBE THE ALLDS SCANDAL TO THE END

This Agreed Upon at Conferences Here with the President and Gov. Hughes.

TO PUSH HUGHES POLICIES

The Hope Is That Then the People Will See Republican Desire Is for Real Reform—Harmony All Around.

President Taft, who came here on Saturday to attend the Republican Club dinner and to discuss the local situation with the county and State Republican leaders, returned to Washington yesterday afternoon. Gov. Hughes, who came down from Albany for the same purpose, also went back, and the turmoil in the political waters which the presence of the two had stirred up somewhat subsided. Before they left the city definite policies looking toward the establishment of harmony and the strengthening of the Republican Party in the State were agreed upon.

President Taft, at the home of his brother, Henry W. Taft, at 36 West Forty-eighth Street, denied himself yesterday to all callers except Lloyd C. Griscom, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, and Otto T. Bannard. The President talked politics with them until the last moment, which fact was taken to mean that he was more deeply concerned over the situation of the party in the State than had been generally admitted.

Mr. Bannard called at the Taft home about 11 A. M. After remaining there a few minutes he and the President and Mrs. Taft went for an automobile ride. They stopped at 130 West Fifty-seventh Street, where Miss Lois Swan, an artist friend of Mr. Bannard, has a studio. The President gave her an hour's sitting for a portrait which was begun last year. While the President was having his portrait painted Mr. Bannard and Mrs. Taft rode about Central Park. When the sitting was over the party returned to the Taft home, where Mr. Griscom, who had called in the meantime, was waiting. The three remained in conference until it was almost time for Mr. Taft to go to Jersey City. When they departed neither Mr. Bannard nor Mr. Griscom would discuss what the conference was about, except to say that the call had been merely a social one.

President Back to Washington.

The President, accompanied by Mrs. Taft and his Aide de Camp, Major Archibald Butts, and several Secret Service men went to Jersey City via the Twenty-third Street ferry and took the Congressional Limited over the Pennsylvania to Washington.

While the President remained at the home of his brother many visitors called, but all except Mr. Bannard and Mr. Griscom were turned away with the excuse that the President was too busy to see them.

Although Mr. Griscom would not admit it, it was stated that President Taft asked for all the particulars regarding a conference which several of the party leaders had in the morning with Governor Hughes at the Hotel Astor. Besides the Governor, those who took part in this conference were Mr. Griscom, ex-Senator Martin Saxe, William N. Chadbourne, and Bronson Winthrop. The three latter are members of the committee appointed by the Republican County Committee to discuss ways and means to carry out the so-called Hughes policies. Mr. Griscom is an ex-officio member of the committee. It was the first meeting of the committee since its formation, but there will be other meetings in the near future.

Pledges Given to Hughes.

There was considerable reticence among all concerned regarding what went on at this meeting. The members called upon the Governor at 11 o'clock and remained in conference with him nearly two hours. It was learned, however, that ex-Senator Saxe, as spokesman for the committee, told the Governor that it was the opinion of all the leaders that he was the Moses who would lead the party out of the predicament in which the Allds scandal has placed it and insure success at the Fall election.

The Governor was told that if he would not act as State standard bearer he would have to take charge of the campaign and give it the full weight of his confidence and approval. The policy of action agreed upon, to offset the Allds disclosures, was that the so-called Hughes policies were to be pushed as strenuously as possible, so that the public would be convinced that the Republican Party was in favor of reform all along the line.

These policies, which will be harped upon from now until election, include the Governor's pet scheme of direct nominations, the extension of the power of the Public Service Commission to include the telephone and telegraph companies, the conservation of the State water power, the restriction of forest lands, and the advocacy of the State park project. With these reforms made popular issues, it is planned that no matter what the present Senate investigation may turn up, they will more than offset the disclosures.

The Governor, it is said, was told that there would be entire harmony in all branches of the organization and that President Taft would lend the State organization his active indorsement. The Governor, it is said, told the committee that he pinned his faith to the efficacy of the direct nominations bill, which will be introduced this week, and which the Governor now expects will be passed without trouble.

No Hushing Up to be Tolerated.

Everybody concerned in yesterday's conferences united to deny that the Allds trial had been the main topic of conversation at the conference between President Taft, Mr. Bannard, and Mr. Griscome early in the day or at the committee conference at the Astor. It was stated, however, by one who professed to know the real inside of the situation that Gov. Hughes had insisted that in this matter the party was facing a crisis and that something out of the ordinary would have to be done to clear the party's skirts.

Gov. Hughes, it is said, and in this he was backed up by President Taft, insisted that there must be no hushing up of the Albany disclosures, but that the party must take the stand and that a full

Continued on Page 2.

GIRL DEAD, ESCORT GONE.

Blow Killed Her, Body Washed Ashore —Vanished from Atlantic City Pier.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, Feb. 13.—The body of Jane Adams, who has been missing since Friday evening of last week, when she left her home with her sister and a young man, was washed ashore near Ventnor to-day. The body was frozen. County Physician Souder found evidence of a heavy blow over the left eye. The blow had caused a hemorrhage of the brain.

The night that Miss Adams disappeared she went to the boardwalk with her sister and Arbis Siler. They went on the million-dollar pier, where a few minutes later they were joined by Siler's brother, William. The younger Adams girl and her escort say William Siler persuaded Miss Jane Adams to leave them and accompany him. She told them as they started away that they were going to walk out on the pier for a little way. The young girl and boy went into the dance hall on the pier, and that is the last time they saw Miss Jane Adams.

When they arrived at the Adams house, in North Missouri Avenue, they found the other girl had not come home. The mother of the girl was worried, and went over to the home of William Siler. He was there, and appeared nervous and excited, but said he did not know anything about the missing girl. She went home, but about an hour later went back to question William Siler again. The door was shut in her face, and she received no information. She worried and stayed up all that night, and early the next morning sent her little son to see Siler, but they locked the door and would not let the boy in.

Mr. and Mrs. Adams then went to the police station, where they swore out a warrant for Siler's arrest. Siler heard of it in some way and left the city and has not been heard of since.

TWO MISSING IN A LAUNCH.

Atlantic City Youths Who Went After Cod on Thursday Thought Lost.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 13.—John Driscoll and William Andrews, each about 20 years old, left the Inlet on Thursday afternoon to go cod fishing in an open launch. They have not been seen nor heard of since, and it is feared they were caught in the northeast storm of Thursday and Friday and lost.

The young men borrowed an open launch twenty-three feet long equipped with a six and a half horse power engine, belonging to Capt. Samuel Gale, without the owner's consent. They had used it a fortnight ago, but had been forbidden to take it again. The young men were spoken by Capt. Adams of the fishing smack Chalfonte, who was coming in as they passed out the Inlet channel.

Several boats went out from the Inlet to-day to try to locate the young men and the boat, but although search was made all day long up and down the coast, nothing whatever was discovered of the missing launch and its occupants.

The parents of the young men are greatly worried, and fear they have been lost. Others, however, are hopeful that they may have been picked up by a passing steamer during the storm.

CRAZED BY SEA SICKNESS.

Young Russian Jumps Overboard from Austrian Liner in Mid-Ocean.

The Austro-American liner Martha Washington, from Mediterranean ports, reached her pier at the Bush Docks at the foot of Fiftieth Street, Brooklyn, late Saturday night, minus one of her steerage passengers. Alexander Senzenko, a young Russian, jumped overboard in mid-ocean, apparently crazed, say Capt. Carlo Gerolimich and the ship's surgeon, by a continued spell of sea sickness.

The man's condition was noticed on Feb. 9, and he was sent to the sick bay. At 4:15 o'clock the next morning loud cries for help from the deck aroused most of the 1,316 passengers and all the officers. They rushed on deck in time to see the end of a struggle between Senzenko and James Del Pedesco, a hospital steward. Senzenko managed to knock Del Pedesco down and then jumped overboard.

The steamer was stopped and buoys equipped with chemical lighting apparatus were thrown into the sea. They revealed Senzenko struggling in the waves and a boat was lowered for him. It capsized as it touched the water and a larger boat was lowered, manned by Second Officer Bocuzzi and a crew of eight men. With the floating lights to show the way the boat was pulled close to Senzenko, but as the men were reaching for him to draw him aboard he sank for the last time.

Capt. Gerolimich said that Senzenko's sickness was the worst attack of the malady that he had ever seen.

ASQUITH'S PLANS UNKNOWN.

Surmised, However, That Veto Bill Will Precede Budget Repassage.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Rumor is busy with the Prime Minister's visit to the King at Brighton on Saturday, but Mr. Asquith immediately went into the country for the week-end, and neither the names of the new Ministers nor anything authentic regarding the Government's policy has been allowed to become known.

It is believed that a final decision will be reached when the Premier communicates the King's views to the Cabinet Council to-morrow. It is said, however, that at the last moment Mr. Asquith yielded to the Extremists and the Redmondites, and, on the ground that a discussion of the address and the budget would postpone the question of the veto power of the House of Lords until after Easter, has consented to introduce the veto bill before the budget, even though this course endangers the budget and may bring about another general election in a few months.

A significant statement was made last night by one of the Liberal whips, J. M. F. Fuller, who, in a speech at Trowbridge, admitted that within the last three days difficulties had arisen which made it quite possible that the House of Commons would reject the budget. It was not known what attitude the Nationalists might assume, he said, and it was quite possible that they might have to fight another general election within a few months on an issue of supreme importance to the democracy of the country.

According to the latest reports Winston Churchill will succeed Mr. Gladstone at the Home Office, Augustine Birrell and John Burns retaining their present posts as Chief Secretary for Ireland and President of the local Government Board respectively.

TWO WEEKS IN FLORIDA.
Pennsylvania R. R. Tour leaves New York [illegible] Special Pullman train. [illegible] 263 5th Av., N. Y. C.

CARNEGIE INDORSES GAYNOR'S TAX PLAN

Writes the Mayor Congratulating Him on Urging Abolition of Personalty Assessments.

IN HIS OWN SIMPLE SPELLING

Let Real Estate Be "Taxt Hevier" and the Tax Be "Abolisht"—It Breeds Suspicion of "Welthy" Citizens.

Andrew Carnegie has written to Mayor Gaynor congratulating him on his stand in favor of the abolishment of the present system of personal taxation in this city. He characterizes the practice as "one of the greatest sources of discredit to our city," and urges upon the Mayor the need for immediate action to bring about legislation to do away with the system. Mr. Carnegie's letter is written in the simplified spelling he enthusiastically adopted some years ago. Here it is:

"New York, Feb. 10, 1910.

"Dear Mr. Mayor:

"As a contributor to the Personal Tax, I venture to thank you for calling attention to its folly and injustice. An examination of the list of those who pay reveals the fact that these are comparatively few and upon surprisingly small amounts. The absence of many names of rich citizens is equally surprising, but these are not the greatest evils of the tax.

"Every year communications appear in the press denouncing rich citizens for defrauding the city by paying only upon a mere fraction of their personal property. Few understand that the law only requires individuals to pay upon what they are assest, and still fewer know that if the tax were levied upon the whole personal property of millionaires, they would be compeld to acquire residence outside the city and thus lawfully escape paying anything, as many already do. There are several other lawful modes of escape, but none that seems to me satisfactory. Strictly legal means are sometimes not strictly right.

"Speakers in New York every now and then hold me up for reprobation before audiences because I only pay upon $5,000,000 of personal property, seemingly ignorant of the fact that this is all the law requires. It is the assessment made by the commission.

"In your speech last evening at the unveiling of the Jesup Statue you very properly rebuked the slanderers of our city, who seem to exult in defaming her, but I am disposed to believe that no charge made against our acknowledge or imaginary evils tells so banefully upon her reputation, both at home and abroad, as the charges made yearly that even some of her best-known citizens evade city taxation. I have had to explain the matter in Europe by giving my personal experience, and several times I have intimated to my legal adviser here that I might have seriously to consider fixing my residence elsewhere, (as many do, tho still residing here,) not to escape taxes, but to dispel the general impression that I was not obeying, but evading, the personal tax law by paying upon only a small part of my fortune; but his reply has always been, 'Believe me, intelligent people understand perfectly you best serve New York by giving her yearly about $85,000 personal tax, instead of nothing,' and advised against a change.

"But it is important that the masses understand what millionaires do. We must justify our existence.

"I earnestly hope, Mr. Mayor, you will not postpone action until next year, as proposed. You have put your finger upon one of the greatest sources of discredit to our city, and the sooner it is removed the better. By all means let our city real estate be taxt hevier, or the needed sum raised otherwise, and the personal tax be abolisht as incapable of just assessment or collection and the inevitable source of grave suspicion of many of our welthy citizens, even of such as obey the law, keep title of all their personal property, hold city residence, and pay the personal tax assest without murmur.

"As for the masses, they cannot be expected to understand or to remember the difference between a tax covering only what is assest and one which requires a statement of what a man owns; nor should they be required to understand so foolish and pernicious a tax as the former. It should not exist.

"With renewed thanks, and wishing you a public career which ends as well as it has begun,

"Always very truly yours,

"ANDREW CARNEGIE."

"P. S.—I cull the following from this morning's press, which proves that it can be relied on to rise above party when the city's interests are involved. Surely no Mayor ever obtained more cordial support than here accorded in an effort to abolish an unjust and unenforceable law which discredits the city."

The Sun: "The present system is wholly indefensible."

The World: "The system is wrong from beginning to end. It is grossly unequal in its application. It leads to wholesale perjury."

The Times: "For more than three decades the principles of that New York Tax Commissioner, David A. Wells, have been accepted and advocated by the soundest writers. The Mayor's letter to Mr. Purdy indicates that his Honor has given enlightened study to the subject. It is time that the farce of the personal tax was ended."

The Tribune: "The Mayor has gone about it in the proper way to show the desirability of abolishing personal taxes. They contribute a mere driblet to the stream of municipal revenue. The administration of the tax on personalty is grotesque, as the Mayor says. It has been tested for many years, and its results have been everywhere unsatisfactory. The bulk of personal property escapes taxation. In its application the tax is grossly unjust."

The Mayor sent the following letter to Mr. Carnegie in reply:

"Office of the Mayor,
"Feb. 11, 1910.

"Dear Mr. Carnegie: Your letter is one of the many coming to me about the matter of abolishing the general personal tax. They are all in favor of doing it. But yours is the only one expressed in the new simplified spelling. I feel 'compeld' to compliment you in that respect. But what about the fate of Roosevelt when he tried it, or rather tried to make other people try it, yea or nay? I note your expression of earnest hope that I do not postpone applying to the Legislature until next year. Of course, I have no wish to advocate anything contrary to the intelligent will of the community. If it calls for the repeal law now I shall have it prepared and sent to Albany. Or maybe a law giving us local option in the matter would be more prudent. I note the newspaper editorial approvals which you quote. It is a great thing to have intelligent, able, and fair newspapers, which most of ours are. The less said about the other few the better. Sincerely yours,

"W. J. GAYNOR.

"Andrew Carnegie, Esq."

LAND FRAUD JURY STILL OUT.

Long Delay in Settling the Fate of Binger Hermann.

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 13.—The jury in the case of Binger Hermann, charged with conspiracy to defraud the Government in connection with the Blue Mountain forest reserve in this State, which retired yesterday noon, to-night still was unable to reach a verdict.

The jurors made only one appearance in court to-day. At 10 o'clock this morning they asked to have read to them again the instructions of the court as to what constituted reasonable doubt and conspiracy.

In order not to miss the many notable features in next Sunday's Times it is important to place orders with news dealers to-day.

$100 A PLATE DINNER FOR FELIX ISMAN

Holland House Transformed for Feast in Real Estate and Theatrical Men's Honor.

HALL A BOWER OF FLOWERS

Consul the Monkey One of the Features of the Entertainment Which Followed the Dinner.

An elaborate dinner was given to Felix Isman last night at the Holland House by fifty of his friends in this city, among whom were several theatrical managers.

In point of service and decoration the dinner was said to be one of the most costly of recent years in this city, and the entertainment afforded the guests was varied and amusing, including an exhibition by Consul, the chimpanzee.

Even the elevators at the Holland House were decorated for the occasion with long ropes of smilax intertwined with festoons of pink silk ribbons. The greatest secrecy was maintained by those in charge of the dinner, and the fifty guests were all hurried into the elevators, which shot up to the gilt room, before they could tell of the wonders in store for them.

The dining room was fairly smothered with palms, smilax, roses, and violets, the roses hanging in great clusters from the walls and ceilings. The tables were covered with orchids and rare flowers. A conservative estimate for the decorations alone was some $5,000.

Speeches complimentary to Mr. Isman were delivered and a loving cup of solid silver, with handsome bas-relief decorations, was presented to him. Then the entertainment began upon a miniature stage, erected at one end of the gilt room. There were impersonations, monologues, a boxing bout, followed by Consul. The dinner, it is understood, cost $100 a plate.

When a request was made for a list of those attending the dinner it was asserted that the dinner was a private affair, and the names of the guests were not to be given out. Several wealthy real estate dealers came over from Philadelphia for the event.

Among the guests were Martin Beck of the Orpheum vaudeville circuit; William Morris, the vaudeville manager; Lee Shubert, Fire Commissioner Rhinelander Waldo, Timothy Woodruff, Police Inspector George McClusky, John F. Jordan, John Considine, and Max Steurer. Mr. Woodruff made a speech and Max Steurer also spoke, complimenting Mr. Isman. A telegram of regret was received from the Mayor of Philadelphia, who had been invited but who was unable to be present.

BLUE LAWS IN ASBURY PARK.

No Sunday Papers, No Sunday Shaves —Town Quiet as the Grave.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Feb. 13.—Mayor T. Frank Appleby enforced the old Sunday Blue Laws this afternoon and to-night, and there was not a cigar store, drug store, or any of the many Italian fruit stores open for business. All the stores were allowed to do business this morning, but when the city fire bells rang the noon hour every shop closed and pulled down its curtains. This afternoon printed placards were put in the windows bearing this inscription: "Closed during the silly season." The cards bear as ornaments a stern looking policeman and, in an upper corner, a couple of sweethearts with the inscription: "What are the wild waves saying?"

And its all on account of politics, people say, though why nobody knows, and the Mayor won't tell. Notices that they must close their shops at noon to-day and stay closed for the rest of the day were served on druggists, the proprietors of fruit stores, and restaurant men who sell cigars and tobacco. The druggists were allowed to stay open for the sale of drugs only, but the pharmacists got together this morning and determined that such restriction was unjust, and they announced they would not open at all.

The Mayor seems particularly opposed to a Sunday cigar; that is, a Sunday cigar purchased after noon. His instructions to the police were to close all cigar stores, prevent the sale of tobacco and cigars in restaurants after noon, close all the fruit stores after 12 o'clock, and prevent the sale of anything but drugs at the pharmacies.

Similar orders were given a week ago, but Thomas J. Winckler, President of the Common Council, told the proprietors the Mayor could not enforce half a law and to keep open. And they did. This angered the Mayor, and he gave orders to the police again yesterday to enforce the closing order. No arrests were made last Sunday.

When the orders went out again yesterday business men decided to let the Mayor have his way and see how his people like it. With the Post Office and stores closed, there is no place in town in the afternoon or evening to purchase stamps and souvenir post cards.

BROKER HAS SON ARRESTED.

Augustus Macrea Says Donald, 20, Is Incorrigible—Boy Blames Father.

Augustus Macrea, a broker at 115 Broadway, who lives in the Hotel Gregory, had his twenty-year-old son Duncan in Night Court early yesterday morning on the charge that the lad was incorrigible. The father said the boy lodged with Mrs. Clark Whitford at 265 West Eighty-first Street, and declined to leave there to live with him or in the Young Men's Christian Association, although his earnings of $7 a week in the American Tobacco Company were so insufficient for his needs that the father had to contribute $15 a week for his board.

"I don't get along with my father and his wife," Duncan told Magistrate O'Connor. "Home has never meant anything to me since my mother died. My father's home is no place for me. Why, the last time he married, which was his fifth matrimonial venture, he had not been divorced from his former wife a year."

Macrea listened impatiently, and then broke in that his son was a sneak and had been expelled from a military academy to which he had sent him. The boy protested, and asked the Magistrate to postpone decision until he could send for his father's sister, Miss Lena Macrea of 1929 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, who was his guardian. Macrea could not explain satisfactorily to the Magistrate why a guardian should have been appointed for his son while the father was living, and adjourned the case until to-day.

SOCIALISTS SABRED BY GERMAN POLICE

Rioting Follows Mass Meetings to Protest Against New Suffrage Bill.

MANY SEVERELY INJURED

Numerous Arrests Made in Several Cities—Meetings Held Throughout Prussia, Mostly Peaceful.

BERLIN, Feb. 13.—Demonstrations by Socialists after mass meetings held today to protest against the suffrage bill resulted in serious affrays between the demonstrators and the police at many places. In Berlin several policemen were severely wounded by stones thrown by rioters, and scores of Socialist supporters received serious injuries from the sabres of the police.

Reports from places outside of Berlin give a number of casualties. The worst affair of the kind occurred at Neumunster, in Holstein, where a workingman was mortally wounded by a knife thrust through the lungs; another's hand was cut off, and a third lost an ear.

At Halle a great crowd gathered in the square before the theatre. The manifestants numbered several thousand, and shouted "Down with the Junkers!" "Away with Bethmann-Hollweg!" groups of them singing the Workingmen's Marseillaise.

The police summoned military assistance and a company of infantry soon arrived at double quick. The crowd, however, had meanwhile dispersed before the police with drawn sabres. Many persons were wounded and about forty of them were treated at the University Hospital. There were many arrests. According to the official report the crowd first attacked the police with stones, but eye witnesses deny this.

At Frankfort-on-the-Main crowds tried to form processions and march to the centre of the city. The police were stationed at various points and refused to allow the paraders to proceed. Fifty arrests were made, the prisoners including the Socialist editor Wendel, who, while passing the Bismarck monument, shouted "Hurrah for universal secret suffrage!"

At Königsberg, where the Socialists returned in a body from the suburban meetings, the police, in attempting to divert the crowds into the side streets,

At Duisburg, on the Rhine, the Socialists, in a series of street demonstrations after the meetings, came into collision with the police. The latter used their sabres and several of the manifestants were cut and bruised. At Cologne huge crowds assembled in Cathedral Square, intending to march in order to the meeting places in the suburbs, but strong cordons of police held the chief thoroughfares and forced the crowds to take the side streets.

The meetings were so largely attended that the authorities closed the halls after they were filled, in order to prevent overcrowding. The speakers urged the Socialists not to offer resistance to the police. Sharply worded resolutions of protest were adopted.

In the suburbs of Berlin about forty meetings were held in crowded halls. The majority of them were peaceably conducted, but in Rixdorf, a southern suburb, the population of which numbers close to 100,000, an immense crowd gathered in the public square and listened to speeches by several of the leaders. A Police Lieutenant called on the people to disperse, but they refused to obey. The police thereupon tried to break up the meeting, and some of the crowd responded with a shower of stones, slightly wounding the Lieutenant and a policeman.

After the meeting large processions paraded through the principal suburban streets, singing the Workingmen's Marseillaise. Some of them tried to reach the central sections about the Schloss-Platz, but the police held all the approaches, and dispersed the crowd without serious difficulty.

Later in the afternoon the police ordered a crowd composed largely of half-grown youths at the Kronprinzessin Bridge to disperse, but were greeted with shouts of "bloodhounds," and a shower of stones. An officer ordered the men to charge with drawn arms, and several of the rioters were wounded. At Essen also several Socialists and their supporters received cuts from the sabres of the police, but no one was dangerously injured.

ICE FLOE SAVES THE BABY.

While Father Who Fell with Her Into the River Was Drowned.

Benkhardt Hewkenard, Captain of a barge of the Jay Street Terminal Company, was drowned in the East River under several heavy cakes of ice off the foot of Market Street last night.

Capt. Hewkenard, with his wife and baby, went to visit friends in New York last night. They returned at about 11:30 o'clock last night to the barge. The Captain assisted his wife to climb a ladder from the dock to the roof of the barge and then, with the baby in his arms, began to ascend the ladder, while his wife waited on the top of the barge which formed the roof of their living quarters.

Hewkenard had half ascended the ladder when he slipped on the ice coating the rungs of the ladder and fell from the barge into the river. His body disappeared from the view of his wife, while the baby fell on a heavy cake of ice, unconscious.

The Captain's wife screamed and attracted the attention of Capt. Peter Johnson of the lighter Katie, moored at the same pier.

Johnson seized a boat hook and, leaning far out over the pier, managed to catch the clothing of the baby. He drew the child ashore.

Other men joined Johnson, and an unsuccessful effort was made to recover Hewkenard's body. In the meantime Policeman O'Brien of the Madison Street Station called an ambulance from the Gouverneur Hospital, which took the baby, with a scalp wound, and the wife, who was hysterical, to the hospital.

Old Point Comfort Through Pullmans, Pennsylvania Railroad, beginning February 15. Through sleeping car leaves New York 9:25 P. M. daily, via Washington and Richmond. Returning, leaves Old Point Comfort 4:30 P. M. daily.—Adv.

PAULHAN ASCENDS 1,500 FEET.

30,000 Persons Watch His Two Flights at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 13.—Louis Paulhan concluded a series of aeroplane flights here this afternoon with two ascents in the presence of more than 30,000 spectators. In his first flight Paulhan remained in the air eighteen minutes, and in the second nine minutes. He attained a height of 1,500 feet.

Paulhan will leave New Orleans Tuesday for Houston, Texas, where he will give exhibitions for several days.

AERONAUT PICKS COMPANIONS

Two to Accompany Brucker in Attempt to Cross Atlantic.

MADRID, Feb. 13.—A special dispatch from Teneriffe says that in his attempt to cross the Atlantic in a dirigible balloon, Joseph Brucker, the aeronaut, will be accompanied by Col. Shack and A. Mesner.

The dirigible Orotavia will be used, and the aeronauts will strive to reach New York by way of Porto Rico and Cuba and up through the south.

PEER'S DAUGHTER ELOPES?

Lord Knollys, Who Is King Edward's Secretary, Denies Report.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—A dispatch from Palma, Island of Majorca, says that English detectives have arrested a man, charged with eloping with Miss Louvina Knollys, daughter of Lord Knollys, King Edward's private secretary. The detectives also found the girl, who is now in Palma with her brother.

The elopement is said to have taken place about ten days ago, and the couple were seen recently at Marseilles. They were supposed to be en route to America. The man is variously described as a coachman and as a British army officer.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Lord Knollys has categorically denied that his daughter, Miss Louvina Knollys, has eloped. He recently made the statement that she was still in London.

SCHUMANN-HEINK A RANCHER.

Singer Buys California Land and Will Teach Boys to Raise Oranges.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Feb. 13.—Mme. Schumann-Heink, the singer, purchased 500 acres of San Diego County land yesterday for $20,000. The property is in the El Cajon Valley, and includes fine lemon and orange ranches. It is known as Villa Caro Ranch. The property was bought from Col. E. D. Fletcher and W. B. Gross of this city.

The singer will build a home for her children. She does not intend to retire from the concert stage, but expects to spend as much of her time as she can spare superintending improvements on her newly acquired property, where she says she will teach boys to be ranchers.

NO TRACE OF THE NINA.

Belief Growing That Missing Naval Tug Has Gone to the Bottom.

BOSTON, Feb. 13.—No news of the missing Naval Tug Nina, which left Norfolk for the Charlestown Navy Yard last Sunday, came to-day to relieve the anxiety as to her fate. The belief is growing stronger hourly among the seafaring men here that the little vessel has gone to the bottom with her crew of thirty-two men.

All day the wireless operators at the Charlestown Navy Yard and at the Newport Naval Station kept in touch with the battleships, gunboats, and revenue cutters, seeking over the waters of the North Atlantic for the Nina, but the search yielded no sign of the whereabouts of the missing vessel.

APPENDIX SIX INCHES LONG.

Football Strain May Account for Former Yale Athlete's Condition.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 13.—A football strain is supposed to account for the fact that a veriform appendix six inches long was recently removed in an operation on George Goss, the former Yale football guard and hammer thrower. Medical authorities at Yale believe this to be the longest appendix which was ever found.

Goss received several football strains when he was at Yale, and one of special severity when he tried to break the Yale strength record. He is the son of a Waterbury manufacturer, and went recently to a sanitarium in Rochester, Minn., to have his appendix removed. The ordinary appendix is from 2 to 2½ inches in length. Goss was graduated from Yale in the class of 1903.

DIVORCE SUIT JUST A FAVOR.

Man, Divorced Once, Sues Again, That ex-Wife May Remarry.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Feb. 13.—The former wife of Robert F. Perkins, son of the late President Charles E. Perkins of the Burlington Railroad, has received a summons from the Sheriff's office, in a suit for divorce begun by Mr. Perkins in Middlesex County, Mass. Mrs. Perkins came here from Hot Springs, S. D., where she obtained a divorce last October. The Massachusetts courts do not recognize the decree, because her husband was not present when the case was heard.

"To please me," explains Mrs. Perkins, "my husband is obtaining a Massachusetts divorce." The report is that the attitude of the Massachusetts courts has delayed her marriage to Bronson Rumsey, the Cody, Wyo., cattleman, by refusing to recognize the decree. Their marriage, it is said, will take place as soon as the Massachusetts divorce is granted. Of three children two are with the father and one, 4 years old, is with the mother.

COLLEGE-BRED HENS PINK.

Some of Those Raised at Agricultural School Lay Red Eggs.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 13.—By the use of certain kinds of dyes white hens may be gradually changed to pink. Their eggs may be colored red, pink, or other hues provided the right dyes are found.

A series of experiments at the poultry department of the New York State College of Agriculture has proved that by feeding a white hen rhodameride dye during the molting season her feathers will gradually turn to pink, and that the whites of her eggs will also become pink. Other experiments with soudan dye have shown that the yolk of an egg may be made red or even that the whole egg may be changed to that color.

Fallieres to Fete Roosevelt.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—The Figaro announces that President Fallières will give a grand fête at the Elysée Palace on the occasion of ex-President Roosevelt's visit here.

DR. COOK REPORTED ON WAY TO CALLAO

Traveling with Wife on German Steamer Under the Name of Craig.

NOT THERE, SAYS BROTHER

Knows Where He Is, but Won't Tell—Osbon Slyly Hints Lost Explorer Is in Europe.

VALDIVIA, Chile, Feb. 13.—Dr. Frederick A. Cook, the explorer, and his wife arrived here on the German steamer Osiris, having taken a cabin at Montevideo. Dr. Cook traveled under the name of T. Craig. He and his wife sailed north to-day. He declined to be interviewed.

The foregoing agrees with the special cable dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES from Corral, Chile, published yesterday, saying that Dr. Cook was there, traveling under the name of Craig. Corral is the port town of Valdivia, and the dispatch to THE TIMES was put ashore there by a fellow-passenger, who had recognized Dr. Cook.

The steamer Osiris is from Hamburg Jan. 1 and from Antwerp Jan. 8, for Callao, Peru. Presumably she touched at Montevideo, where the Cooks are said to have boarded her, but her call there has not been reported.

Still insisting that he had knowledge as to the whereabouts of his brother, Dr. Frederick A. Cook, William L. Cook of 747 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, again refused last night to say where the long-missing explorer was. He repeated that he had heard from his brother as late as three weeks ago, but again declined to say where the message came from, merely reiterating that Dr. Cook was not in this country or in South America.

"Are you positive that he is not in Chile?" he was asked. "This second cablegram gives particulars as to his supposed arrival at Valdivia. It says that he arrived there on a German steamer from Montevideo, accompanied by his wife, and that he is traveling under the name of T. Craig."

Mr. Cook showed more interest when these details were given.

"Where in Chile is Valdivia?" he asked, and when informed he said: "Well, he is not there that I know of."

A friend of Dr. Cook, who, it is believed, should know something as to the whereabouts of the explorer if anybody here possesses any such information, said last night that no one in New York, not even any of the closest friends of Dr. or Mrs. Cook, could tell with anything like positiveness where the explorer was.

"A short time ago I heard that they were at Bridgetown, Barbadoes," said this person.

"By 'they' do you mean the doctor and his wife, that they were together?"

"Yes. Barbados, as you know, is on the route to South America. Some of the steamers which ply between New York and Montevideo, stop at Barbados. I have some knowledge as to the earlier movements of Dr. Cook after his disappearance, as some prefer to call it, but in giving it out I would break a confidence. All I will say is that I would not be surprised if he was in South America."

Capt. B. S. Osbon, one of Dr. Cook's earliest and stanchest advocates, said last night that he was certain the explorer was not in South America.

"He isn't anywhere near South America," went on Capt. Osbon. "I have been corresponding with him through a relative of his, and I know where he and his wife are. They haven't been within a thousand miles of South America.

"When he gets well he will come back. When he does he will have something to say that will make people sit up. No, I will not say where he is, but you can quote me as saying that I guess he is in Europe."

CONDEMNS VATICAN'S ACT.

Bishop Cranston of Methodist Church Discusses Fairbanks Incident.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The Roman Catholic Church was severely criticised to-day by Bishop R. Earl Cranston, who preached at Hamline Methodist Episcopal Church, in connection with the episode in Rome, in which ex-Vice President Fairbanks was informed that if he spoke in the Methodist Mission he would not be received by the Pope. The demonstrations of the congregation were such that on a number of occasions he had to lift his hand to command order. Applause greeted his remarks about "explanations and apologies" that had been made for the Vatican by priests and Archbishops.

Bishop Cranston said the importance of the present situation had led him to discuss it in spite of his desire to keep out of inter-church arguments. He declared: "The question that has been presented is one that is bigger than Mr. Fairbanks. It is one that is as big as the United States itself, and one that we cannot pass by unnoticed."

Bishop Cranston drew attention to the explanation made in Rome, in connection with the Fairbanks incident, that the mission of the Methodist Church had been proselyting and that a system of bribery had been in vogue in an attempt to weaken the Catholic Church. To this he replied that it was a matter for an American jury to decide.

"High officials of this Government," he said, "may ask us the question, Why do we establish and support Protestant missions in a papal country? We can answer it by making a comparison between the civilization and progress of America with the turbulence of South America; compare England with Spain, Germany and Sweden with Russia, and the question answers itself."

The Bishop attacked the Catholic Church from the theological standpoint, arguing that the Vatican was protected behind a high wall of assumed spiritual authority.

"These are perilous times," he said, "for high protection, within or without the Church."

The venerable Bishop was forced to shake hands with nearly the entire congregation at the close of the service.

75,000 THREATEN TO STRIKE.

Workers in Many Trades Organizing to Make Higher Demands.

The first steps were taken yesterday by workers in a number of trades, which hitherto have had not strikes, to organize for the purpose of making demands for higher wages, to be enforced by strikes if necessary. The largest of these trades is that of the children's and misses' dressmakers, of whom there are about 30,000 in the city. Between 3,000 and 4,000 women's combmakers are also organizing, and the umbrella handle and stick makers and smoking pipe makers are getting ready to make demands.

Organizer B. Weinstein of the unions on the east side said yesterday that in all probability demands will be made this year on behalf of 75,000 workers in this and similar trades throughout New York and Brooklyn.

CANNON'S WEAKNESS GROWING CLEARER

Evidence Accumulates That He Is Afraid to Face a Test Vote in the House.

ALLOWING THINGS TO DRIFT

Eleven-Hour Debate on Summons of Printing Committee to Court Sign of Changed Status.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The serious undermining of Speaker Cannon's personal power in the House and the almost complete collapse of the power of the machine he so carefully built up is becoming more and more evident every week. Affairs have already reached such a pass that for almost a month the Committee on Rules has not dared to bring in a "special rule" for expediting such legislation as the Speaker's clique desired.

A striking demonstration of the fact that the House is held now with a loose rein was the eleven-hour debate needed this week to pass a simple resolution deciding whether or not the House members of the joint Committee on Printing should answer a summons of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. Such measures are ordinarily put through with brief debate on each side, and, though in a non-partisan affair of the sort it has often been considered good policy to allow full discussion, no one can remember when the talk of the House was allowed by the Speaker to run to the lengths it did on Thursday, when the final vote was not reached until nearly midnight.

The fact is that either the Speaker or his most trusted associates have lost confidence in their strength. The Speaker has been slow to give up hope, but it is thought that at last he has seen the handwriting on the wall. What brought home the changed status in the House to Mr. Cannon was not the long speeches made against him by the insurgents or the cry that has gone up against him all over the country. He has heard demonstrations of that sort for years, and has always listened unmoved.

There is but one argument that shakes Mr. Cannon, and that argument is votes. On the question to let the Speaker appoint the House members of the Ballinger Investigating Committee he was defeated after a long fight by a handful of votes. That was immediately following the reconvening of Congress after the holidays, yet the Speaker has not since risked a test of strength with the disorganized House.

In other words the Speaker's change of heart means nothing less than positive demonstration of a change of heart on the part of the House. That change appears difficult of explanation just at this time, but in reality the explanation is simple. There has always been opposition to the Speaker and of late years this opposition has been growing. Those who were counted in the Speaker's fold without reaping any special benefits from the services hung on only with the half expressed understanding that after this Congress Mr. Cannon would retire.

Thinking that they would still be able to clear themselves with their constituents if they showed themselves docile to the old man for one more term, they continued their obedience, and whenever it came to the test they rallied to his support on all clear cut votes for or against the "system."

Not until the holidays, when Mr. Cannon was goaded into declaring that he was in the fight to stay and that only his firm hand held the House from chaos, did these men give up hope for themselves as supporters of Cannonism and begin to prepare for the break-up they saw must come.

In the absence of another vote on a question hinging on the Speaker's power, it is difficult to say exactly how many men have definitely decided to quit the sinking ship. Few doubt the fight for Cannonism is over. They realize that "Uncle Joe" is 74 years old and that he fights more bitterly and with less judgment than formerly. He is in the position of a President in a year of his second term. People avoid an open break with him if they feel that course does not jeopardize their own safety, but he finds it impossible to recruit any force for a stand-up fight.

TAFT TALKED OF ROOSEVELT.

Discussed with Loeb Plans for Reception to ex-President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—After having spent a quiet morning in New York City, President Taft returned to Washington to-night to find that his speech last evening before the Republican Club at its Lincoln Day dinner had kept the National legislators busy in discussion the whole day long. The President had planned the speech a week or more ago. It was one of the longest he had ever made and covered his attitude on practically every issue that is pending in Congress or that has come up since his Administration began.

Mr. Taft purposely made the scope a wide one, for he felt that a statement of his views was wanted. Now that he has had his say, it is declared his purpose is to get to work on Congress in the interest of the measures he has recommended.

Considerable sentiment was found in New York of doing nothing in the way of selecting possible candidates for Governor until the return of Mr. Roosevelt. To many it was said this would mean a strong "boom" for Collector William Loeb, whose candidacy would undoubtedly call Mr. Roosevelt to the stump.

While in New York President Taft consulted with Mr. Loeb regarding the plans under way for a homecoming reception to Mr. Roosevelt. In his cablegram to the Republican Club of New York City, which had undertaken the arrangements for a reception, and which had cabled Mr. Roosevelt asking his wishes, the former President, after stating that whatever was done should be done on the day of his arrival, concluded with the advice, "See Loeb."

Mr. Loeb told President Taft positively that no arrangements so far had been made and that none would be made until after Mr. Roosevelt's arrival in Europe, when there will be plenty of opportunity to communicate with him and consult his wishes in regard to the matter.

President Taft's participation in any welcome to the former President will be decided upon later.

To Teach the Failure to be a Success.

A course in character analysis and personal efficiency is to begin this week at the West Side Y. M. C. A. Its object is to teach men, who have failed, to discover their personal deficiencies and to suggest means by which they may overcome their difficulties. Business men who have succeeded will be among those who will address the class, and discussion will follow the lectures. Irving E. Vining, who is in charge of the course, says he believes the cause of many failures is lack of self-confidence, and that he will try to show how this may be gained.

ROOSEVELT IS AHEAD OF TAFT IN BALLOT

Poll of Editors in West and South Shows He Is Choice for President.

FIRST IN MOST OF STATES

La Follette, Who Is Third, and Hughes, the Fourth, Are Far Behind the Two Leaders.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—The Chicago Tribune in the morning will print the following:

Following are the Presidential preferences of the Republican newspapers west of the Alleghenies:

Roosevelt, 1,360; Taft, 1,093; La Follette, 197; Hughes, 122; Cummins, 65; Pinchot, 30; Cannon, 14; Bryan, 40; scattering, 116.

When The Tribune asked the newspapers west of the Alleghenies to express their opinion as to whether or not Cannon should be Speaker of the next Congress and whether they indorsed the Aldrich tariff law, it also asked them to give their Presidential preferences.

The question was asked in this form:

If you could vote for President to-day, for whom would you cast your ballot?

No names of candidates were suggested, but the editor was forced to write the name of his preference and also the name of the party with which he is affiliated.

About three-fifths of the editors took advantage of the opportunity, and the result of the straw vote is presented by The Tribune, only those editors recording themselves as Republicans being included.

It shows that Theodore Roosevelt is the present choice of the Republican editors for the Presidency and that he and President Taft are the only two candidates who are strongly favored. La Follette leads both Roosevelt and Taft in Wisconsin, and has scattering votes nearly everywhere. Hughes has supporters in every State and Territory polled except Tennessee and Arizona. Cummins and Pinchot are mentioned by many, while Dolliver and Cannon each have a few supporters.

The scattering votes are split among the various favorite sons, but not one of these men is mentioned by more than one State besides his own.

Roosevelt not only has a majority of the votes, but his strength runs so uniformly that he is indorsed by a majority of the States. He is strongly in the lead in the Lake group, where he has 486 votes to Taft's 427. He leads in the prairie States by 617 to 475, and on the Pacific Coast by 164 to 90. In the only group where Taft leads the President's margin is narrow, it being 66 to 64 in the mountain States. The South is evenly divided, 35 to 36.

Roosevelt leads in fifteen of the twenty-two States—Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Washington, Oregon, California, Kentucky, and Nevada. These States have a popular vote of 5,501,665, and will poll 294 votes in the Republican National Convention.

Taft leads in Ohio, Missouri, Idaho, Colorado, Wyoming, Tennessee, and Arizona. These States, together, have a popular vote of 2,498,757, and a total of 116 votes in the Republican National Convention, or less than half that of the Roosevelt States.

La Follette leads in Wisconsin, while Roosevelt and Taft divide the vote evenly in South Dakota, Utah, and New Mexico.

The vote in Ohio is of interest. There Taft has 112 votes, which is only 19 more than Roosevelt.

The only State where the lead of Taft is strong is Nebraska, where he musters 86 editors to the ex-President's 52.

Two interesting features of the straw vote are the ballots cast for Bryan and Pinchot. In many cases the editors give their reasons for these ballots. Most of the forty who vote for Bryan say that they do so because they do not approve of the present policies of the Republican Party, although they voted for Taft at the last Presidential election. The Pinchot vote, which appears in all but six of the States, is generally coupled with doubt of the Administration's forestry policy and disapproval of its attitude toward Ballinger.

No compilation was made of second choices, but a great many ballots gave them, usually saying they were for Taft as the situation stood at present, but their second choice was Roosevelt, or that they were for "Roosevelt if he will run," or some other qualification. The compilation of the ballots was strictly impartial, but in the outcropping between the lines of many ballots may be read that Roosevelt is even stronger with the editors than would appear from the figures as printed herewith.

EDITORS' PREFERENCE FOR PRESIDENT.

Result of a Poll of 3,037 Made by The Chicago Tribune Shows Many Choices.

States and Number Delegates.	Taft.	Roosevelt.	La Follette.	Hughes.	Cummins.	Pinchot.	Dolliver.	Cannon.	Bryan.	Scattering.
LAKE—										
Ohio, 46	112	93	3	8	2	3	1	0	4	23
Michigan, 28	77	97	11	8	2	2	0	3	2	4
Indiana, 30	70	75	5	4	0	0	0	1	1	21
Illinois, 54	100	158	10	17	1	3	2	4	1	7
Wisconsin, 26	68	57	74	9	1	1	0	0	5	4
Total	427	480	103	46	6	9	3	8	13	59
PRAIRIE—										
Iowa, 26	107	143	5	8	35	4	5	0	2	4
Kansas, 20	61	85	11	6	1	1	1	0	1	6
Nebraska, 16	52	87	15	5	2	1	0	0	0	3
Oklahoma, 14	33	47	8	2	1	0	0	0	0	3
Minnesota, 22	70	101	21	14	5	3	0	0	5	5
North Dakota, 8	35	41	9	3	3	0	0	0	2	1
South Dakota, 8	55	35	6	13	7	0	0	0	7	3
Missouri, 36	62	58	3	4	0	2	2	2	2	8
Total	475	617	78	55	54	11	8	2	19	33
MOUNTAIN—										
Montana, 6	8	16	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho, 6	17	14	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Colorado, 10	25	18	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	1
Utah, 6	6	6	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0
Wyoming, 6	2	6	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Nevada, 6	2	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Total	66	64	7	6	3	4	0	2	2	5
PACIFIC—										
Washington, 10	31	51	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	1
Oregon, 8	14	32	3	5	0	1	0	1	2	3
California, 20	45	81	4	4	0	2	1	0	0	9
Total	90	164	8	12	1	4	3	2	3	13
SOUTH—										
Kentucky, 26	10	15	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Tennessee, 6	8	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Arizona, 6	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
New Mexico, 6	10	10	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	2
Total	35	35	1	8	1	2	0	0	1	6
Grand total	1,083	1,360	197	122	65	30	14	14	38	116

TO PROBE THE ALLDS SCANDAL TO THE END

Continued from Page 1.

and complete investigation was desirable. This plan, it was said, was thoroughly agreed upon before the Hotel Astor conference broke up.

Mr. Griscom was exceedingly anxious last night to correct the opinion that there was a division of sentiment regarding the party's attitude in the Allds matter at the Saturday conference, in which both President Taft and Gov. Hughes participated. It was reported yesterday in some newspapers that Timothy L. Woodruff, Chairman of the Republican State Committee; Speaker Wadsworth, and Senator Depew had taken the stand that it would be for the best interests of the party if the Allds-Conger scandal were hushed up as much as possible, and the probe not allowed to go any deeper than was necessary.

No Objection, Griscom Says.

"It is unfair to Mr. Woodruff, Senator Depew, and Mr. Wadsworth to say that they were not in harmony with the opinion of the others present at the conference," said Mr. Griscom last night. "There was no such division of opinion. Everybody was in harmony at the conference. The conference to-day at the Hotel Astor was merely a preliminary talk along the lines laid down by the County Committee, when the Committee of Three was appointed to further the policies of Gov. Hughes. Everything was harmonious and the conference was entirely satisfactory. The date for the next meeting has not yet been settled."

EXPECT A FULL INQUIRY.

Albany Politicians Say Allds Case Cannot Be Held to Present Limits.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—That political pressure will not avail to keep the Allds-Conger investigation within its present limits is the belief here to-night. This was settled, politicians say, by the conference yesterday at the home of Lloyd C. Griscom in New York. Speaker James W. Wadsworth, Jr., on his return to Albany to-day, spoke of the conference, at which President Taft, Gov. Hughes, Chairman Timothy L. Woodruff, Otto T. Bannard, Mr. Griscom, the Speaker, and others were present.

"The principal subject of conversation was the serious effect which the Allds case would have on the party in the State," he said. "No person present sought to minimize the seriousness of the situation. No one attempted to lay down any definite programme of procedure which the party should take or to make any proposal. No suggestion or comment was made by any person present which gave rise to a difference of opinion.

"The earnest hope was expressed by all that the Senate should so conduct the pending investigation as to free it from any suspicion of attempting to apply whitewash or of being influenced in the slightest degree by political pressure.

"The intimation of some of the newspapers this morning in their accounts of the conference to the effect that there existed a division of sentiment in the conference is absolutely false."

Some surprise was expressed in Albany that the Allds-Conger case should be made the subject of discussion at the meeting attended by the President and Governor, and the feeling is that the Republican Party, responsible as the majority party in the Legislature for the last ten years, must make it plain that the exact situation, so far as allegations of bribery and corruption are concerned, is to be investigated and made known.

There is some question as to how far the Senate's investigation, which is limited by rules to an inquiry into the Conger charge against Senator Allds, may go on matters which have no direct bearing on the question in hand. The legislative bills, which the bridge interests were fighting, came up in several sessions, and the measure was not passed until 1905. Since James W. Osborne of Senator Conger's counsel made the statement that he was prepared to concede that there was a bridge corruption fund in 1903, there has been a general feeling that the truth as to the assertion should be made known. But as the case which the Senate has before it applies to alleged acts of 1901, it is not believed the Senate can go into the 1903 case in this proceeding.

Some of the legislators, however, feel that if the formal charge is made that there was a corruption fund in 1903, the Legislature should investigate the question. In this connection the suggestion is made that such an investigation should be conducted by a special legislative committee, which would give representation to the Assembly.

Lawyers representing Senator Allds and Senator Conger, as well as several of the Senators who are lawyers, have been looking up court decisions and rulings on the question of admitting hearsay evidence in the bribery inquiry to show motive. Conger's attorneys hope to be able to introduce the evidence of Senators and others to show that Senator Conger a year ago told virtually the same story which he detailed on the witness stand Friday. The point was raised when John W. Jones of Groton was on the witness stand Friday. Mr. Osborne attempted to introduce a conversation between Jones and Hiram G. Moe, but objection was made by Martin W. Littleton of Senator Allds's counsel. It was decided to hold the matter open until both sides could look into the question and it is expected that the legal point will be argued at length on Tuesday when the investigation resumes.

MOE'S PASTOR PRAISES HIM.

From the Pulpit Expresses Confidence in Bribe Case Witness.

Special to The New York Times.

AUBURN, N. Y., Feb. 13.—The return to Groton of Hiram G. Moe from Albany was marked to-day by a special service at the Congregational Church, at which Moe's pastor, the Rev. E. E. Smiley, read from the pulpit a denial of a purported interview in which he is alleged to have censured Moe. Mr. Smiley also made a laudatory speech, in which he expressed his confidence in the bribe case witness. Moe did not attend the service. He remained at his home, where many persons went to assure him of their faith in him.

"Mr. Moe is one of the best men that I have ever known," Mr. Smiley said in his address. "He has been a trusted employe, an excellent village official, and a man loyal to his employers. As his pastor I wish to add that I believe he has been conscientious and loyal to God."

Senator Conger remained at his home during the day. Hearing of the clergyman's eulogy, he added a statement concerning Moe's alleged subservience to the Congers because of his bank connections. He said:

"Mr. Moe became a clerk in the First National Bank when he was 17 years old. For thirty-four years he has continuously served as clerk, assistant, and cashier. During that entire period the Conger family owned only $2,000 of stock, and has held no active control beyond the fact that Jay Conger was a Director. In January, 1901, Frank acquired the Marsh interest, but even with this interest the Congers did not have and never have had a controlling amount of stock. Although Jay is President he has never dominated the policies of the bank.

"In January, 1901, Moe resigned to go with Frank Conger into the bridge business, because there was a possibility that he might be made Assistant Treasurer at a higher salary. Moe continued as Frank's secretary until the Summer of 1901, when he abandoned his plans to become Assistant Treasurer. In August of that year the Mechanics' Bank was organized, with Mr. Moe as Director and Cashier. He held that position until the Winter of 1909, when he retired to become a bank examiner. He has been a member of the Board of Education for twelve years and Village Treasurer six years. His integrity has never been questioned, and his accounts were always straight."

Efforts to get Senator Conger to comment on the report from New York that Gov. Hughes and President Taft advocated a more complete investigation of the bribery charges were fruitless, although he reiterated his previous statement that the present scandal was "a mere fleabite" compared to other graft of that period.

ALLDS IS CONFIDENT.

Tells His Friends at Norwich He Will Be Vindicated.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWICH, N. Y., Feb. 13.—Senator Jotham P. Allds is spending Sunday with his mother here. To his intimate friends among his fellow-townsmen the Senator to-day expressed his belief that a complete vindication awaited him at the end of the present investgation. Many of Senator Allds's local political enemies are siding with him in the present fight.

Four Drowned in Wreck.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 13.—The coasting vessel Eprelan, hailing from Treguier, went ashore to-day on the ledges at the mouth of the Garonne. Four of the crew were drowned.

Discriminating Givers

who seek to preserve self-respect and self-dependence among the worthy poor while relieving pitiful distress, are invited to send greatly needed funds to R. S. Minturn, Treas., Room 220, No. 105 E. 22d St.

N. Y. ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR, 1843-1910.
R. FULTON CUTTING, President.

Belief is a legacy of faith, in someone or something.

LA MARQUISE CIGARETTES of a "vintage"

Landay Bros. Victor
400 Fifth Av
(Opp. Tiffany's.)
27 West 34th St.
(McCreery's side.)
OUR BOOK "How to Care for Your 'Victor'" Free on request.

If you want a Situation see Page 17.

LESS OPPOSITION TO HUGHES.

Present Legislature Expected to Pass Several Bills He Advocates.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—Gov. Hughes returned this afternoon from New York. He refused to say anything about the conference which he and President Taft attended Saturday, or his meeting to-day with Lloyd C. Griscom and the special committee of the New York County Committee appointed by Mr. Griscom.

The Governor's friends believe that the Legislature this year will pass several of the important bills which have been outlined in the Governor's policies, notably that which would extend the jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission to the telephone and telegraph companies. They believe that there will be a majority for the Governor's direct primary plan, but this is disputed by the opponents of the Hinman-Green bill. Those who hold out for the retention of the convention form of nominating candidates for office will concede many of the points contained in the Direct Primary bill.

They are willing to compromise, it is said, on a primary bill which would provide for State-wide enrollment, an official primary ballot, an official primary day throughout the State, and the election of all delegates at the primaries rather than by intervening conventions. Those who have followed the Governor's course, however, do not believe the Governor would sign any primary measure which does not provide for nominations made directly at the primary.

It is expected that the present committee, which has been investigating the primary question, will present its report this week or next, and that it will introduce also a compromise bill. It is apparent, however, that there will be no organized opposition in the Legislature to the policies of the Governor as there has been in previous sessions during the Hughes administration.

OBJECT TO BOOMING GAYNOR.

Missouri Democrats Resent Meaning Given to Invitation to Mayor.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Feb. 13.—The invitation issued by a committee of Springfield Democrats to Mayor William J. Gaynor of New York to attend a banquet on the anniversary of Jefferson's birthday has called forth a storm of protest from many Missouri Democrats whose names were not signed to the invitation and from several who authorized the use of their names but who were not acquainted with the wording of the invitation.

E. Y. Mitchell, one of those whose names was signed to the invitation and who did not read it, has issued a statement to the effect that he did not know the invitation would intimate that Democrats here are starting a Gaynor boom for the Presidency. Mr. Mitchell was one of the managers of the campaign of Joseph W. Folk for the Senate in the primaries in August, 1908.

"Some of the newspapers seem to have misconstrued the invitation to Mayor Gaynor," Mr. Mitchell said, "as they are evidently taking it that we intend to launch his boom for President here in Springfield. With such distinguished Missouri Democrats as ex-Gov. Folk, ex-Gov. Francis, and Champ Clark prominently mentioned for the Presidential nomination, I am sure no such thing would be considered possible, if advisable.

"Missouri has fallen into the habit of going Republican in the last few years, and anything which will create interest and stimulate enthusiasm among Democrats cannot but result in good for the party. We would appreciate very much Mayor Gaynor's visit and hope he will accept our invitation.

"If ex-Gov. Folk does not enter the Senatorial contest, Missouri will undoubtedly instruct the delegation to the National Convention to vote for him for President. Mr. Folk is the most widely known Democrat in the United States, with the exception of Mr. Bryan, and with the backing of the Missouri delegation he will have an excellent chance to obtain the Presidential nomination. With any Missourian running for President, this State will be reliably Democratic in 1912."

JEFFERSON DISOBEYED COURT

Case Similar to Present One Involving Congress Committee Is Recalled.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The fact that Thomas Jefferson, when President, declined to appear in court and produce certain papers in the trial of Aaron Burr for treason, taken in connection with the attitude of the Senate and House on the mandamus of Judge Wright to the Joint Committee on Printing in Congress to appear in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia last week, has aroused interesting comment among some of the officials of the Department of Justice who were looking over the court records bearing in the case.

Jefferson was asked to bring, among other papers, a letter from a General who was believed to have knowledge of Burr's alleged treasonable design upon the Southwest, but he contended that as the Executive officer of the Government he was exempt from the process of the court. The documents do not disclose how the incident ended, but one of the officials said it was his recollection from reading the history of the trial that the President's attitude was upheld by the courts. Burr was tried at Richmond, Va., in 1807, and was acquitted.

The papers, now more than 100 years old, were loaned by Judge Edmund Waddell of the United States District Court at Richmond to Chief Clerk Field of the Department of Justice to form part of the exhibit at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition at Seattle last year. They were returned some time ago.

Attorney General Wickersham asked that they be kept here a while, as he was anxious to look over them carefully. He has now finished with the papers, and they will be returned to Richmond. While the ink on some of them has faded considerably, yet most are readable with the naked eye, and the indictment itself inscribed in a clear, distinct hand is easily distinguished.

"Not a Dull Day Since the Pianola Piano Came Into Our Home"

We constantly hear the above comment in varying forms from enthusiastic customers. One professional man chose the PIANOLA Piano in preference to an automobile because it conveys him "through the entire world of music," because it "requires no skill to run it" and because it involves "no heavy expense for maintenance or breakdowns."

The Charm of the Pianola Piano

The pleasure obtained from the PIANOLA Piano is twofold. First, there is the enjoyment of the music itself—the great master-pieces when you are in the mood for them and the catchy "hits" and comic-opera selections when you want something lively.

Second, there is the fascination of *producing the music yourself.* That is something that you have to experience personally in order to appreciate.

Unite both forms of entertainment and you have a combination that is irresistible.

Vital Improvements

You cannot possibly judge the PIANOLA Piano unless you have familiarized yourself with the latest developments. There is the METROSTYLE, insuring an artistic interpretation—the THEMODIST bringing out the theme or melody—the Graduated Accompaniment, the Sustaining Pedal Device and other features wholly wanting in the many imitations. Remember that you are not investigating the PIANOLA Piano when you look at some of the so-called "Player-pianos" that are prevented by patent from utilizing vital improvements.

An Invitation to Call

It is well worth a little of anyone's time to find out exactly what the PIANOLA Piano is and how much it *adds to the home life.* Do not let any preconceived ideas of the instrument debar you from investigating it. Call with a list of your favorite selections. Listen to them critically, note the *human-like effect* and then, if you will, play them for yourself. See how *sensitive* the instrument is, how *responsive* to the slightest turn of expression.

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A cordial invitation is extended to every owner of a Steinway Piano and to every admirer of this celebrated instrument to inspect the latest achievement—the Steinway with the PIANOLA built into it. The Aeolian Company control the sale of the Steinway PIANOLA Piano for the entire world. The only other pianos containing the genuine PIANOLA are the **Weber**, the **Steck**, the **Wheelock**, and the **Stuyvesant**.

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The Largest Institution in the Musical Industry of the World.

URGE PEARY'S RIGHT TO HIGH NAVAL RANK

Many Protest Against Hanging Up of Bill Making Him a Rear Admiral.

WILL PASS, LODGE BELIEVES

Admiral Melville Says There Is No Naval Impropriety in Retiring Peary in the Proposed Rank.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Public men and educators outside of Washington are protesting, according to dispatches received here to-day, against the action of the sub-committee of the House Committee in rejecting the proposal to honor Civil Engineer Peary by retiring him from the Navy with the rank and highest retired pay of a Rear Admiral.

Some of the men interviewed believe as do the members of the sub-committee. But a majority of the dispatches carry the sentiment that Peary should get something more from the country than a vote of thanks or a gold medal, and that the present is not the time for any display of the proverbial jealousy between the line and staff of the navy.

Rear Admiral Melville, who is familiar both with the hardships of far northern exploration and the differences between the two branches of the naval service, gave the severest indictment of the attitude of the line of the navy, which is declared to have brought powerful influence to bear to defeat the Hale and Allen bills in Congress. The former bill has already passed the Senate.

Admiral Melville to-day learned of the action of the House sub-committee Friday morning. He said there was no law or technicality which could bar Peary's retirement as a civil engineer with the relative rank of Rear Admiral, and declared that if Mr. Peary was not rewarded in some way commensurate with his achievement, it would be a matter of regret long after the petty squabble between the line and the staff of the navy had been forgotten.

Senator Lodge to-day said that in spite of the action of Friday he thought the bill would pass Congress just as it had already passed the Senate.

"I believe," he said, "as the Administration does, that the discoverer of the north pole should be retired with the rank and pay of a Rear Admiral."

By "Administration," he referred to the recommendation of Secretary Meyer, who wrote to the Naval Committee his belief that Peary should be kept in his own corps, but retired with the rank of Rear Admiral. Secretary Meyer's suggestion was rejected, along with the bill.

Among others who expressed themselves as being in favor of the elevation of Peary are Gov. Warner of Michigan, Senator W. A. Smith of Michigan, Gov. Kitchin of North Carolina, Thomas Fell, President of St. John's at Annapolis, and Prof. Henry Gannett of the National Geographic Society.

Gov. Draper of Massachusetts said he did not care to enter into the discussion. Mayor Howard of Salem, Mass., said he was not familiar enough with the nature of the proposed promotion to discuss it. Mayor Lathrop of Springfield thought Peary should receive Congressional recognition, but not the rank of Rear Admiral. Mayor White of Lawrence said: "I do not think Peary is any more entitled to the rank and pension of a Rear Admiral than I am to a pension for being Mayor and performing my duty faithfully."

From the Middle West the action of the sub-committee was upheld by Mayor Haynes of Minneapolis, and Dr. Northrup, President of the University of Minnesota.

TO URGE AUTOMOBILE BILL.

National Legislative Convention Will Be Held at Washington This Week.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—To urge upon Congress the proposed law for the Federal registration of automobiles and to promote uniform motor vehicle legislation in the States, a National legislative convention under the auspices of the American Automobile Association will hold a meeting here to-morrow, preliminary to its convention. Governors of twenty States have named delegates. The automobile trade will be largely represented and many who have been prominent in promoting automobile legislation will be present.

Senator Depew will open the convention on Tuesday morning with an address. Senator Rayner of Maryland, Senator Beveridge of Indiana, and Vice President Sherman have been asked to speak at some of the sessions.

The first day's session will take up a uniform State motor vehicle bill and the Federal registration. C. T. Terry, Chairman of the Legislative Board of the American Automobile Association, will lead the discussion. Congressman Moon of Pennsylvania is expected to outline the Federal registration plan at the session on Wednesday.

The Federal registration bill was introduced in Congress by Representative Cocks of New York, and it is now in the Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce. A hearing on the bill will be held at the Capitol on Thursday. It is the purpose of the Federal registration to allow an automobile owner, after complying with the requirements of the motor laws of his own State, to obtain Federal registration at a nominal fee, which will permit him to motor through any State without paying a succession of taxes and making a series of registrations.

Secretary MacVeagh Is Better.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13. — Secretary MacVeagh, who has been suffering with a severe cold, is much better to-day. He expects to resume his duties at the Treasury Department to-morrow.

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CHARCOT HAD STORMY VOYAGE

Ship Damaged Almost at Outset, and Constant Pumping Required.

PUNTA ARENAS, Chile, Feb. 13.—Further details have been received here of the voyage of the Pourquoi Pas, which is now returning with Dr. Jean M. Charcot's antarctic expedition. The Pourquoi Pas, on reaching the region of ice on her trip to the south, stranded on the coast of Graham Land, but was refloated after three days. On the resumption of the voyage the steamer met with a long series of accidents. She was in collision with a number of icebergs and lost her rudder owing to the pressure of the ice. The crew, however, managed to construct a jury rudder.

There was considerable suffering among the men during the many months in the antarctic regions, scurvy and heart disease being the chief ailments.

The scientific observations were conducted with the greatest care, and thus the object of the expedition was in part realized. Numerous journeys were made over the ice, but it was impossible to use automobiles on account of the bad condition of the icefields.

The stranding of the Pourqoui Pas and the collisions with bergs caused a serious leak at the outset of the expedition which proved impossible of repair. Water flowed in at all times, and the pumps were in constant use until the end of the voyage. The steamer was exposed to violent storms on the return trip as far as the Strait of Magellan, and was compelled to put into an obscure harbor for two days to repair the engines.

A scarcity of provisions and coal, the damage to the ship, and the exhaustion of the crew necessitated the return.

OUR PROPOSALS HELD UP.

Canada and India Delay Action by Great Britain.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—America is gaining considerable experience of the delays of British diplomacy, particularly in matters in which colonies are interested and have to be consulted. The replies to two proposals of the State Department, those suggesting conferences on the opium question in the Far East and on the regulation of sealing in the Pacific, are being held up by India and Canada, respectively.

When the proposal for the sealing conference reached the Foreign Office through the American Embassy, it was immediately sent to the Colonial Office and thence to Canada, with a request that the Canadian Government should give its views in regard to it. The Foreign Office is still awaiting Canada's reply, for until it comes Britain cannot answer the State Department.

A similar course has been adopted with the suggestion for another opium conference, the India Office and India being consulted in place of the Colonial Office and Canada, and the same delay resulting.

Another cause, the general election and the consequent preoccupation of the members of the Cabinet, is responsible for the delay in replying to Mr. Knox's proposal that the International Prize Court, established by The Hague Conference, have its powers enlarged so as to become a permanent court of arbitration.

LAYS HIGH PRICES TO LABOR.

Dr. Burrell Includes Unions with the Capitalists in the Blame Due.

The Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell, pastor of the Marble Collegiate Church, Twenty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue, in the course of his sermon yesterday morning, declared the capitalists and union labor men of the United States were responsible for the present high cost of living. In his sermon he said:

"It is a common saying that we are living under a reign of law, and there is no dispute that this assertion is correct. We are gripped by laws inviolable and irrevocable on every hand.

"We hear to-day a great deal about the increased cost of living. The cause for this can be laid at the doors of two men. One the capitalist with the characteristics of a horse leech who combines with other capitalists to obtain a monopoly of a necessity of life, and to exact for it the highest possible price from his fellow-men, and the other the employe who calls together his fellows and bands together with them for the selfish purpose of raising wages, who calls a strike and closes the factory and shuts off production, and calls the workman who refuses to join with him a 'scab.'"

Dr. Burrell asserted that such selfish citizens should remember the "farmers' law," that what they sow they shall reap, and that the Nation should rouse to the realization that as good citizenship produces good in the community, bad, selfish citizenship produces corruption in the State.

AID SENT TO WRECKED LIMA.

Hope Entertained That 88 Persons on Board May Be Saved.

VALPARAISO, Feb. 13.—Immediately on the receipt of the news that the Pacific Navigation Company's steamer Lima had been wrecked on a reef in the Huamblin passage in the Strait of Magellan, and that eighty-eight persons had been left aboard, the Chilean Government dispatched the protected cruiser Ministro Sentro to the rescue. Following quickly in the wake of the cruiser are five steamers which the navigation company ordered to proceed at top speed to Magellan. The fate of those left behind by the British steamer Hatumet, which rescued 205 of the passengers and crew, will not be known until the Ministro Sentro, which carries wireless equipment, arrives there.

No further word was received to-day from Ancud, where the Hatumet put in with the survivors. According to late dispatches last night there is some hope that those still on the Lima may be able to hold out if aid reaches them quickly. The Hatumet, after taking off 205 persons, was compelled to proceed on account of the danger of being swept upon the rocks by the storm that prevailed at the time.

SEEKING TAFT'S AID FOR WAR BALLOONS

Leaders in Aeronautics to Point Out the Necessity of Air Fighters to the President To-day.

AMERICA FAR BEHIND EUROPE

Japan, Too, Is Busy Building Dirigibles and Aeroplanes—How Peace Congress Viewed Such Warfare.

President Taft is going to hear all about the urgent military necessity for the aeroplane and the dirigible balloon to-day from the lips of Cortlandt Field Bishop, President of the Aero Club of America. Mr. Bishop will be accompanied on his visit to Washington by Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., retired, Brig. Gen. James Allen, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, and large delegations from the Aero Club of Washington and the Aero Club of Baltimore.

His visitors will ask Mr. Taft to urge upon Congress the appropriations that are necessary for the Signal Corps of the Army to carry on that amount of experimental aeronautical work which will place the United States on at least an even footing with other nations. Mr. Bishop said before leaving New York on Saturday that Mr. Taft had expressed himself as believing firmly in the great military future of the aeroplane and that success would, therefore, likely crown the efforts to be made to-day to get Presidential backing.

It will be pointed out to the President—and through him to Congress—that Germany has now in military service 14 dirigibles of six different models and 5 aeroplanes; that France has 7 dirigibles and 29 aeroplanes; Italy 3 dirigibles and 7 aeroplanes; Russia 3 dirigibles and 6 aeroplanes; Austria 2 dirigibles and 4 aeroplanes; England 2 dirigibles and 2 aeroplanes, and Spain 1 dirigible and 3 aeroplanes. Altogether it is known that European military and naval forces are to-day equipped with 32 dirigibles and 56 aeroplanes, whereas the United States Army has just 1 dirigible and 2 aeroplanes and the navy none at all.

Considerable stress will likely be laid upon the fact that Japan, almost more than any other real military power, has realized to what a tremendous extent armies of the future will have to contend with the aeronautical equipment of their opponents, and that in subtle, quiet, Oriental manner the Mikado's forces are buying and building all sorts of dirigibles and aeroplanes and trying them out in extensive and thorough manner.

At the last (the second) International Peace Conference held at The Hague in 1907, a declaration prohibiting the discharge of projectiles and explosives from balloons was signed by the delegates and ratified by the signatory nations in 1908. This agreement was as follows:

> The contracting powers agree to prohibit for a period extending to the close of the Third Peace Conference the discharge of projectiles and explosives from balloons or by any other new methods of a similar nature. The present declaration is only binding on the contracting powers in case of war between two or more of them. It shall cease to be binding from the time when, in a war between the contracting powers, one of the belligerents is joined by a non-contracting power.

As it was further provided that "in the event of one of the contracting powers denouncing the present declaration, such denunciation shall only have effect in regard to the notifying power," and in view of the present experiments that every nation is conducting with regard to dropping high explosives from dirigibles, free balloons, and aeroplanes upon carefully plotted grounds, it is thought that the agreement not to throw explosives in such manner will not particularly hinder any power from so doing.

Coupled with this fact, the growing success which is attending the design and construction of special artillery against airships is leading to the belief that if these balloons and aeroplanes are to be targets for opposing fire, they should have the right to return it in some way.

Under the existing agreement an airship that is being used only for mapping, charting, or photographing purposes may be fired upon and its passengers killed, yet they have not the right to protect themselves by return fire. It is likely that the United States will bring this phase of the situation before the third Peace Conference, and that the present visit of Mr. Bishop to Washington will have this subject as one for discussion.

After a Woman Postmaster's Job.

There is a bitter contest among the Republicans in Richmond Borough over the appointment of a Postmaster at Tottenville to fill the vacancy which will be caused when the term of Miss Minnie Slight expires. The contest is a three-cornered one between Miss Slight, John Hopping, the Assistant Postmaster, and David Johnstone. Miss Slight, who is the sole support of an aged mother, was appointed by President Roosevelt to succeed her father, who died.

Lawyers to Dine Justice Lurton Here.

Justice Horace H. Lurton of the United State Supreme Court has accepted the invitation of the New York County Lawyers' Association to attend a dinner in his honor at the Hotel Astor on Saturday, Feb. 26. Alton B. Parker will preside, and the speakers will include Joseph H. Choate, Gov. Hughes, and Senator Robert L. Taylor of Tennessee.

BOY GONE WITH HIS VIOLIN.

Didn't Like the Acoustics of a New York Flat—Offer That May Recall Him

Fifteen-year-old Cornell Barnes has been missing from the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Barnes, 525 East 157th Street, since last Thursday. Neither his father nor mother feels especially worried over his safety, for each is sure that the boy has gone, probably with some musician, to perfect himself on the violin, an instrument he has played for four years. The youngster had his violin with him, and presumably was on his way to the Morris High School to play in the orchestra there when he disappeared.

Mr. Barnes said last night that his son was passionately fond of music and never missed a recital downtown. At a recent one he met a musician who heard him play and gave him great encouragement. The boy visited him frequently.

Until a year or so ago, the Barneses lived on a big farm beside Lake Michigan. Mr. Barnes, a landscape architect, says that Cornell was fond of playing his violin out of doors and complained of the cramped quarters and lack of acoustic properties in the small rooms of their Bronx apartment.

Mr. Barnes received a letter yesterday from Mischa Elman, the Russian violinist, who had heard of Cornell's absence, and offered, if the boy should return home, to give him free all the lessons he might wish. Mr. Elman wrote that the lad could never become proficient away from the influence of his home. Mrs. Barnes said she hoped and felt that her son would return, should he learn of the offer.

NO NEWS OF GILLOOLY YET.

The Police and Relatives of Missing Ryan Employe Equally Ignorant.

Although a general alarm has been out for several days for Michael Gillooly, Thomas F. Ryan's confidential man, and detectives are searching for him, no trace of Mr. Gillooly was discovered yesterday.

I. V. McGlone, Mr. Ryan's private secratary, said last night at the Hotel Leonori, Madison Avenue and Sixty-third Street, that Mr. Gillooly seemed one who enjoyed life thoroughly. When he had been absent from business for a few days before it was always known where he was and illness was the reason for his absence.

Mrs. W. F. Horn of 595 West 178th Street, Mr. Gillooly's sister, whom he was about to visit when he left Mr. Ryan's house, 858 Fifth Avenue, on Christmas Eve, was still without news of him last night.

Mrs. Gillooly, whom Gillooly divorced a few months ago, has been absent from her apartment, at 101 West 104th Street, since Friday afternoon, and the janitress presumes that she is with a cousin in Brooklyn.

MORE BODIES COME ASHORE.

Salvage of the Gen. Chanzy Wreck Retarded by High Seas.

PALMA, Majorca, Feb. 13.—The work of salvage and recovery of the bodies of victims of the wreck of the French steamer, General Chanzy, is greatly retarded by high seas. Among the bodies washed ashore to-day were those of a woman and a baby clasped in her arms.

The supposition that the General Chanzy's boilers exploded after she struck on the reefs near the Island of Minorca Thursday night is based largely on the character of the wreckage from the ship, which was reduced almost to kindling.

The sole survivor, so far as known, was Marcel Rodel, and his mind is still far from clear after his terrible experiences. He remembers little of the disaster, except that he was washed off the deck. Then he lost consciousness.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—Although a special dispatch from Toulon says it is reported that some survivors from the steamer General Chanzy were landed on a neighboring island, no confirmation can be obtained. On the contrary everything indicates that Rodel alone escaped. The loss is given officially as 158.

CANNES, Feb. 13.—A flotilla of six torpedoboat destroyers sailed from here at daylight at top speed to the scene of the General Chanzy wreck.

SHIP SOUGHT FOR ANTARTIC.

American Consul Negotiating for Newfoundland Steam Sealer.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Feb. 13.—The American Consul here is negotiating for the purchase of one of the fleet of steam sealing vessels, with a view to its use in the proposed American expedition to the antarctic next Summer. The vessel under consideration is one of the largest in the sealing fleet.

It is supposed here that it is the intention of the leaders of the expedition to have this sealer serve as an auxiliary to the Roosevelt.

CIVIL SERVICE BOARD FINDS ABUSES FEWER

Progress Made in Classifying and Withdrawing Public Positions from Patronage.

36 CASES ARE DISCIPLINED

Presidential Campaign, It Is Said, Resulted in Violations of Rules—Punishment Severer.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The twenty-sixth annual report of the United States Civil Service Commission, which has been submitted to President Taft for transmission to Congress, declares that in the year which ended June 30 last the abuses which the Civil Service act and rules are intended to remedy have diminished.

"Positions," the report says, "formerly regarded as impossible of classification have been classified or otherwise withdrawn from patronage; examinations have been applied with a greater measure of success to positions requiring a high degree of professional, scientific, or technical qualifications; political activity on the part of employes occupying competitive positions has met with increased corrective action; political assessments were less frequent, and appointing officers were increasingly relieved from importunities for place."

The commission says that the severe demands on the force of the commission call for an increase in appropriations and a suitable office building. It is declared that the number of positions for which examinations are held has increased by 28,303, and investigations of minor violations of the rules were more numerous, probably because the rules are becoming more widely known, and minor violations formerly unnoticed are now reported.

The Presidential campaign, the report says, resulted in more violations against the rule of public activity than usually occur during a year, and a greater degree of severity of punishment has been imposed. The commission obtained one conviction in the courts for violation of the law forbidding the solicitation of political assessments of Federal employes on Government premises. A number of other cases of political activity, of political assessments, or of discrimination for political reasons were investigated and appropriate disciplinary action enforced by the departments in thirty-six cases, and other cases are pending.

There are, according to the report, 367,794 officers and employes in the Executive Civil Service, 234,940 subject to competitive examination under the civil service rules. The number of original appointments through competitive examination as amination except in cases of promotion, transfers, and reinstatements are added the number is increased to 43,066, and appointments to the Philippine service and those of unskilled laborers appointed through examination under the labor regulations increase the number to 43,970. Three and one-half per cent. of the appointments were to professional, scientific, or technical positions, including those requiring economic training and business ability; 39½ per cent. to clerical and sub-clerical positions, 49 per cent. to trades positions, and 8 per cent. were to skilled laborer positions. No appointments were made on non-competitive examination except in cases of promotion, transfer, and reinstatement.

Temporary appointments in Washington, D. C., according to the report, were principality made from registers of eligibles. In cases where eligibles could not be obtained in sufficient time appointments of persons who had not been examined were permitted, but the latter were required to furnish satisfactory evidences of fitness.

The regulations for the appointment of fourth class Postmasters in the fourteen States affected by the President's order making them subject to examination are set forth, it being stated that they are in force and working satisfactorily.

The statement relative to the new regulations for promotion in the customs service at New York shows that they were adopted to meet existing conditions. They provide for keeping efficiency records and for promotion of clerks from class to class in order of seniority.

Editors to Inspect Canal Zone.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 13.—More than a hundred members of the National Editorial Association, which concluded its annual convention yesterday, left to-day on the steamer Cartage for Panama. A vanguard of fifty editors sailed from here for that destination yesterday. Their inspection of the canal zone will cover a period of several days.

MONUMENT TO THE MAINE.

Collection of Funds for Memorial of Dead Sailors to Be Begun.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The twelfth anniversary of the destruction of the battleship Maine in Havana Harbor, Tuesday next, is to be made the occasion for memorial services extending over several days in this city and at other points throughout the country where a movement to erect at Arlington National Cemetery a monument to the sailors who lost their lives in the explosion is under way.

The services began in this city to-night at the First Congregational Church, when a meeting arranged by patriotic organizations was held. Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee of the navy, commander of the Maine on the night of the explosion, made the principal address. On Tuesday, the anniversary, services will be held at Arlington, when the Cuban Minister, Señor Don Carlos Garcia Velez, is expected to be one of the speakers.

On Feb. 20 a Maine memorial meeting is to be held at Carnegie Hall, New York, with Joseph Choate as the presiding officer and Admiral Sigsbee as one of the speakers. Admiral Sigsbee is now the President of the Maine Monument Association, and the matter of erecting a suitable memorial is to be pushed. The plans for a National subscription have been perfected, and headquarters for the receipt of contributions by mail and otherwise have been established in the Evans Building in this city.

The membership fee in the memorial association has been fixed at $1, for which the subscriber receives a certificate of membership and a black silk navy cap ribbon, on which, instead of the name of a ship, there is worked in gold wire the inscription, "Member Maine M. A." The names of all members of the association will be inclosed in the cornerstone of the monument. The work of obtaining members and distributing the ribbons has been taken up by women in Washington, New York, and elsewhere, and in the schools.

BOSTON, Feb. 13.—The Massachusetts branch of the Sons of Veterans held a public memorial meeting to-night in observance of the twelfth anniversary of the sinking of the battleship Maine. Ex-Gov. Curtis Guild, Jr., was the principal speaker.

ARREST THREAT FOR SMOKING.

Fenton School Authorities Say That Children There Use Cigarettes.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 13.—The Ewing township authorities have started a crusade against children smoking. They have issued a manifesto that a boy caught smoking on the way to or from school shall be immediately dismissed, and the parents are urged to get after the dealer who has sold the cigarettes.

The dealers here say that they do not sell cigarettes to children, but the townships have furnished the police with descriptions of boys who have been seen smoking. They will be arrested if caught, and the guilty dealers fined.

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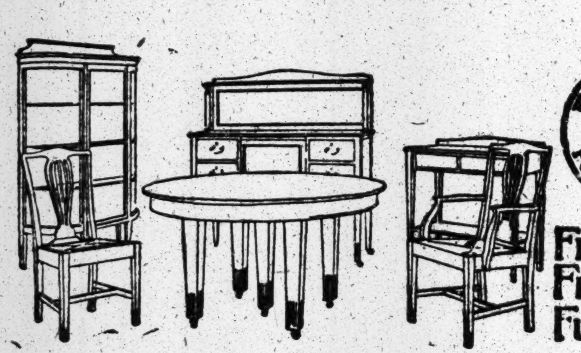

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Suits & Overcoats for Men
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$20, $23, $25 & $27
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Affording varied choice of the most favored fabrics and colorings and presented in all the distinctive models created by our own designers for the current season.

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AT A GUARANTEED REDUCTION IN PRICE
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Gold Suites (3 pieces)	$110.00	$135.00	$150.00
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Mahogany Davenports		$37.50 and	$50.00
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Mahogany Library Tables	$37.50	$50.00	$80.00
Formerly	55.00	75.00	120.00
Mahogany Book Cases	$37.50	$50.00	$70.00
Formerly	55.00	75.00	97.50

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HAVE ON SPECIAL SALE, SEVERAL THOUSAND YARDS OF DESRIABLE DRESS SILKS, AT 48c. TO $1.90 PER YARD
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The Story of an Unprotected Girl
by HORACE W. C. NEWTE

"Here is a story so absorbing that, although it is 533 pages long, the reader cannot bring himself to skip a word of it. Nearly fifty characters appear in it, and yet each one is limned and carved in such a vital way that it stands out as clear as a silhouette. Here in America, where this book has only been on the market for a month, its success has been remarkable and it is growing greater every day."—*Acton Davies in Evening Sun.*

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The favorite whisky of the best judges. On account of its smoothness and softness, it is the safest for the average stomach.

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It tastes better.

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Loans from $1 to $1000 upon pledge of personal property.

INTEREST RATES

One per cent. (1%) per month or fraction thereof.

One-half per cent. (½%) charged upon loans repaid within two weeks from date of making.

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Number of Loans made in 1909... 306,000
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Never any failure when we wire for heat, light or power.

If in the beginning anything goes wrong we make it right—we never leave a job half done. Let us estimate for you.

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Dr. C. W. Saleeby's Book "The Will To Do" *free.*

Write for copy to-day.

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BURGLARS ACCUSE POLICE OF CLUBBING

Quick Inquiry Begun by Bugher Without Waiting for a Hint from the Mayor.

MEN ACCUSED IDENTIFIED

All Are Harlem Policemen—Sixteen Others Said to be Involved in Another Case.

The investigation of another case of police clubbing was begun yesterday, this time by Deputy Commissioner Bugher, acting head of the department in the absence on vacation of Commissioner Baker. Commissioner Bugher acted quickly and on his own initiative, apparently hoping to forestall any assistance from Mayor Gaynor and his Commissioners of Accounts.

Three men, now prisoners in the Tombs under sentence for burglary, are the alleged victims in the most recent clubbing case. They identified yesterday three policemen of the East 104th Street Precinct as being the ones who attacked them both in the patrol wagon on the way to the station from the scene of their arrest, and later in the station cells. None of the three policemen had been suspended up to last night. At the station it was said by the Lieutenant in charge that all three of the men were off duty, but were still assigned to active duty in the precinct.

The investigation entailed the ordering of the accused policemen to Headquarters and their appearance later in the Tombs, where they were lined up with men from another precinct, to be identified. It occupied the time of Commissioner Bugher from 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon until the early evening. Throughout this time the Commissioner declined steadfastly to disclose the purpose of the investigation. That was obtained from another source.

It was learned that the attention of the Commissioner was called to the case only yesterday, and then through the instrumentality of District Attorney Whitman. The three complainants are George Levey of 300 East 101st Street, Frederick Villman of 1,507 Third Avenue, and Joseph Monahan of 1,948 Second Avenue. The two latter are only seventeen years old. Levey is under an indeterminate sentence of not less than two and a half years nor more than four and a half years in Sing Sing Prison, imposed by Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions last Friday. At the same time Judge Rosalsky sentenced Villman to six months' and Monahan to ten months' imprisonment.

The men were arrested at 2:30 o'clock in the morning of Jan. 22 by Policemen Matthew Hogan and James O'Sullivan of the East 104th Street Station, at 104th Street and Second Avenue. The policemen, each of whom had just left the station, were talking for a moment at the junction of their adjoining posts when three young men passed them, walking down Second Avenue. The policemen noticed that the pockets of all three bulged as though they were well filled, and the men followed them one block to the corner of 104th Street, where they arrested them, after discovering that all three had in their pockets cakes of chocolate and packages of candy.

Hogan and O'Sullivan then started with the trio for the station, picking up on the way Policemen George Rowley and William Hauser, who joined them as escort. They had been in the station but a few minutes when another policeman reported having found the candy store of Isaac Perlman, at 100 East 110th Street, broken open. It had been robbed. Perlman was sent for, and identified the packages of candy as having been stolen from his store. The men were locked up; later were indicted and tried, and came up for sentence on Friday.

In court Judge Rosalsky arraigned Levey severely, calling him a Fagin and a worthless character, and recalling that Levey was under supended sentence already for burglary, and that a charge had been made against him, although never proved, that he had poisoned horses. Then he gave him the long sentence and let the others off lightly, suggesting that they had been influenced by Levey.

The men were sent to the Tombs. Soon afterward word was brought to District Attorney Whitman by a deputy warden in the prison that they had complaints to make of having been beaten by the police. Mr. Whitman sent a representative of his office to question them and then notified Commissioner Bugher of his action.

The Commissioner received word too late on Saturday to take action, but yesterday at 2:30 o'clock he appeared at the East 104th Street Station, where Capt. Corcoran is in command and which is in the inspection district presided over by Inspector Titus. Rowley and Hauser were out on post and the Commissioner ordered that they be sent for at once. Hogan and O'Sullivan were doing reserve duty and Mr. Bugher had them brought before him at once. When Rowley and Hauser arrived the Commissioner ordered all four to accompany him to Headquarters. He refused to allow Capt. Corcoran or Inspector Titus to talk with the men and would let them hold no conversation with other men of the precinct. He did not reveal either the purpose of the visit to Headquarters.

There, however, the men found Chief Inspector Schmittberger waiting and a few minutes after their arrival Lieut. Gillen of the Inspector's staff arrived at Headquarters from the Tombs, bringing Monahan with him. The four men from the East 104th Street Station were made to stand in line with six or eight policemen from the Mulberry Street Station, the entire squad being ordered to keep their hands over the lapels of their coats, upon which appears the insignia designating the precinct to which they are attached. Then Monahan was told to pick out the man whom he accused of having beaten him. Monahan instantly picked out one of the four men from the East 104th Street Station.

As soon as this had been done, Monahan was taken back to his cell in the Tombs, and the entire squad of policemen were instructed to go there at once. Commissioner Bugher and Inspector Schmittberger starting immediately in the Commissioner's automobile. In the prison a similar scene occurred.

The same man accused by Monahan was picked out by Villman while Levey picked out two of the remaining three men. One was accused by none of the prisoners. As soon as the identifications had been made Commissioner Bugher ordered the men back to their precincts. He maintained his policy of silence and left Headquarters for the night without disclosing what future action he would take. Inspector Schmittberger was equally uncommunicative.

Two Lieutenants of Schmittberger's staff left Headquarters soon after the Inspector and Commissioner Bugher had gone to the Tombs, marching between them a young man who seemed to be handcuffed to one of them and who was weeping. Nothing could be learned about the identity of the youth, but it was rumored at Headquarters that he was connected with still another investigation of a clubbing affray in which sixteen policemen were involved.

Inspector McCafferty's men are still watching the witnesses in the East Thirty-fourth Street assault case, for whom Mayor Gaynor is holding him personally responsible. The complaint against the Inspector himself by George Dobbs of 68 Carmine Street, who swears that he was mistaken for a man who had stolen some rings belonging to a woman, and after being locked up overnight in Police Headquarters was handled so violently by McCafferty that his nose was bruised, will probably come before the Mayor this morning.

McCafferty said on Saturday that he did not remember any such case. He may have something to say about it to-day.

There was an air of apprehension everywhere apparent about Headquarters yesterday, and the impression seemed to be that more interesting news would come out of the Mayor's office in City Hall to-day. For the first time in the remembrance of the oldest policeman the City Hall is the real administrative headquarters of the force.

The Bronx transfer cases will probably come into the limelight this week. It was rumored yesterday that a quiet investigation of the real reasons behind the transfers of Mounted Policemen Keenan and Cunningham to the lower east side following excise arrests by them in Westchester is being made.

SAVED BY BLOOD TRANSFUSION

Mrs. Gerlick Astonishes the Surgeons by Her Quick Recovery.

Many students of Fordham College, and physicians and surgeons from other hospitals in the city, attended an operation for the transfusion of blood in Fordham Hospital on Saturday night, which Dr. W. J. Walker and Dr. George D. Pace, the surgeons performing it, say was one of the most remarkable ever performed in the city. Mrs. Kate Gerlick of 308 East 167th Street was the subject of the operation.

Mrs. Gerlick suffered severely recently from hemorrhage, and on last Tuesday, upon the advice of her physician, Dr. L. S. Nelson of 1,413 Prospect Avenue, was taken to the hospital. Advertisements for men willing to submit to an operation of blood transfusion were published, and Bernard Lisser of 541 West 133d Street was selected from among ten men.

On Saturday night a pint of blood was drawn from Lisser's left wrist and transfused to Mrs. Gerlick's left wrist. The operation took fifteen minutes. At its expiration Mrs. Gerlick rested quietly, and yesterday morning astonished the physicians by being able to sit up. She asked to see a Sunday school paper, which she said she had been accustomed to read every Sunday morning to her seven children, and she was allowed to see it.

The doctors said that usually it was days before any such change was noted in a patient's condition after such an operation.

MADE THE LAW HER OWN.

Mother Raided a Saloon Because Her Son Got Drunk There.

Mrs. Ellen Cassidy of 553 West Forty-fourth Street, was held in $300 bond for trial by Magistrate Steinert in the West Side Court yesterday, on a charge of mischievous destruction of property. The complainant was Robert Smith, a saloon keeper at 553 Eleventh Avenue, at Forty-second Street, who had Mrs. Cassidy arrested after she had thrown a cracker bowl, picked up from his rear bar, through a plate-glass window; broken the panel in a door, and destroyed a number of dishes in his place on Saturday.

"Judge, this man continued to sell rum to my son after I repeatedly warned him not to," said Mrs. Cassidy, a woman of refined appearance and bearing. "My boy is a good son when he isn't drinking, but when he gets full of rum he comes home transformed into an ugly being and breaks up the furniture and beats me.

"I told Mr. Smith what suffering it brought me when my son got drunk, but it didn't do any good. Then I had to adopt some other means for my own protection. I couldn't stop this man selling liquor to my son by pleading with him, so I took the law into my own hands."

The saloon keeper denied that the son became intoxicated in his place. The son, Matthew, is 27 years old.

WARNS JERSEY CORPORATIONS

Washington Says They Must Return Tax Reports by March 1.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 13.—Deputy United States Collector of Internal Revenue John Spencer has received instructions from Washington to warn the corporations of New Jersey that they must have their reports under the new corporation tax law in Washington by March 1, or they will be liable to the penalty provided under the law.

Mr. Spencer is directed to remind the corporations that they cannot escape the penal portion of the statute by failing to give the required information.

TO EXAMINE PACKERS' BOOKS.

Jury to Ascertain If Prices Paid to Farmers Are Agreed On.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—Whether or not any agreement has existed to keep down the price of hogs when bought from the farmers by the packing houses is to be the line of inquiry when the Federal Grand Jury to-morrow resumes its hearing of the Government's investigation of the meat industry.

Employes of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company from Chicago and from Western cities are to be questioned as to the methods of their firm, which is known as an "independent." At the same time the books of the other packers are to be gone over to ascertain the prices of hogs for the last five years.

Oliver E. Pagin, the Government's indictment expert, is said already to have formulated important data to be forwarded to the Attorney General at Washington.

CAR ROLLS INTO RIVER.

Passengers in Sleeper of Wrecked Train Escape with Slight Injuries.

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 13.—Denver & Rio Grande passenger train No. 2, eastbound, was derailed at Woodside, twenty-six miles west of Green River, Utah, last night. The Pullman rolled down the embankment into the Price River. Seven passengers in the sleeper were injured.

Among them were Lillian D. Sinclair of Boston, slightly injured internally, and Herbert P. Russell of Worcester, Mass., whose right knee was bruised. The injured were taken to Denver. A broken rail caused the accident.

LET HIS FATHER-IN-LAW HANG.

Otto Pich Thought Only Coroner Could Prevent a Suicide.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 13.—A misconception of American law on the part of Otto Pich let John Zahour, his father-in-law, commit suicide this afternoon.

Pich found the old man hanging in the pantry of his home and keeping himself away from the wall by pushing on a shelf. He was still alive and active. Pich had heard that it was illegal for any one but the coroner to disturb a hanging man, and he left at once in search of somebody who could summon that official. Meeting a policeman, he explained the case to him.

The policeman ran to the Zahour home and succeeded in cutting the father-in-law down before life was extinct. Zahour died in an ambulance, however, on the way to a hospital.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Don't Be Deaf

Just *try* the Acousticon and if it doesn't make you hear *don't buy it.*

You're *neglectful* if you allow your hearing to remain defective.

Deafness is no longer a condition that must be endured.

If your *eyesight* was weak you'd wear *glasses* and see *normally*.

Surely your hearing deserves the same aid.

The *Acousticon* is to the *ears* exactly what glasses are to the eyes—*a complete restorative* to the sense's full power.

And the Acousticon is adjusted to each individual's hearing, as the sight is fitted by the optician.

But you cannot purchase an Acousticon until you have first *tried* it and been made to hear without strain or effort.

Some 15,000 people now wear this simple, inconspicuous device.

Leading Churches and Theatres throughout the country and public buildings at Washington are equipped with Acousticons—a remarkable tribute to their efficiency.

A trial will conclusively prove to you its wonderful efficiency.

Cut this out of The Times now, while you think of it, and call at our office for a free fitting and demonstration. If at a distance write and we will tell you how you may test it in your own home.

GENERAL ACOUSTIC COMPANY
K. M. Turner, President
881 Browning Bldg., New York, N. Y.
Factory, Jamaica, New York.

HAWK STOLE MASCOT OF NEW THEATRE

"Nig," the Kitten, Was Calmly Resting on Roof of Building When Carried Away.

FOUGHT AND THEN ESCAPED

Released from Talons of Hawk as Bird Tried to Alight on a Tree in Central Park.

The New Theatre is minus an unimportant but affectionately regarded member to-day, and the premier of "The Witch" to-night will lack a small part of the "atmosphere" intended for Act II. It happened in this way, so it was veraciously averred at the theatre last night.

It was afternoon. The sun had warmed the roof of the theatre, and Nig, the company's mascot, a kitten, wandered from duty on the rehearsal stage to take a nap. Far above soared a large, brown hawk, whose keen eyes spied the small ball of black fur against the white of the gravelled roof. The hawk descended on the sleeping kitten. There was a flurry of fur, and the hawk lifted Nig into the clear air.

Slowly the bird fought the breeze in an effort to reach the seclusion of Central Park before his strength failed. Suspended beneath him, writhing this way and that, was Nig, striving even with his inexperience to find a vunerable point in the breast of his captor. The wind, the weight of the well-fed kitten, and the little animal's struggles, tired the bird of prey. He sought a resting place on the nearest tree, a tall fir at the edge of the Park.

Scarcely had his talons touched the tree than Nig, with one quick stroke of his paws, broke his hold and, like a black flash, almost hurled himself to the ground and disappeared in a rabbit hole. The hawk, recovering from its astonishment, took wing toward Long Island.

Nig is described as small, black, with a collar and tag bearing the words, "Nig, N. T. Co.," and a crooked tail, where Guy Bates Post stepped on it one day. His job in "The Witch" was to lie in front of the fireplace in Minister Hawthorne's cottage.

MAY BOMBARD MATAGALPA.

Madriz Troops Are Apparently Trying to Surround Nicaraguan Insurgents.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Feb. 13.—President Madriz and the members of his Government are seriously concerned over the recent report of the capture of Matagalpa by the insurgents under Gen. Chamorro, but whatever they have learned of the details of the revolutionary movement in that district, they have not permitted any of the facts to become known, preferring apparently to stand on the first announcement that the Government troops had withdrawn from Matagalpa, and that therefore no resistance was offered to Chamorro and his men.

This attitude has given rise to various rumors that the Government is making an attempt to surround Gen. Chamorro, who, unless his progress is stayed, is likely to reach Managua within a short period.

Heavy artillery is being mounted on the hills commanding the City of Matagalpa, and as the revolutionists are without big guns, it is believed that they must eventually be dislodged. Gen. Chevarria has occupied Accalica, about nine miles from Matagalpa, and Gen. Lara, Gen. Ramirez, and Gen. Fernando Rivas have brought up troops from Acayapa and are closing in on the revolutionary General, who is now said to have with him nearly 2,000 men. There is a possibility that Matagalpa will be bombarded.

An American courier, after a ride of twenty hours, has reached Managua and has made an appeal to the American Consul, José Olivares, to prevent the destruction of American property. The Consul intends to return with the courier to-morrow and investigate conditions for himself.

The steamer Managua, which was captured a few days ago by a group of Conservatives affiliated with the revolutionists, and which later was found abandoned, has resumed service across Lake Managua with a doubled military guard.

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 13.—The condition of King Gustave was so satisfactory to-day that no official bulletin was issued.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—The Franco-Canadian reciprocity treaty was promulgated to-day.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—The Academie des Beaux Arts has accepted a gift from J. Sanford Saltus of New York for the creation of an annual prize of $100 for a battle picture.

California

Santa Fe
All the way

Perfect golf in winterless weather. You can play nearly every day. There January is like June. Country clubs abound, and luxurious resort hotels.

En route see

***Grand Canyon** of Arizona.*

A Pullman takes you to the rim of this titan of chasms.

Two to five days' time, $6.50 railroad fare, a reasonable hotel bill at El Tovar (management of Fred Harvey) and a few dollars for rim and trail trips—that's all the extra expense.

The California Limited

Runs daily between Chicago-Kansas City and Los Angeles-San Diego-San Francisco.

Exclusively for First-Class Travel.

Fred Harvey meals are another distinction.

Ask me for illustrated booklets—"California Limited," "Titan of Chasms," and "El Tovar."

Geo. C. Dillard, Gen. Eastern Agent,
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Brentano's Bargain Book Sale

During February

Of Standard Sets in Fine Bindings and Single Volumes.

Comprising the Best Authors in

English, French,
German, Italian.

An opportunity to obtain good Book Bargains of excellent value.

BRENTANO'S Fifth Ave. and 27th St., New York.

Stern Brothers

DRESSMAKING AND
LADIES' TAILORING DEPARTMENTS

Orders will be accepted Until February 15th

At Special Concessions from Regular Prices

Particular attention is directed to

Several Advance Models for Street and Dinner Gowns of Foulards, Pongees, Glacé Satin, French Crêpes, Glacé Eolienne and other fashionable materials, from $95.00 Up

Tailor-made Gowns, of choice materials, at $59.00

Riding Habits of Linen, Side or Cross Saddle, 35.00
(THIRD FLOOR)

West Twenty-third Street

James McCreery & Co.

23rd Street *34th Street*

SILK DEPARTMENTS. *In Both Stores.*

"McCreery Silks"

Famous over half a Century.

Complete assortments in single and double widths of Printed Foulard Silk, Satin and Pongee.

Rough Shantung Pongee in all makes. 55c to 3.00 per yard

Shepherd check weaves in Taffeta, Louisine and Surah Silk. 55c to 1.25 per yard

On Monday and Tuesday,
February the 14th and 15th.

Sale of Twelve Thousand yards of Imported Double width Printed Foulard Silk, choice designs and latest colors. 40 inches wide. 1.15 per yard
value 2.00

WASH DRESS GOODS. *In Both Stores.*

Commencing Monday, February 14th.

Pure Linen Suiting, yarn dyed, Irish manufacture. Colors:—Alice, Delft, Navy and Light Blue, Pink, Heliotrope, Reseda, Light and Dark Grey, Old Rose, Mulberry, Amethyst, Apricot, Natural and Black and White. 36 inches wide. 28c per yard
value 45c

Imported Dress Voile, white only. 54 inches wide. 48c per yard
value 75c

DRESS GOODS DEP'TS. *In Both Stores.*

New weaves in Fancy Eolienne, Glace Crepon, Wool Natte, Glace Serge, Dotted Crepon, Vigoureux Diagonal. The latest Paris shades. 1.50 to 3.00 per yard

On Monday, February the 14th.

All wool Diagonal Suiting in the latest Spring shades. 78c per yard

Black Broadcloth, bright finish, chiffon weight, sponged and spot proof. 52 inches wide. 1.45 per yard
value 2.50

Imported Black Voile, all wool, crisp finish. 75c per yard
value 1.00

James McCreery & Co.

23rd Street *34th Street*

James McCreery & Co.

23rd Street *34th Street*

On Monday and Tuesday,
February the 14th and 15th.

BLANKET DEP'TS. *In Both Stores.*

Comfortables,---novelty silk tops, finished with plain silk border. Full size. 4.50

Fine White California Wool Blankets. Double bed size. 3.25 and 4.50 per pair.

DECORATIVE LINENS. *In Both Stores.*

Madeira hand-embroidered, also Irish hand-embroidered Tea Cloths, Centre Pieces, Tray Cloths, Scarfs and Doylies. Odd pieces at 33 1-3% less than usual prices.

Irish Satin Damask Table Cloths, with Napkins to match, new, exclusive designs.

2 x 2 yards 1.75
usual price 2.25

2 x 2½ yards 2.25
usual price 3.00

2 x 3 yards 2.75
usual price 3.50

Dinner Napkins .... 2.75 per doz.
usual price 3.50

500 Banquet Cloths of Irish and Scotch Satin Damask, at 1-3 less than usual prices. Size 2½ x 3 yards to 2½ x 5 yards.

RUG DEPARTMENTS. *In Both Stores.*

Oriental Rugs in a complete assortment, all sizes. At very moderate prices.

Kilmarnock Rugs, heavy all wool, plain centers, with floral border. Size 3 x 6 ft. to 11 ft. 3 in. x 15 ft. 5.00 to 47.50

Mission Rugs in all sizes and colors. 2.50 to 22.50

Rag Rugs in a complete assortment of sizes and colors. Size 30 x 60 in. to 9 x 12 ft. 1.25 to 15.00

James McCreery & Co.

23rd Street *34th Street*

Emergency and Asset Currency

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By WILLIAM A. NASH, President of the Corn Exchange Bank

The most glaring deficiency in our banking system is the inability to act in emergencies as a harmonious whole, a state of things inseparable from the numerous and widely spread organizations. These emergencies arise more frequently with us than in older and smaller communities which have reached the limits of development. It does not seem possible that the United States can fulfill its great mission of bringing out the full resources of the land and the people without now and then a setback, or crisis, during which we make new plans for resuming the work of development and advancement. It is to devise some method of handling these crises that the Monetary Commission is expected to make suggestions.

The outside public has not been idle, and panaceas are being offered on all sides. It is wonderful how many people are interested in finance and how plentiful are the theories advanced on that subject. At this time the Central Bank has the lead, and it would seem a very good lead so far as unanimity goes. It is an idea borrowed from European countries. As a theory or an academic remedy it seems to be almost without a flaw, but in this country we have to combat an experience in the Second Bank of the United States which I fear will defeat any legislation aiming to create its counterpart. Much as a Central Bank is desirable, I fear that the political features will be so emphasized as to prevent its enactment. But its work should be accomplished and the need of a nucleus around which banking will centre and revolve must not be sent to the rear, but kept in front till it becomes an established fact.

What we need in a panic, or crisis, is an immediate and sufficient device to stay ruinous liquidation and enable necessary readjustment to proceed on deliberate lines.

It may surprise some to know that that has already been accomplished. The Clearing House Loan Certificate is a well established, thoroughly understood, and effective agent in a financial convulsion. It has been tried in New York in the past fifty years some eight or nine times, always with success and without the loss of a single dollar to the banks which indorsed them. For the Clearing House loan certificates are issued by the Associated Banks on the pledge of collateral security ample for their redemption, with the added guarantee of every bank in the Clearing House. The primal necessity of having good security for these certificates, the confidence that is felt in the judgment of the bank officers who are appointed to decide on the validity of that security explains the readiness with which in New York every bank in the Clearing House, by a vote of its Directors, unhesitatingly pledges itself to the redemption of those certificates in case the security should fail, a state of things that has never resulted.

These loan certificates, like the emptying of barrels of oil from a storm distressed ship, calm the waves around us, even if they do not subdue the sea. They give us time to think, and a day's thought in a panic is worth its weight in gold. Credit so timid is immediately reassured. The banks extend help liberally, because they know where they can get their supplies. One might urge—and here the theorist comes in with his apparently unanswerable arguments—that the time of redemption will be far off, and will be attended by all the perils of contraction. The experienced banker knows that the Clearing House Loan Certificates begin to be retired almost as soon as they are issued, and the current of redemption sets in very strongly after the maximum is reached. Four months is the outside limit of the life of a Clearing House Loan Certificate.

But these are only good for the expansion of credit, and do not supply the currency that is withdrawn by the small hoarder as his contribution to the panic. The wheels of the retail business world must be kept going, laborers must be paid in money, salaries cannot be met except in currency. Hence arose the Western and Southern device of splitting up their Clearing House Loan Certificates into small ones and supplying thereby the deficiency of currency. This was attended with much confusion—if not loss—and the danger of counterfeiting was very great. What the people want is a readily recognized currency in which they have confidence at all times. The New York banks spent large sums of money to bring gold from Europe to meet current wants as to currency. They paid for the gold by bills of exchange purchased by the credit they received through Clearing House Loan Certificates.

It seems to me that we have insensibly drifted in the last two years into the solution of our monetary troubles. Two reforms, one in the National bank system and one in the great banking department in the Empire State, have already been considerably advanced. The third, which I submit for consideration, is the function of Clearing House Loan Certificates. They have been found to be the most reliable basis of credit in a disturbed time because people understand their nature and don't have to be educated into believing in them. They also become in a crude way the basis of currency—in the West by splitting them up, in the East by becoming a basis on which we could buy foreign gold. Are these hints not enough? Do they not point to the Clearing House Loan Certificates as the basis for currency when currency is needed in an emergency? Can you conceive of a security more carefully scrutinized than that which the experieneced bankers in the great Clearing Houses have gone over? I would make these certificates the starting point for currency, I would urge the legalization in the great Central Reserve Cities and make them the basis of the subsidiary money which we manufactured and bought in 1907. It is true the Central Reserve Cities are only three in number, but the number should be increased so that every section should have proper representation.

I would confine the Clearing House Loan Certificates applicable to this purpose to these few great centres, which are representative of the entire country, and where the banking ability and banking capital is strong enough to give assurance of an undisputed security. Then, inasmuch as all this is so far practically accomplished, let us have a great bureau of United States Currency which will issue notes upon these certificates whenever presented by any Central Reserve City, upon such conditions as will insure their prompt return and redemption whenever their need has ceased to exist.

The people will recognize immediately the validity of such a currency obtained in such a way. It will be the experiment that is attended with the least risk. All financial reforms are evolutionary. They must emerge gradually from established forms or the public gets confused and frightened. The well-grounded Clearing House Loan Certificate expanding naturally into a small currency issued by the Government is the natural solution of a problem that only becomes perplexing when you apply it to remedies that are theoretical and not practical.

The derangement of the Exchanges of the country in times of panic is one of the most serious embarrassments that confronts the banker at such times. The out of town banks are as unable to pay their debts to New York as New York is cramped to make its payments of country deposits. Clearing House Loan Certificates have not been found valuable for such settlements. They are not rejected because of any doubt of the value of such certificates, but because they have no circulation outside of banking circles. We have at such times enough Clearing House Loan Certificates of our own without taking on a load of those of other cities. But a central currency issued by the Government on Clearing House Loan Certificates would not only meet the requirements of internal exchanges but prevent by the very certainty of issue the fictitious demands that arise at such times.

The question of the retirement of Clearing House Loan Certificates has always arisen contemporaneously with their issue. The same question will doubtless be asked in reference to any currency issued with these certificates as a basis. Experience has shown that the rate of interest charged on the certificates which has generally been the legal rate has been sufficient to cause their retirement in a very brief period of time. For a while after the original issue the banks are content to pay the legal rate for money, as borrowers who are anxious for assistance at such times are indifferent to rates so long as help is extended. But with the subsidence of strained conditions and the readjustment or exchanges, and the decline in the demand for money, it is not profitable to keep certificates at such high rates and their cancellation proceeds at a rapid pace. The same effect would follow with the currency issued on their security, and from precisey the same reasons, and in the same way. In their nature the currency and the certificates are the same and their retirement would move together. It will be very clearly appreciated by bankers that the retirement of currency which has been issued by the Government against Loan Certificates cannot proceed on exact lines; that is, the identical currency cannot be immediately returned, but other money of the Government can be used, and held in trust to meet and redeem the special currency, and thus avoid an inflation beyond the limits contemplated by the system.

I have not ventured to take up the always interesting topic of the general currency of the country, now so largely based on the security of the United States bonds. The situation is admittedly artificial, and the proposal of asset currency has at least the merit of being logical and natural. The objections have been largely based on the difficulties attending the proper appraisement of the value of the assets to be offered. The personal equation enters largely into this matter. The qualifications of the judges are to be considered, and in this respect the Clearing House committees approach more nearly than any other agency the ideal of a dispassionate and competent board of judges of the value of the security.

In financial forestry it is deemed wiser to graft old trees than to plant new ones. It would seem to be a natural outgrowth of the Clearing House system if we found it ultimately the solution of the general currency problem which the country is so concerned about and which must some day be settled.

It thus appears to me that our financial salvation is nearer than we suspect. It must go almost without saying that I look with dread at the day when our existing academic emergency currency laws are applied to for relief. People will have to be educated to believe in them, and there is no time for education in a panic.

But with the general reorganization of banking matters begun in New York, carried on by the National Bank authorities, and with the well-grounded Loan Certificates familiar to the people, it would seem that if Congress will recognize that great asset basis for currency by providing United States currency when they are presented by central reserve cities that the last step of reform will have been taken.

These views of the adaptability of Clearing House Loan Certificates to the purposes of an emergency currency have been shared and adopted by a considerable number of bankers who are familiar with their efficacy in times of financial distress, and I do not present them with any patent of originality but as a contribution to the current of thought on the subject—a contribution made by many persons, and which cannot be too often repeated and enforced.

Whatever happens, it is no time to lose faith either in the people of the country or our own resources. Certainly it is no time to echo the foreign opinions so unfavorable and critical as to American matters. This is still a new country, and we are working out our own problem with a wonderful degree of acumen and courage inasmuch as none can see clearly what the ultimate result will be. But that it will tend to higher citizenship, better finance and a more substantial prosperity I have no doubt or uncertainty.

WILLIAM A. NASH.

New York, Feb. 12.

William A. Nash has been President of the Corn Exchange Bank since 1883. He started his business career there as a messenger boy. He is probably best known as the father of the branch bank idea, and his institution was the first to establish branches after the law to permit them was passed. He was made President of the Clearing House Association in 1895, and was one of the committee that bought the land and directed the construction of the new Clearing House. In the financial flurry of 1907, as well as in that of 1893, Mr. Nash's activities in the Clearing House Association aided very much in the restoration of public confidence. He is 70 years old.

CARE OF THE INEBRIATE.

Some Alcoholics May Have to be Confined for Life, Says American Medicine

"The scientific study of the drunkard is the only way of ending the present deplorable differences of opinion," says American Medicine. "There is an increasing body of thinkers who are advocating segregation of these sick people, so that protection can be afforded society and the sufferers. Cure is attainable in only a small percentage by present methods of tiding over a debauch.

"Something must be found to take the place of alcohol, and means must be discovered to so improve the nervous system that there will never arise that irresistible demand for narcosis.

"We strongly commend the present plan of confining the chronic drunkard under medical caretakers. There are many suggestions worthy of trial—an increase of the sugar in the diet is said to furnish energy to relieve fatigue. It has proved beneficial with soldiers in campaigns and with laborers, and it has been seriously advocated in the craving for alcohol. Surely it is worth investigating.

"There is such a demand for the exclusion of intoxicated men from the highways, particularly teamsters and chauffers, that lawmakers cannot ignore it much longer. The joy rider or drunken teamster is causing so many deaths that it is not at all unlikely that arrests for habitual drunkenness in any calling will result in confinement until cured, but if relapses occur, then the safety of society demands confinement for life.

"The time has long gone by when the drunkard is considered an enemy to himself alone."

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CAMPANIA WRESTLES WITH ICE

Cunarder, a Day Late, Meets Winter's River Obstructions.

The Cunard liner Campania from Liverpool came in yesterday a day late on account of wintry weather. The vessel had difficulty in reaching her pier because of the ice in the river. It required the help of two tugs, acting as icebreakers, before she could get close enough in to allow the gangplanks to be put up.

The Campania left Quarantine at 7:50 A. M., and it was 10:45 before her passengers began to come ashore. The prevailing westerly wind, in combination with a strong tide, had piled the ice up along the New York side of the river. After the Campania got her nose pointed into her berth the ice was piled up so thick that she had to back repeatedly and go ahead, ramming her way slowly in. She broke three lines in getting in. For half an hour two tugs kept moving between her and the pier, clearing the water of block ice.

Among her passengers were Count Posse of Sweden, here for his first visit; the Marquis Paola di Montagliari, councillor of the Italian Embassy, Washington; Miss M. C. Appleton, Edward Herbert Bennett, George A. Buckland, J. T. Claxton, A. J. De Souza, H. M. Ellis, G. H. Grindrod, J. S. Jeffries, C. E. Kenworthy, George E. Lees, Arthur L. Pearse, Capt. A. R. Stewart, and Mr. and Mrs. D. H. L. Young.

LORD FAIRFAX HERE.

Still a Good American and Fancy Free, Says the Virginian.

Lord Fairfax of the Virginia Fairfaxes, known as "the American Lord," got here yesterday on the Cunarder Campania. With him came the Hon. J. H. Parker and the Hon. Montague Parker, sons of the Earl of Morley. They are the guests of Lord Fairfax and after a week here will got to Virginia.

Lord Fairfax replied with a smile to the two stock questions as to whether he was still an American and whether he was engaged to marry.

"I am still a good American," he said, "and I have no romantic affairs."

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Sterling Playerpiano
is not for a moment to be compared with the cheap Playerpianos you find offered on every side, hiding their faults under unknown and untried names, instruments hastily constructed for commercial purposes only. On the contrary, the Sterling Playerpiano
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and artistic superiorities that meet the requirements of the most critical musical public. It is nowise mechanical in its clear tone, but is a simple player mechanism built into a Sterling Piano, the player mechanism being directly under the immediate command of the operator, responding to his every mood and expression. The most difficult classical compositions are as easy of execution as the popular selections of the day. Selling entirely
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it is on a plane far above those instruments requiring methods other than legitimate to sell them. When buying from us you have the advantage of dealing direct with a concern having over fifty years' manufacturing and selling experience, and which guarantees you lifetime satisfaction.
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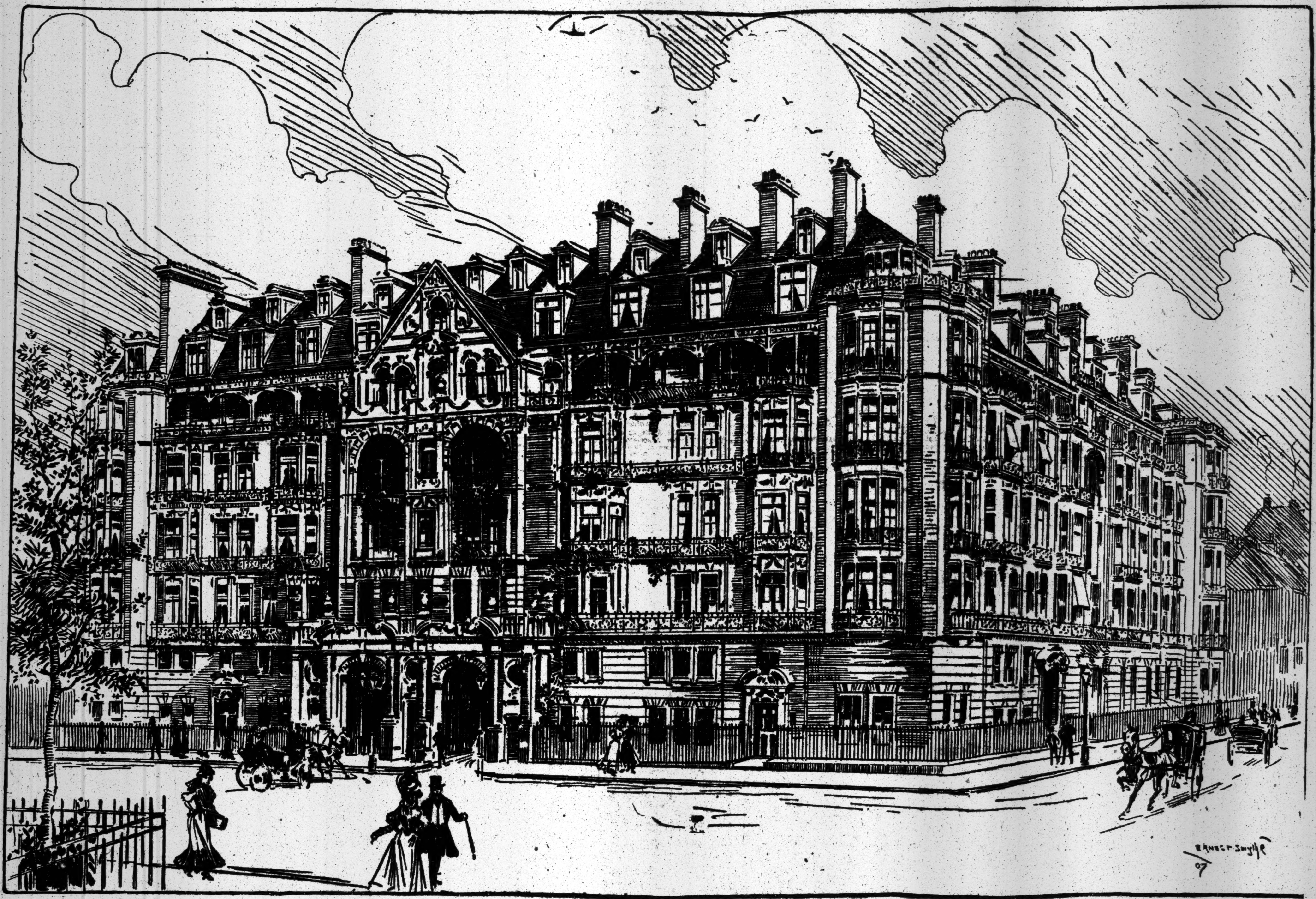

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G. BRANCHINI - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - General Manager

BASEBALL SCHEDULE MAY CAUSE WRANGLE

National League Owners Divided Over Number of Games to Play This Season.

GIANTS ASK $1,000 DAMAGES

The Board of Directors of the National League will meet at the Waldorf-Astoria this morning at 11 o'clock in the last meeting which will be held before the baseball season starts. President Charles W. Murphy of the Chicago Club was the first arrival, and he got in town late yesterday and immediately got busy conferring with the management of the New York and Brooklyn Clubs in reference to the business which comes up at the conferences during the next few days. On Tuesday at 2 o'clock the National League owners will meet to adopt the season's schedule.

The Board of Directors is composed of John T. Brush of this city, Charles W. Murphy of Chicago, August Herrmann of Cincinnati, Barney Dreyfuss of Pittsburg, and Charles H. Ebbets of Brooklyn. Two important matters will come before the Directors to-day, and there is likely to be some affairs transacted that only the members know about. An effort will be made to settle the claim of ex-Manager William Murray of the Philadelphia Club. Murray has a contract with the Phillies which has two more years to run at $7,500 a year. When Horace Fogel took over the team Murray was deposed as manager and has since been at loggerheads with the Quakers over the settlement. Murray contends that there is also $1,500 due him on last season's salary. This matter has been before the Directors before, and was referred to the National Commission. That body decided that it was an affair for the Directors themselves to settle, and sent it back for reconsideration. Murray's contract is said to be binding, and Fogel has made several attempts to make a settlement, but none of the overtures were favorable to Murray. He says that if his claim does not receive due consideration by the Directors he will resort to legal measures to make the Philadelphia Club live up to its contract.

A subject of much local interest will also come before the meeting. It is the claim of the New York Club for $1,000 damages from the Philadelphia team for forfeiting a game at the Polo Grounds late last season. In this game a new umpire, Mullen, from the Western League, made his début. The Phillies were out to make life miserable for him, and he finally ordered Dooin, Moren, and Knabe out of the game. He was laughed at for his pains, and the banished Quakers refused to leave the game. Mullen pulled out his watch, and then forfeited the game to New York by a score of 9 to 0.

At Tuesday's meeting Chairman Charles H. Ebbets of the Schedule Committee will submit his prolonged schedule of 168 games, and Barney Dreyfus of the same committee will present a 154-game schedule. Then the fun will begin. Ebbets, Murphy, and Fogel are known to favor the long schedule, and Herrmann, Dreyfuss, and Dovey are opposed to it. John T. Brush is on the fence in the schedule controversy. He says that if a 168-game schedule can be arranged so that it will not conflict with the American League and the world's series, he will favor it. Otherwise he won't.

President Stanley Robison of St. Louis has been noncommittal on the schedule question, but his attitude is taken as being against the adoption of the long programme.

On Tuesday the American League will meet at Chicago, and at that time the American League schedule of 154 games will be adopted. The American League, however, is prepared for the National League in the event of its adopting a longer schedule, and also has a 168-game programme drawn up to use in case of necessity.

As this is the last time the club owners will meet before the opening of the season, baseball men look to see several deals and trades transacted. Manager John T. McGraw and President Brush admit that they have a few schemes in the works relative to strengthening the Giants, and it is believed that this week will see a few important changes. McGraw, it is said, is looking for a catcher to strengthen this end of the game, now taken care of by Schlei, Meyers, and Snodgrass. He also wants a first baseman, and if any trades or purchases are made, it will be for men to fill these positions. Since Fred Lake was appointed manager of the Boston Club by President Dovey, he has made advances to several major League clubs for players to strengthen his team, but all that he received was the cold shoulder. Lake will be here again to-day, and will make another effort to get some players.

N. Y. A. C.'s HOCKEY LEAD.

With No Defeats, the Team Has Championship Clinched.

The indications of the past week in the race for the championship of the Amateur Hockey League are that the New York Athletic Club seven will duplicate its performance of last year in going through the schedule without a defeat registered against it. The victory over the Wanderers Thursday settled in the minds of the followers of the game the supremacy of the Winged Foot puck chasers. With three remaining games to play, there is small chance of a defeat being marked up against the New York A. C.

The intercollegiate series showed little change during the past week, except that Columbia dropped down to last position in the league race, being tied with Dartmouth, with a record of not a game won. The standings:

AMATEUR LEAGUE.

Team.	W.	L.	P.C.
New York Athletic Club	5	0	1.000
Wanderers Hockey Club	3	2	.600
St. Nicholas Skating Club	2	3	.400
Crescent Athletic Club	1	3	.250
Hockey Club of New York	1	4	.200

INTERCOLLEGIATE LEAGUE.

Team.	W.	L.	P.C.	Team.	W.	L.	P.C.
Princeton	5	0	1.000	Yale	1	2	.000
Harvard	3	1	.750	Dartmouth	0	2	.000
Cornell	1	2	.333	Columbia	0	3	.000

FORDHAM'S SCHEDULE.

Faculty Will Withdraw Its Approval if Football Rules Are Not Changed.

Manager Michael Moriarity has arranged a tentative football schedule for the Fordham team pending the result of the work of the Intercollegiate Rules Committee's session in March. The Faculty has sanctioned it and if it can be proved to their satisfaction that a safer and saner game will be the outcome of the committee's work they will not hesitate to stamp their approval on the list of dates. If, however, the dangerous features are not eliminated it is quite probable that the game of Rugby as played by Leland Stanford and other Pacific Coast colleges will be introduced at Fordham.

The schedule as compiled by Manager Moriarity will be a hard one. Games are arranged with Cornell, Holy Cross, Princeton, Georgetown, Swarthmore, and probably Lafayette. The management hopes to substitute Lafayette for Syracuse on Thanksgiving Day at New York.

It is out of the question that a contest with Yale will be played this year. The schedule as it stands is a grueling one, and the addition of Yale would be a hardship on the players.

It was announced at Fordham yesterday that John Coffey would be the coach of the baseball team for the coming season. Edward McLane, an outfielder with the Brockton New England League team, was also a candidate for the position. The selection of Coffey meets with the approval of the student body, as he is a popular man in college. He is a member of the senior class, and at the close of the college term will immediately leave for Indianapolis, where he will join the Indianapolis American Association team. Coach Coffey will have the squad out for work to-day. The indoor work will be very light and will continue till the middle of March. The schedule for the season has not yet been approved by the Faculty.

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING.

McCullough First in Glencoe Event—Foran Also a Winner.

A smaller field than usual started in the weekly cross-country run of the Glencoe Athletic Club, 126th Street and Second Avenue, yesterday. Only thirty-five athletes entered the competition over the four-mile course, but of this number all but five finished the full distance. First place went to the credit of F. McCullough of the Glecoe Athletic Club, who romped in with a comfortable margin, his time for the run being 22:20. P. Schroeder of the Mott Haven Athletic Club crossed the finish in second place, ten seconds behind his winning rival.

During the early stages of the event the lead shifted continually, and even until the last quarter mile there was no material indication of a probable winner. Schroeder was in front of the pack at this point, but almost immediately McCullough came up to the lead, and he was never passed in the final sprint to the tape. The order of finish:

F. McCullough, Glencoe A. C.; P. Schroeder, Mott Haven A. C.; A. Soraci, Xavier A. A.; T. Foy, Xavier A. A.; W. Duffy, Mohawk A. C.; P. Foy, unattached; A. Greenberger, Mohawk A. C.; S. D. Richman, Glencoe A. C.; H. Jenson, Glencoe A. C.; L. A. Stultz, Glencoe A. C.; P. Herrman, unattached; H. Simmelkjaer, H. E. H. S.; C. Molner, Mohawk A. C.; J. Heery Paulist A. C.; W. Carroll, unattached; J. Hirsh, unattached; J. Kelly, Glencoe A. C.; G. Johnson, unattached; A. R. Carroll, Glencoe A. C.; F. Early, unattached; A. Speruzar, St. Ann's A. C.; P. Desanza, U. S. I.; J. Reilly, Glencoe A. C.; G. Mitchell, Paulist, A. C.; W. Rodgers, unattached; V. Hand, unattached; J. Stork, Y. M. C. A.; P. Forms, E. R. C. No. 39; P. O'Connor, unattached; W. Robertson, unattached.

Frank Foran of the Mott Haven Athletic Club led a field of thirty-two over the six-mile cross-country course of that club yesterday, winning the event in easy fashion, with M. Broge, also of the Mott Haven Athletic Club, in second position. At the start Foran went in front of the harriers, and to the finish he never gave place to another. His time was 37:08. Order of finish:

F. Foran, Mott Haven A. C.; M. Broge, Mott Haven A. C.; E. Larque, Mott Haven A. C.; L. Schmidt, Mott Haven A. C.; T. O'Connor, Pastime A. C.; W. Wilson, Xavier A. A.; A. Aronovic, unattached; J. Fireberg, Mott Haven A. C.; D. Frank, Mott Haven A. C.; S. Benfatto, U. S. I.; R. Canahan, Morris Evening H. S.; D. Edward, unattached; C. Lutze, Mott Haven A. C.; J. Hoffman, Bligh A. C.; H. Leziness, Bligh A. C.; P. Philip, unattached; C. Hackett, unattached; W. Barrow, Jerome A. C.; W. Wade, Bligh A. C.; W. Dillon, Jerome A. C.; T. Scanlon, Bligh A. C., and J. McAvoy, unattached.

The weekly cross-country run of the Pennant A. C., starting from the clubhouse on 145th Street yesterday was won by T. Freidman of the Mott Haven Athletic Club by a comfortable margin. Order of finish:

T. Freidman, Mott Haven A. C.; H. Sackman, Glencoe A. C.; G. Cuneo, St. George's A. C.; I. Garsh, Sheridan A. C.; W. Benke, Union Settlement; P. Lichtman, College Settlement; J. J. Bailey, Pastime A. C.; D. Cohn, Pennant A. C.; S. Botchman, Union Settlement; E. Guastoferro, Pennant A. C.; D. Shay, Florence A. C., and J. Helfgott, Sheridan A. C.

Harris Wins Morningside Run.

T. H. Harris of the Glencoe Athletic Club crossed the line first in the cross country run of the Morningside Athletic Club yesterday. More than twenty men started, and the course covered, three and a half miles, and at times the going through the mud and slush tested the endurance of the harriers. Harry Crook of the Morningside Athletic Club finished second. Thirteen men finished. The order of finish follows:

	M.S.
T. H. Harris, Glencoe A. C.	21:22
H. Crook, Morningside A. C.	21:30
A. H. Hayden, Mercury A. C.	22:18
E. Kelly, Morningside A. C.	23:40
C. Burris, St. Ann's A. C.	23:44
R. Savin, Lakewood A. C.	24:45
H. Tucker, Morningside A. C.	25:29
J. Tucker, Morningside A. C.	26:48
O. Warnke, Wawanda A. C.	26:49
T. McClain, Morningside A. C.	27:12
J. McGuigan, unattached	27:14
Thomas Howman, Wawanda A. C.	27:16
Hugh Hawman, Wawanda A. C.	27:20

Bedell Leads Hillside Runners.

The weekly run of the Hillside Athletic Association yesterday was won by Joe Bedell of the Xavier A. A. for the third time. The race was run over a hard course, and along different points large crowds gathered to watch the runners. In many places the ice and snow interfered with the progress of the contestants. C. Ressonico of the Irish-American A. C. followed Bedell closely all the way, but was unable to pass him. The summary:

	M.S.
Joe Bedell, Xavier A. A.	19:20
C. Ressonico, Irish-America A. C.	19:50
C. Reed, Hillside A. A.	20:05
P. Mun, Mohawk A. C.	20:10
William Gunning, Hillside A. A.	20:25
Joe Brown, Xavier A. A.	20:30
T. R. Gibson, Xavier A. A.	20:35
P. Sauerbray, Hillside A. A.	21:35
D. Murphy, Riverside A. C.	21:36
J. Massa, Mohawk A. C.	23:00

Robinson to Coach at Brown.

Edward N. Robinson was selected to be head football coach of the Brown University eleven for next season at a meeting of the Athletic Board on Saturday. Robinson was a member of the class of 1896 and has been prominently connected with the athletic activities of his Alma Mater from the day he entered it. He succeeds John A. Gammons who, after two years as football instructor at the Providence institution, will abandon athletics to go into business.

Neuendorffer the Best Pedestrian.

Morris Evening High School held an invitation walk yesterday afternoon, starting from Columbus Circle and ending at the clubhouse, 162d Street and Grant Avenue, covering a distance of about five miles. At the start Tom McNamara of the Mott Haven Athletic Club took the lead, which he maintained for about four miles, when his clubmate, Ted Neuendorffer forged to the front. From this point to the tape the latter held the advantage. Twenty-two men started in the event. The first ten to finish were:

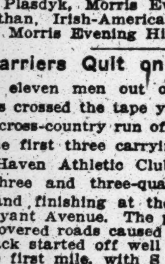
T. Neuendorffer, Mott Haven A. C.; J. Kelly, Morris Evening High School; T. McNamara, Mott Haven A. C.; D. M. Smith, Eighth Regiment A. A.; S. Schwed, Morris Evening High School; J. Gerschaneck, Mott Haven A. C.; M. Friedberg, Morris Evening High School; F. B. Plasdyk, Morris Evening High School; L. Nathan, Irish-American A. C., and F. J. Cuddy, Morris Evening High School.

Harriers Quit on Bad Roads.

Only eleven men out of a field of thirty starters crossed the tape yesterday in the invitation cross-country run of the Acquinas Lyceum, the first three carrying the colors of the Mott Haven Athletic Club. The course covered three and three-quarter miles, starting from and finishing at the club, 177th Street and Bryant Avenue. The poor condition of the snow-covered roads caused the runners to quit. The pack started off well together, continuing for the first mile, with S. Devlin of the Mott Havens setting the pace. Then a crowd of seven broke from the field, and when the second mile post was reached the back crowd had strung out in the rear. Starting on the third mile A. Conroy, another member of the Mott Haven Club, jumped to the front and carried the leaders at a good gait, and finished strong, with a lead of fifteen yards. The order of finish:

A. Conroy, Mott Haven A. C.; S. Devlin, Mott Haven A. C.; W. Burke, Mott Haven A. C.; P. Coulter, Mohegan A. C.; J. McKenna, Acquinas Lyceum; W. Logan, Dominican Lyceum; E. Durtnell, Dominican Lyceum; J. Schaefer, Acquinas Lyceum; N. Somer, Mohegan A. C.; A. Leon, Mohegan A. C., and E. Olsen, Mohegan A. C.

AUTOMOBILES.



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BELMONT'S STABLE TO BE EXTENSIVE

With Twenty-nine Training in America and Nine in England.

STRONG IN TWO-YEAR-OLDS

August Belmont, President of The Jockey Club, will race an extensive stable during the coming season. There are twenty-nine horses in training in this country, while his English string comprises nine, that are in the care of J. Watson at Palace House, Newmarket. Both strings are from his Nursery Stud in Kentucky, and the greater number in the American string are two-year-olds.

Last season Mr. Belmont finished seventh on the list of winning owners with $19,175 as the total for the year. Nine horses contributed, and the filly Field Mouse was the best winner. The two-year-old crop from Nursery was not up to the standard of that famous breeding establishment, though Starbottle, a chestnut son of Hastings and Sunfish, performed like a good one, and may show to even better advantage this season.

The principal reason for the Belmont colors being no better than seventh on the list was that he had sent Fair Play and other good ones to England, where he devoted much of his energy. Fair Play did not make good in the measure that was expected of him, and with others he was brought back to this country, and Mr. Belmont decided to keep his best on this side of the Atlantic. The two-year-olds are all liberally engaged, and though Fair Play is out of training, Priscillian, another that has been brought back from England, will head his older division.

Thomas Welsh will handle thirteen of the twenty-four two-year-olds that are being fitted for the coming season, while the others will be in the care of John Whalen, who will also have the training of the older horses. Among the two-year-olds are many close relatives to famous performers, and one in the Welsh lot, Pyramid, is a full sister to Priscillian. Footlights, one of the Whalen lot, is a brother to the fast filly Field Mouse.

In addition to his horses in training Mr. Belmont has fifteen yearlings of his own breeding at his recently established French stud in Normandy, near Dieppe. These yearlings are by Octagon, Rock Sand, Orme, and Hastings, and are from mares that were sent across when the stud was established.

Following is a list of the Belmont stable at home and abroad:

In Thomas Welsh's charge at Gravesend:

TWO-YEAR-OLDS.

Trap Rock, ch. c., Rock Sand-Topiary.
Flint Rock, br. c., Rock Sand-Fizgig.
Babbler, ch. g., Hastings-Bridlepath.
Via Octavia, b. c., Octagon-Lady Viola.
Hectagon, ch. c., Octagon-Donna Henrietta.
Watervale, b. c., Watercress-Lady Violet.
Barn Dance, b. c., The Bard-La Denseuse.
Typical, b. f., Rock Sand-Tiptoe.
Sand Dune, ch. f., Rock Sand-Octoroon.
Golden Sands, b. f., Rock Sand-Golden Dream.
Madcap, b. or br. f., Rock Sand-Lady Madge.
Pyramid, ch. f., Hastings-St. Priscilla.
Nisi, b. or br. f., Octagon-Niminy.

John Whalen has this miscellaneous string in Winter quarters:

TWO-YEAR-OLDS.

Footprint, ch. c., Rock Sand-Fetish.
Sandhill, b. c., Rock Sand-Mount Vernon.
Footlights, ch. c., Hastings-Flittermouse.
Heretic, ch. g., Hastings-Hoopsticks.
Rogon, ch. c., Octagon-Lady Rosemary.
Whist, b. c., Singleton-Woodnymph.
Haute Roche, br. f., Rock Sand-Hautesse.
Satisfax, br. f., Rock Sand-Souriante.
Diadem, b. f., Octagon-Dulcibella.
Minta, b. f., Octagon-Mem Sahib.
Toucan, ch. f., Star Ruby-Toscana.

MATURED HORSES.

Starbottle, ch. c., 3, Hastings-Sunfish.
Asticot, ch. g., 3, Hastings-Astoria, reimported from England.
Tasteful, ch. g., 3, Hastings-Tarpeia, reimported from England.
Field Mouse, b. f., 4, Hastings-Flittermouse.
Priscillian, ch. g., 5, Hastings-St. Priscilla.

Trainer Watson has these horses in England:

Norman III., b. c., 6, Octagon-Nineveh.
Hasty Pudding, ch. c., 3, Hastings-Tea's Over.
Merry Task, b. f., 3, Octagon-Merry Task.
Amical, b. f., 3, Octagon-Amicitia.
Boudoir, b. f., 3, Octagon-Queen's Bower.
Prickly Pear, b. f., 2, Persimmon-Ferment.
Belfry, b. c., 2, Rock Sand-Beldame.
Sands of the Orient, ch. c., 2, Rock Sand-Orienta.
Sandwich, b. f., 2, Rock Sand-Tea's Over.

Mr. Belmont's yearlings at his French stud in Normandy, near Dieppe, are:

Amoreux, b. c., by Octagon-Amelia.
Orage, b. c., by Octagon-Oriza.
Hexagon, ch. c., by Octagon-Donna Henrietta.
Mazette, b. f., by Octagon-Maze.
Roseliere, ch. f., by Octagon-Lady Rosemary.
Dulcinet, b. f., by Octagon-Dulcibella.
Septimus, b. or br. c., by Rock Sand-Six o'Clock.
Vie de Lux, br. f., by Rock Sand-Lady Viola.
Qu'elle est Belle, blk. or br. f., by Rock Sand-Queen's Bower.
Flametta, ch. f., by Rock Sand-Fidina.
Bachelette, ch. f., by Rock Sand-Bivouac.
Ferole, b. or br. c., by Orme-Ferment.
Curieux, b. or br. c., by Ethelbert-Crossways.
Lady Villers, b. f., by Hastings-Lady of the Valley.
Brindelle, b. f., by Hastings-Bridlepath.

Practical, a four-year-old full brother to Priscillian, is turned out at the Nursery Stud. Don Diego, seven-year-old half-brother to Beldame, is turned out at Saratoga.

BOXING CLUB'S CARDS.

Olympics and Bedfords Have Strong Attractions for To-night.

"Knockout" Brown and Harry Thomas are the headliners at the Olympic Athletic Club, West 125th Street, to-night. Thomas made a good impression with the boxing enthusiasts in his recent contest. He will meet a tough customer in Brown, who has an effective blow in either hand. Both boys have trained hard for the contest, which will be a ten-round affair. A semi-final contest of six rounds and three four-round contests will precede the main event.

Joe Coster and Harry Forbes will be seen in a ten-round contest at the Bedford Athletic Club, Brooklyn, to-night. Owen Moran and Tommy Murphy were matched for a contest at this club for this evening, but Moran changed his mind, and is now on his way to San Francisco.

Frankie Burns of Jersey City, who defeated Young O'Leary last Monday night, and Charlie Goldman of Brooklyn will be the stars in a ten-round contest at Brown's Athletic Association, West Twenty-third Street, to-morrow night. Burns is one of the best bantamweights seen in this part of the country, and is after Johnny Coulon's scalp.

The next entertainment of the Sharkey Athletic Club will be held on Wednesday night, and Manager Buckley has matched Jack Goodman, the west side lightweight, and Frankie Madden, the Bowery champion, for a ten-round contest. Goodman is credited with a victory over Leach Cross, and Madden fought a ten-round draw with the dentist pugilist recently.

Johnny Marto and Leach Cross are scheduled to appear in the main event of ten rounds at the Long Acre Athletic Club on Thursday night. Cross is training hard for this contest, as his recent contest proved that he was not in good condition. Marto is a fast and aggressive fighter, and this contest will no doubt be interesting from the start until the finish.

The National Athletic Club of Brooklyn and the Northwestern Athletic Club of the Bronx will hold their entertainments on Saturday night.

Latonia Race Track Sold.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 13.—The sale of the Latonia race track property by the owners of a controlling interest was officially announced here to-day. Capt. C. A. Tilles of St. Louis, well known in turf circles, becomes the new owner by the purchase of the interests heretofore held by George B. Cox of Cincinnati, Congressman Joseph Rhinock, and Harvey Meyers, and others of Covington, Ky.

It is understood that Capt. Tilles has secured 90 per cent. of the stock of the association and that he purposes extensive improvements at the track.

The Court of Appeals having finally settled the litigation over bookmaking, it is announced that the Latonia authorities at the coming Spring meeting will acquiesce in the use of the pari mutuel system used on the other Kentucky tracks.

Capt. Tilles was formerly at the head of what was known as the Cella-Adler-Tilles racing syndicate. The purchase price was not made public.

Cycling Championships Awarded.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—The championship contests have been arranged by the International Cyclists' Union, now in annual session here, for July 17, 21, and 24. They will be held in Brussels. The 1911 championships will be held in Turin.

The congress rejected the proposition of the American delegates that cyclists should be authorized to appeal to the International Union in cases where the National bodies refused licenses.

Tiflis Won at 40 to 1.

JUAREZ, Mexico, Feb. 13.—Tiflis, at 40 to 1, proved a big surprise when she won the fourth race, a seven-furlong sprint, by half a length at Terrazas Park to-day. Col. Winn announced to-day that the meeting will close here on Feb. 27. Six favorites were defeated.

Scratch Man Finishes First.

R. Gifford of the McCaddum Lyceum, starting from scratch, won the eight-mile walk of the Trinity A. C., Brooklyn, yesterday, completing the course in 1 hour and 12 minutes. E. Gallagher, also of McCaddum Lyceum, with a handicap of six seconds, finished second, and J. Cavanaugh, Trinity A. C., (four minutes) third.

Mohegans Break Winning Streak.

The Wartoe basket ball team of the Educational Alliance which has won fourteen successive games had its winning streak broken yesterday by the fast Mohegan quintet of the Young Men's Hebrew Association on the latter's court by the score of 29 to 17.

The game was marked from start to finish by rough play. The line-up:

Mohegan, (29.)	Positions.	Wartoe, (17.)
Brissel	Left forward	Zaglin
L. Tishman	Right forward	Astroff
Glasel	Centre	Brenner
Rosenfeld	Left guard	Blank
A. Tishman	Right guard	Feinberg. Rophline

Goals from field—L. Tishman, (5,) Brenner, (4,) Glasel, (2,) Brisel, Rosenfeld, and Astroff. Goals from fouls—Brissel, (11,) Brenner, (7.) Referee—H. Weiss. Umpire—J. Broberg. Time of halves—Fifteen and twenty minutes.

Crack Skaters at St. Nicholas Rink.

Edmund Lamy, the indoor skating champion, will have his work cut out for him at the St. Nicholas Rink to-night when he tackles Phil Kearney, the former champion, who has come here from Pittsburg for the sole purpose of trying conclusions with the famous Saranac Lake skater. Among the other contestants will be Clarence Granger, Joe Miller, and Kuehne of the New York Athletic Club, and Buckholder of the Riverside Skating Club, the winners of the Eastern championship titles at Orange Lake last Saturday. They will compete in the half and one-mile handicaps. There will also be races for novices and schoolboys.

Middies Out of "Intercollegiates."

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 13.—Supt. Bowyer of the Naval Academy has disapproved the request of the management of the field and track team to be allowed to take part in the intercollegiate meet at Philadelphia this season.

RACQUET HONORS GO TO G. C. CLARKE, JR.

New York Clubman Wins Gold Racquet from Harold F. McCormick.

DINSMORE BEATEN STRAIGHT

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Feb. 13.—George C. Clarke, Jr., of the New York Racquet and Tennis Club defeated Harold F. McCormick of the Chicago Athletic Association here to-day in the final round of the racquet championship of America for the gold racquet presented by Clarence H. Mackay. Clarke took three of the five games after one of the most strenuous matches ever played in this country.

When Clarke and McCormick appeared for their match the court was crowded, and McCormick, who was the winner last year and consequently the champion, was the favorite with the fashionable throng in the clubhouse.

In the semi-final round, which was decided this morning, Clarke won from A. P. Osborn of New York by default, and McCormick won from W. B. Dinsmore of Tuxedo three straight sets after a very fast but apparently easy match. Dinsmore played in very graceful style, while McCormick is very fast. The first game was simply a warm-up for McCormick, who scored 15 aces to Dinsmore's 2. The second was more evenly contested, nip and tuck all the way, until 9-all was reached, when McCormick with his ninth hand in ran out at 15—9. The third game was easy, McCormick using his puzzling service with effect, winning out at 15—5.

In the final round Clarke surprised the spectators by his wonderful form, volleying McCormick's service and using very effectively his back hand stroke on the front court and side walls. It was either man's match up to the last stroke, each using all his energy and playing very cautiously. McCormick won the first game after a stubborn fight, at 15—10 after Clarke had won the toss, and rung up 5 aces with his first hand in with 5 to love against him. McCormick then forged ahead, winning out after 10 all was reached.

The second game was rather easy for Clarke. McCormick seemed to be playing off, but with his effective volleying Clarke won out at 15—6. The third game was a tussle. Each ace was fought for hard, with McCormick using his service to great advantage, while Clarke depended on volleying the ball. Honors were even up, 13 all. McCormick finally won at 18—14. The fourth game was won by Clarke after hard going at 15—13.

At the opening of the fifth, with honors even, two games all, the players fought stubbornly for every point. Clarke slowly but surely forged head, and won out after playing one of the best racquet matches ever witnessed here. Summary:

FIRST GAME.

Clarke ....5 0 1 0 1 0 3 0 0 0 ..—10
McCormick .....1 0 1 0 0 6 0 5 0 0 2—15

Aces by service—McCormick, 6; placing, 8; opponent's miss, 1; Clarke, 8; placing, 2.

SECOND GAME.

Clarke ....0 1 0 2 0 8 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1—15
McCormick ...1 0 1 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 ..— 6

Aces by service—Clarke, 10; placing, 3; opponent's misses, 2; McCormick, 4; placing 2.

THIRD GAME.

Clarke 2 0 3 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 1 0 1 14
McCormick .....0 0 0 7 0 0 5 0 1 0 3 0 2 0—18

Aces by service—McCormick, 9; placing, 9; Clarke, 10; placing, 3; opponent's miss, 1.

FOURTH GAME.

Clarke ....0 3 0 3 0 1 3 0 4 0 1—15
McCormick ...4 0 6 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 ..—13

Aces by service—Clarke, 11; placing, 4; McCormick, 6; placing, 6; opponent's miss, 1.

FIFTH GAME.

Clarke ....1 0 3 0 0 2 0 9—15
McCormick ....4 0 2 0 0 0 0 ..— 6

Aces by service—Clarke, 9; placing, 2; opponent's miss, 3; McCormick, 2; placing, 3; opponent's miss, 1.

Referee—Robert D. Wrenn of New York Racquet and Tennis Club. Marker—Robert Moore, Tuxedo.

STUART SCOTT HIGH GUN.

Takes Two Events at Larchmont Shoot—Events Closely Contested.

All the events at the weekly shoot of the Larchmont Yacht Club yesterday were closely contested and in every event a shoot-off was necessary to decide the winner. Stuart Scott was high gun, beating out his opponents in the last twenty-five. He also won the second event with a straight break. K. R. Hooker won both the Sauer and the February events. E. A. Wilson won the Bandwine event and the shoot for the Accumulation Cup went to Dr. W. B. Short after a shoot-off with W. J. Elias. The summaries:

Ten birds, scratch—J. G. Butterson, 9; J. W. Alker, 6; E. A. Wilson, 8; G. F. Pelham, 6; E. A. Sierck, 7; K. R. Hooker, 7; W. J. Elias, 8; W. B. Short, 7; R. L. Spotts, 9; S. Scott, 9; J. Ross Collins, 9.

Tie between Butterson, Spotts, Scott, and Collins. Shoot-off.—Won by R. L. Spotts.

Fifteen birds, scratch—J. G. Butterson, 10; J. W. Alker, 12; G. F. Pelham, 11; E. A. Wilson, 10; E. A. Sierck, 10; K. R. Hooker, 13; W. J. Elias, 10; W. B. Short, 11; R. L. Spotts, 11; S. Scott, 15; J. Ross Collins, 11.

Winner—S. Scott.

Twenty-five birds, handicap; for leg on Sauer gun—J. G. Butterson, 1, 15; J. W. Alker, 5, 24; E. A. Sierck, 2, 24; E. A. Wilson, 3, 25; F. Pelham, 2, 22; K. R. Hooker, 3, 25; W. B. Short, 2, 20; W. J. Elias, 2, 24; J. Ross Collins, 4, 23; R. L. Spotts, 0, 21; S. Scott, 0, 22.

Tie between Wilson and Hooker. Shoot-off—Won by K. R. Hooker.

Twenty-five birds, handicap; for leg on Mr. W. B. Short's February Cup—J. G. Butterson, 1, 16; J. W. Alker, 5, 21; E. A. Wilson, 3, 22; F. Pelham, 2, 22; E. A. Stierck, 2, 22; S. Scott, 0, 21; W. J. Elias, 2, 24; K. R. Hooker, 2, 25; J. Ross Collins, 1, 25; W. B. Short, 2, 17; R. L. Spotts, 0, 21; A. B. Alley, 4, 20.

Tie between Hooker and Collins. Shoot-off.—Won by K. R. Hooker.

High gun for to-day out of a possible 125 birds, scratch—J. W. Alker, 87; E. A. Wilson, 99; E. A. Sierck, 95; K. R. Hooker, 108; W. J. Elias, 103; W. B. Short, 95; R. L. Spotts, 102; S. Scott, 109; J. Ross Collins, 100.

Winner—S. Scott.

COY AGAINST FORWARD PASS.

Also Thinks Distance Restrictions Should Be Placed on Onside Kicks.

Edward H. Coy, who captained the Yale eleven of last Fall and who will be head coach at the New Haven university next season, is very pronounced in his desire to see the existing forward pass abolished, together with a very considerable restriction on the present onside kick. He would have the forward pass confined entirely to back of the attacking team's line of scrimmage, if it is retained in any shape whatsoever, and he thinks that provision should be made that an onside kick should travel at least twenty-five yards into opponents' territory to be legal.

"Recently the perfection of the forward pass has made it necessary to pull the half back away from the line," says Capt. Coy. "This has left the tackle on the defense, practically alone and unaided.

"If the forward pass were not allowed, the defensive half back could play close behind the tackle to assist him. He could aid sufficiently if the forward pass were allowed only behind one's line of scrimmage.

"If ever a play were full of danger, that play is the forward pass. A man who is about to receive the ball is always so intent on completing the play that he never is able to protect himself against the opponents who attempt to prevent him. So it happens that often a receiver is hit just as he is about to catch the ball and occasionally a knee is wrenched badly."

"Pros" Ready for To-night's Race.

The professional foot-racing game will have an auspicious opening to-night at Madison Square Garden when seven of the best-known long-distance men in the world toe the mark in a fifteen-mile race.

The starters will be Hans Holmer of Quebec, Fred Meadows of Guelph, Paul Acoose of Grenfels, Sask.; Jim Crowley of Ireland, Gustav Ljungstrom of Sweden, Percy Sellen of Toronto, and Charles Muller, the Bronx champion.

Ex-Sheriff Tom Foley will start the race which will be run on a board track ten laps to the mile. Preceding the big event will be a five-mile handicap in which twenty-nine of the best middle-distance men have entered, prominent among them being Jimmy Lee, J. S. Duffls, Pat White, Redhawk, Bob Hallen, and Mike Spring. The five-mile race will be started promptly at 8:30 and the fifteen-mile event at 9:30 sharp.

Boys! See what the bargain sword felled!

Bargain after bargain!

1415 suits for boys from 8 to 16.

Spring and Winter weights; Norfolks, double-breasted suits and boys' long trouser suits.

This illustrates th values.

115 were $7.50
94 were $8.50
275 were $9.50
108 were $12.50
54 were $14.50
$5.50 now.

The other suits slid from higher prices to $7.50, $8.50, $9.50 and $12.

Values equally as good as those illustrated.

Overcoats for boys from 8 to 16 fell in three bargain heaps.

At $10—the majority were $16.

At $12—the majority were $20.

At $15—all were $20 and $22.

Regular and tourist overcoats.

Reefer prices are reefed down too!

Sizes 8 to 16.

$5.50, $7.50 and $10 now.

Means reductions of from $1.50 to $8.00 a garment.

For the little fellows too! Russian and sailor suits—all wool.

$3.50, $5.50 and $6.50 now.

Were $6.50 to $10.

Russian overcoats for small boys didn't escape either.

$5.50 and $7.50 now.

Were from $9 to $16.

Last but not least.

Boys' four-in-hands.

All 50c. values.

15c.

Two for 25c.

Some Windsor ties—same price.

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ALCO	American Locomotive Company, 1,886 Broadway. Tel. 3860 Col.
BENZ	Benz Auto Import Co. of America, 1,599 to 1,601 Broadway, N. Y.
BRUSH	Car, $485. John Moore & Co., 69 Warren St.
BUICK	Motor Co., B'way, bet. 55th & 56th Sts. 'Phone 4040 Col.
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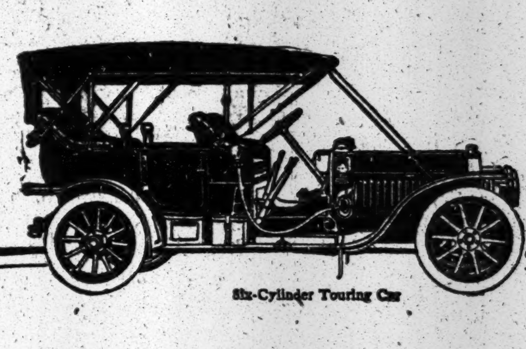

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 14, 1910.

MR. TAFT AND THE PEOPLE.

President Taft altogether fails to understand the cause of the widespread and growing displeasure of the people with his Administration. His speech at the Republican Club banquet Saturday night was a cry of alarm—unmistakably it was that. But it was also an attempt at justification, and in that his failure was so disastrous that he visibly added to the causes of present dissatisfaction. What is it that blinds the eyes of Mr. Taft to the plain truth that the great issue upon which his Administration has been adjudged a failure is one of common morality? The people may be deceived by the intricacies of tariff schedules, they may be poor judges of the constitutionality of Federal laws, but the false pretense, the broken pledge, bad faith, these are faults in honor which they perceive as quickly as anybody, for the moral sense is primary and universal. Carl Schurz used to say that while political argument and appeal often left an audience unmoved, he never failed to carry his audience with him on a moral issue if he could put it clearly before them. We need not tell Mr. Taft, for he knows it already, that the broken tariff pledge of his party has been brought within the clear apprehension of the people. No truth in our political history was ever better known.

His party and he appealed for the votes of the people upon the promise that the Dingley tariff should be revised downward, we repeat, revised downward. He made that promise many times, as a candidate pledging his personal faith that the party's promise should be kept. The votes were given, his party triumphed, he was elected. The promise was not kept. Mr. Taft and the Republican leaders have deceived the people.

What does it avail him now, what has it availed him since the Winona speech, to repeat his feeble, paltering defense of that dishonorable deception? Fifteen million voters cannot be lied to and not find it out. Undoubtedly Mr. Taft believed the pledge would be kept. He did not then consciously deceive the people. But on that day last September when he abased himself to declare, as he declared again Saturday night, that the Aldrich-Payne tariff is "the best customs law that has ever been passed" the country learned with deep regret and concern that it must revise its judgment of the character and moral fibre of its President. That is why Ohio, his own State, is in grave danger, that is why in every State from the Ohio border west to the Pacific the party is rent with factional discord, that is why the Republicans, in all probability, are to lose in next Fall's elections their majority in the House of Representatives. How different to-day would have been Mr. Taft's standing before the people if with the courage of a man he had vetoed the bill and denounced the treachery that shaped it!

Mr. Taft used again the trumpery figures, exposed in all their falseness long ago and many times, to show that the new tariff is a "revision downward." In the very audience he addressed were hundreds of men who have practical knowledge of the totally misleading character of his figures, his argument, and his conclusions. It was an act of hardihood for him to attempt to convince New York business men that the tariff act fulfills the tariff pledge. Mr. Taft was a good Judge, and in what he had to say about the modified use of injunctions he exhibited the qualities of a sound judicial mind. But the picture he presented of himself as Chief Executive, as the leader of a great party, was one to cause even the least judicious to grieve for him.

By what perverse and delusive thinking, for instance, did he persuade himself that an audience of business men could be expected to approve his postal savings bank plan of borrowing the savings of the poor at pittance interest to relieve the rich banks of the burden of an unprofitable investment in 2 per cent. Government bonds? Was ever statesmanship exhibited in a more pitiable light than when stooping to the advocacy of such a policy, a policy hurriedly thrust into the party platform for no other purpose than to offset one only a little more preposterous—the guarantee of deposits? Mr. Taft says that postal savings banks were "promised to the country." Having swallowed without a grimace the two-humped Bactrian camel of the tariff treachery, why does he strain so consumedly at this miserable postal savings bank gnat?

A like inconsistency is revealed in the President's announced intention to procure, through the investigations of the Tariff Board, "impartial evidence" upon which a revision of the tariff, when such a revision "seems wise," may be undertaken. Congress did not intend to give the President a Tariff Board for any such purpose, and he will be reminded of the limitations expressly and advisedly put upon that board's activities when he asks for an appropriation. But why gather more statistics when those at hand are ignored by the tariff-makers? Mr. Mann of Illinois is a Republican and a protectionist. He and his special committee put before the House three thousand printed pages of testimony taken at hearings and a report recommending a real and honest revision downward of the paper and pulp schedule. Instead of accepting that report Congress made a trifling reduction, and the dust gathers on the Mann report as it will upon the Tariff Board's report, if one is ever made, unless meanwhile a party and a President with a different purpose shall come to make and execute the laws. It pleased Mr. Taft to ascribe a part at least of the unfavorable newspaper opinion of the tariff to the retention of the duty on white paper. It is our belief that not a single newspaper of any standing and influence was affected in its judgment of the new tariff by the rejection of the Mann recommendations. But it probably comforts the President to put conjectural in place of real motives for condemning a law born in such dishonor.

Nothing could go so far to lift from the President's soul its present weight of alarms as a decision from the Supreme Court in the Tobacco case accepting the theory of Mr. Wickersham's brief that a trust that does not indulge in vicious and monopolizing practices is not open to prosecution under the act of 1890. Such a decision might save the Taft Administration. It is doomed past all saving if the court, following a long line of decisions in the spirit of the Trans-Missouri and the Northern Securities cases, shall sustain the lower court in holding that this trust must be dissolved notwithstanding the fact that it has been fair to producer and consumer and has oppressed no rival. Hence we see Mr. Taft insisting that the Anti-Trust act is aimed only at those that seek to eliminate smaller concerns and control output and prices. The court has repeatedly rejected this construction. If in the Tobacco case it shall again declare the law applicable to the possession of the power to restrain trade, whether the power be exercised or not, President Taft will find himself confronted by an appalling choice of evils, either to desist, in violation of his oath and of his repeated promises, from prosecutions under the law, or to unsheath his sword and destroy all the innumerable corporations now existing in violation of it and make a heroic sacrifice of himself in the ruin he would bring upon the business and the industries of the country and upon his own Administration.

Yet, well knowing that, as his predecessor declared, it is impossible for the business of the country to be carried on without violating this statute, the highest thought that presents itself to Mr. Taft's mind for utterance in such an emergency is this: "If the enforcement of the law is not consistent with the present methods of carrying on business, then it does not speak very well for the present methods of conducting business, and they must be changed to conform to the law." That delectable reasoning would be equally applicable to a law making it a capital crime to do business at all. This is only one of many superfluous contributions recently made by Mr. Taft to the existing stock of causes for dissatisfaction with his Administration.

NO HALF MEASURE WILL DO.

A half-way measure designed to avoid the discomforts of an open-air festival in Washington as early as March 4 in every fourth year has been introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. Guernsey of Maine, and reported upon unfavorably by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. Obviously no half-way measure will serve in this matter. The Guernsey bill provides that the newly elected President and Vice President shall continue to take the oath of office March 4, and the public ceremonies of inauguration be postponed until a later day.

Perhaps Mr. Guernsey may have hoped that this bill would practically abolish the expensive ceremony, a sort of National festival sanctioned by tradition, much favored by the hotel keepers and tradesmen of Washington, and approved by the country generally. It is probable that public ceremonies held a month or so after the actual inauguration would be apt to prove dull and merely perfunctory. The enthusiasm of the event would have vanished.

The other bill before Congress, to advance the date of inauguration to the last week in April, will necessitate an amendment to one of the amendments of the Constitution, and this Mr. Guernsey's bill was planned to avoid. It is likely to pass both Houses, however, and the open-air ceremonies, with a military parade, and the speech of the President to an immense throng of persons who cannot hear a word he says, are likely to be continued with the accompaniment of agreeable Spring weather. It would be easy enough to have the President take the oath indoors, and intrust the circulation of his speech exclusively to the press. The weather conditions of March 4 would then not require consideration. But the Nation demands an Inauguration Day festival.

SIMPLIFYING RAILWAY TARIFFS.

It may be recalled that one of the objects of the latest revision of the Inter-State Commerce law was to simplify the rate schedules. They were alleged to be incomprehensible, and the amendment was to make all plain as day. One of the first formal acts of the Commission under the changed law was to set aside the details of the amendment as impracticable. The shippers were more offended by the law designed for their benefit than the railways against whom the statute was directed. For, since the rates were to be laws, under the new dispensation the shippers were affected by knowledge of them, although nobody could find out what they were. How the matter stands appears from the testimony of the President of the National Industrial Traffic League before the House Committee on Inter-State Commerce the other day:

> I defy any one to find out from one of the railroad tariff sheets what it will cost to ship anything from any place to anywhere. They are absolutely undecipherable to the uninitiated.

Yet the law is just what the reformers enacted, and is complied with by the railways, to the satisfaction of the Commission, at least. Apparently the railways had some reason for their plea that it was not possible to compile rate sheets so that they could be consulted like a telephone book or a dictionary. It may be said that the same difficulty exists on foreign railways, even those under Government control. In Germany, in particular, the freight rate expert is a necessity to any large concern, and earns a large salary by knowledge of how to combine routes and rates to the best advantage. It would be highly desirable that this should be different here, but apparently no way has yet been founded for proclaiming universally information which comes from long experience. If the incident serves to illustrate that not all the acts of the railways are dictated by stupidity and malice it will serve a certain purpose.

THE BLACK ROSE.

The inventor of a process for growing black roses naturally takes pride in his achievement. The black rose is new in floriculture. Nature, within the knowledge of man, has produced no rose of that color, and the black rose, if it is a shapely, full-grown flower, will be cordially received. If it have the perfume of the garden rose its value will be greater. Some of the most esteemed roses of the florists' shops are almost odorless. The inventor of the black rose is to be congratulated. Black diamonds and brown ones are esteemed far above their intrinsic value. Mr. Burbank's horticultural hybrids are highly prized. It will not do, in this scientific era, to condemn the gardener or agriculturist for using his wit and art to produce freaks in defiance of Nature. The freakish tendencies of Nature are now too well understood. The cunning of man cannot outdo them. Only Nature has not yet produced a black rose, and the first of its kind will surely command a high price in the market for curiosities.

The utility of a black rose is questionable. It will never satisfy the eye like the red, yellow, or white rose, a new poetry of roses must be made to fit it, no lover will come to use it as a symbol of his passion. At its best it will seem a thing of mystery. A bunch of black roses carelessly laid on the rail of a parterre box at the opera will not necessarily charm the vision of the unfortunate lookers-on in the stalls. The near-sighted ones may fancy that the principal occupant of the box is displaying her overshoes. A black rose in a lovely woman's hair will resemble a rosette of silk or velvet. As a gift the black rose, after its first novelty has worn away, will fit only funereal occasions. Even then its oddity, and the extravagance its presence implies, will serve to make it seem unsuitable.

The advent of the black rose will be an event, a triumph of botanical chemistry, a subject for learned discussion and some more or less tedious frivol. But, after that—what? Who really wants a black rose?

THE COLD STORAGE EGG.

As Uncle Joseph Cannon significantly pointed out in his Lincoln Day speech, it is a poor and cheap occupation for mere outsiders to criticise and abuse the people who have to bear the burdens. The cold storage folks are conspicuous burden bearers. We feel that they have had more than their share of heavy burdens lately. Wherefore we take the tip from the Speaker and refrain from passing judgment upon them. They may not know as much as some folks do of many things—as much, for instance, as Mr. Cannon knows of Lincoln's approval of the Republican platform of 1908 and the Payne-Aldrich bill—but they do know about cold storage, and knowledge of that is hard to acquire. The more one reads about it, the more he is convinced that the subject is full of intricacy.

For example, here is a man, in the day's news, who bought a dozen new-laid eggs at a grocer's and discovered on the shell of one, in legible chirography, the name of a woman and her address in a distant State. He wrote to the woman and she wrote back that she had written her name on that egg three years previously. She may not have told the exact truth. It may have been another egg which she had used at the time specified to carry her name down to posterity. She may be a slave to the curious habit of writing her name on eggs.

The evidence, anyhow, is too slight to justify the man's abuse of cold storage methods. One year, he declares, is the maximum period for the imprisonment of a fresh egg. Three years, a mere trifle of time in the life of a man or a joke, seems an age in the existence of a modern novel or an egg. But the date of incarceration is not officially stamped on cold storage eggs, and will not be until Dr. Wiley looks into the matter. Most folks would as willingly eat a three-year-old egg as a year-old one. As souvenirs they are equally desirable. As examples of the science of cold storage, that greatest of boons to the modern world, both are marvels.

Mr. William A. Nash's plan of averting currency panics, set forth in our columns to-day, possesses a significance that will not escape the notice of competent students of the subject. It shows that experienced bankers like Mr. Nash are coming to a clear perception of true currency reform through making use of facilities and methods long familiar to us so employed as to effect a massing of the resources of the banks against times of trouble. The plan, by its simplicity and its soundness, though, of course, subject to modification in detail, commends itself to the attention of the country.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

They Are Not Always So Scrupulous.

Technically right, but morally wrong, will be, we think, the public's final verdict upon the refusal of the House Committee on Naval Affairs to make Commander Peary—or Civil Engineer Peary, if established custom must be sacrificed to absolute accuracy—a Rear Admiral and retire him with the highest pay of that rank.

The proposition to do this belongs, of course, to a class not generally commendable. Only too often promotion out of the regular order and for reasons more or less irrelevant to military services and necessities is an abuse of legislative power, and it is well that every instance should be carefully scanned and prevented unless some extraordinary justification for it exists. In this case, however, the extraordinary justification for it does exist.

For one thing, there is no other way in which Congress can make adequate recognition of the fact that the labors and achievement of Commander Peary have not only given him a high, perhaps the highest, place in the history of exploration, but have brought new fame and glory on the country of which he was the fully accredited representative. We cannot bestow on him a title like the one that Great Britain has conferred on Lieut. Shackleton, who, in addition to receiving a large grant of money, has been made "Sir Ernest," and a gold medal, while pleasing, is an honor not altogether satisfactory to a man whose efficient years have been devoted to a quest as expensive and as little productive of material results as is that of the north pole.

It would probably be impossible to find in law a warrant for giving to Commander Peary, merely as an explorer, an out-and-out pension commensurate with the public service he has rendered, but, long as have been his leaves of absence, his connection with the navy has never been broken. Such energy and intelligence as his, if used in the ordinary line of duty, would undoubtedly have raised him by this time to or close to the grade it was proposed to confer, and every one of his expeditions has been made with the full consent and co-operation of the Navy Department. If Congress were always virtuously stern in the refusal of pensions, if it did not almost daily grant them by the dozen to men whose claims for them are as dubious as Commander Peary's are clear, its present scrupulosity could be more easily understood without resorting to the theory that unworthy jealousies are somehow involved in this one refusal to be generous.

A Triumph of Sanitation.

Nothing could be more significant of the splendid work which American sanitarians have done in Panama than the fact that it has been deemed worth while to send out from Washington a dispatch of twenty lines or so announcing that there is a case of yellow fever in the Canal Zone.

That is news, now. Once, and not many years ago, the Isthmus had yellow fever all the time, and nobody even dreamed that the number of cases could ever be reduced to anything less than a few dozen. The fever attained to the dignity of being news only when there was a big epidemic of it, and it was considered a matter of course and of necessity that anybody who lived there for any length of time would catch the disease. The permanent residents consisted of those who had survived.

At present, months often grow into years with no report of yellow fever from Panama, and when, as in this instance, a case is brought there from elsewhere, there is no alarm whatever. As before, the individual victim can consider himself fortunate if he doesn't die, for there has been no great advance toward curing the malady, but now there is no fear that he will spread the infection. No barbarous quarantine is his. The only incarceration to which he is subjected is behind mosquito bars, and life and business go on as usual around him. This change was worked by American Army surgeons, and it was by far the most important result of our war with Spain.

Special Delivery Delays.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Last Sunday evening I mailed a letter to my printers on which I had put a special delivery stamp, in addition to the usual one. The following morning imagine my astonishment upon being told that although there had been an 8 or an 8:15 regular delivery my "special" had not been received nor presented until 10:15.

I was at my printers at the time. Upon examining the envelope I found it was marked, "Offered for delivery at 7.35. Office closed." So it was at that hour. But what puzzles me is, why was not that important letter delivered by the first mail at 8 or 8:15?

UNWILLING GROWLER.

New York, Feb. 10, 1910.

TO SOLVE OPERA PROBLEM.

Suggestion that Hammerstein Use The New Theatre for French Works.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a music lover and old operagoer and patron of both the Metropolitan and Manhattan Opera Houses, like many others, I am deeply concerned over the present operatic situation. Having known the late Maurice Grau for many years, and learned from him many inside facts regarding the operatic business, I don't have to be told by the newspapers that the financial losses this season at both houses have been enormous. However, to the gentlemen behind the Metropolitan a deficit of $500,000 or more may be a bagatelle, while to Hammerstein, who has only his own bank account to fall back upon, a balance of $100,000 or $200,000 on the wrong side may be a more serious matter. I am sure that every music lover in the country will agree with me that should Mr. Hammerstein decide to abandon opera it would be a genuine public calamity. We can never repay him for his services to this form of art. For this reason, may I be permitted to make a suggestion to the Directors of the Metropolitan, who, I see, are about to hold an important meeting in a few days?

The New Theatre, it seems, has not been a success, either operatically or dramatically. In its present condition it seems unfitted either for drama or opera. Why not call Mr. Hammerstein into council? He has proved himself an expert in the construction of theatres and opera houses. He has a wonderful knack of obtaining results in the matter of acoustics. Why not turn The New Theatre over to him? Let him remodel the interior. Surely he is the man to do it if any one can. He could make it an ideal house for his French operas. This done, why should not he and the Metropolitan Directors enter into an arrangement to prevent the conflict of répertoire and surfeit of any one work? Let Hammerstein agree to confine himself to the French operas which he has produced with such brilliant success, while the Metropolitan could confine itself to the German and Italian works, which it presents so admirably. The public would be the gainer from such an arrangement, and for practical business reasons it should appeal to the management of both houses.

It seems to me that the suggestion is not without value, and I make bold to submit it for what it is worth to the gentlemen who are at the head of our operatic enterprises. OLD OPERAGOER.

New York, Feb. 12, 1910.

Deed of Gift with a Long, Strong String

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To the University of Saponton: I am anxious to round out a career which has been exceedingly useful to myself by endowing a Hall of Snobs at my alma mater. My chief purpose in this act of unselfish munificence is to insure a monument to myself while I live, as I have but little hope that my memory will endure otherwise. Of course to secure the full fruits of my investment, I am obliged to impose certain safeguards and conditions, which I feel confident will be acceptable to Old Saponton. Should any opposition be developed to my philanthropic intent, just fire the President, Faculty, alumni, and undergraduates, and I will provide an entirely new outfit, and toward this end I will, if necessary, purchase the university. I want the Hall of Snobs placed on the summit of Lone Mountain, overlooking the tennis court, and far from the madding crowd of undergraduates. This will insure the exclusiveness at which I aim. Number of grads in the Hall of Snobs will be strictly limited to 100, and they will be known as the Saponton Immortals. (Don't let the Hall of Fame know this.) Resident grads of the Hall of Snobs will always appear in public in top hats, frock coats, spats, and things which certify to the fact that they are gentlemen.

The Entrance Committee on Genealogy, Privilege, and Punk will carefully search the antecedents of all applicants for admission to the Hall of Snobs, and it shall be conclusively proved that each and every resident grad is by Plymouth Rock out of Mayflower. The residents of Hall of Snobs will not associate with each other or with anybody else, as it is by this true spirit of ascetic exclusiveness that I hope to build up and transmit the atmosphere of privilege, which I love so well, and upon the cultivation of which the future of this great commonwealth solely depends. Freshmen and other equally pestiferous distractions will not be allowed within seven miles of the Hall of Snobs, around which a protecting wall, thirteen feet high, will be erected, with drawbridge and portcullis. As the candles are lighted all resident grads of the Hall of Snobs shall appear in evening clothes, and upon assembling in the dining room will make respectful obeisance to my portrait, which shall be conspicuously hung where all may see it, and be eternally reminded of my gift. It is thus that my name will be honored now and hereafter.

Please advise me of your early concurrence with these agreeable stipulations.

PATRICIAN CADMAN JONES,

New York, Feb. 10, 1910. Class of '23.

In Praise of Fresh Air.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After having read Duncan MacDonald's letter of April 9, (his poor frozen mind probably thinking of the warm Springtime), the question arises in my mind, "What has become of the Hardy Scots, whom they are wont to brag about in highly colored periodicals?"

I am unfortunate enough to be employed in an office where there are two members of MacDonald's clan, as against thirty of my own selfish, aggressive, and ignorant sect. The only time when these two lose their grouch is when the thermometer registers 80, with heat turned on and windows closed. Of course, the will of those two must be obeyed, irrespective of how the thirty other humans feel about the matter.

He says he nearly died from fresh air administered to him in an up-to-date hospital. More than likely if he had been given the fresh-air cure sooner, he would never have been sent there.

Anyhow, I'd prefer to die from fresh air than tuberculosis. A FRESH AIR FIEND.

New York, Feb. 11, 1910.

Sidewalk Ticket Speculation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You have created considerable interest in your attack on the ticket speculators. They, however, claim to have matters in such shape that they do not fear newspaper exposure. Money is what talks, and they have that. I called for five seats three weeks in advance at 1,440 Broadway, and was shown a safe full of theatre tickets. Managers need the money, was the reply when I asked if they bought all they had.

If you can keep the gang from buying up the Aldermen by your good work, you will surely do a suffering public a world of good. Men might as well corner 5-cent bread and compel you to pay 10 cents for a loaf. Very many people that I know save for several weeks to see a good show. It is robbery to be obliged to give up 50 cents on each ticket. It seems to be only the good things that are cornered. Make the Aldermen do their duty in this matter. Acquaint our Mayor of the facts in the case, secure facts and publish them. E. S. DAVIS.

New York, Feb. 12, 1910.

The Red Cross.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the interesting communication from "Fairfield" in The Times, Feb. 11, with reference to the notable career of Miss Clara Barton, the statement is made that "the Red Cross organization, having assumed gigantic proportions under her fostering care, was taken over by the United States Government."

May I ask what the total membership of the Red Cross in the United States was at the time "it was taken over by the Government?" Also, is the Government directly responsible for the acts of the Red Cross? VERITAS.

New York, Feb. 12, 1910.

CURTIS ON SUFFRAGE.

His Arguments Recalled by the Bill to Refer Question to Women.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The bill introduced on Tuesday to refer the woman suffrage question to the women of the State recalls the words of George William Curtis, delivered at the Constitutional Convention at Albany, in 1867:

> Or, will it be said that women do not want the ballot and ought to be asked? And upon what principle ought they to be asked? When natural rights, or their means of defense, have been immemorially denied to a large class, does humanity or justice or good sense require that they should be registered and called to vote upon their own restoration? * * * It must be assumed that men and women wish to enjoy their natural rights, as that the eyes wish light or the lungs of an atmosphere. Did we wait for emancipation until the slaves petitioned to be free? * * * We know that they were men, and that men by nature walk upright, and if we find them bent and crawling, we know that the posture is unnatural, whether they may think so or not.
>
> In the case of women we acknowledge that they have the same natural rights as ourselves—we see that they hold property and pay taxes, and we must of necessity suppose that they wish to enjoy every security of those rights that we possess. So, when in this State, every year, thousands of boys come of age, we do not solemnly require them to tell us whether they wish to vote. We assume, of course, that they do. * * *
>
> But gentlemen say that they know a great many women who do not wish to vote, who think it is not ladylike, or whatever the proper term may be. Well, Sir, I have known many men who habitually abstain from politics because they were so "ungentlemanly," and who thought that no man could touch pitch without defilement. Now, what would the honorable gentlemen who know women who do not want to vote have thought of a proposition that I should not vote because my neighbors did not wish it? There may have been slaves who preferred to remain slaves—was that an argument against freedom? Suppose that a majority of the women of the State do not wish to vote—is that reason for depriving one woman, who is taxed, of her equal representation, or one innocent person of his life and liberty? FAIR PLAY.

Williamstown, Mass., Feb. 10, 1910.

ANTI-SUFFRAGISTS.

An Opinion of Southern Women Who Do Not Want to Vote.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the article in The Times entitled "Women Are Peculiar" of Feb. 7, I think you show that the actions of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs present a splendid argument for the suffragists. Only by the exercise of a faculty can it grow. Those women who oppose the responsibility of voting are precisely those who never read the newspapers, possess only "accomplishments" in lieu of college educations, take no interest in public questions affecting women and children, not to mention those affecting husbands and fathers. They are the ones who spend money foolishly and waste time reading silly novels. In fact, they match those men who say, "If the party [Democratic or Republican] put up the devil as a candidate I would vote for him."

We have not heard of any protests being made be the women of the South against the stigma of being the most backward section of the country regarding child labor laws. As long as responsibility is kept from women so long will they be weak and cowardly.

New York, Feb. 10, 1910. SUFFRAGIST.

MEN IN UNIFORM.

Better Treatment of Soldiers and Sailors in the South.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just seen a letter in your paper of Feb. 1, signed "Patriot," in which he says:

> Just in front stood a clean, manly looking young sailor in uniform. When his turn came his request for two seats was met by a curt "Not in those clothes." He flushed scarlet, but made no answer, joined a friend, and quietly left the place. I protested, and was told it was "by order of the management."

Can this be true? Has it come to pass that an American sailor has to blush for the uniform that he wears?

It isn't so in Raleigh, N. C. It was only last Fall that about 300 sailors from the U. S. S. Franklin came to this place to witness a game of football between their team and the A. & M. College of this place. A better behaved or more manly set of young men never was in our city. They were admitted to all public places of amusements, and we were glad to have them, and hope they will come again. I have been waiting to see if any of the Grand Army Posts, who have been having hysterics about Gen. Lee's statue being placed in the Hall of Fame, would make any protest, but so far I have not seen any. It is time for Congress to sit up and take notice, and pass a law forbidding such outrageous treatment to our sailors and soldiers.

SOUTHERN PATRIOT.

Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 10, 1910.

A POPULAR HOTEL.

Does Not Think Eight-Million-Dollar Investment Will Provide One.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Large bodies move slowly. A dozen years ago I modestly inquired in the public prints why so large and commercial a city as this is did not have a so-called popular hotel—one that would meet the wants of merchants coming here to buy goods who did not care to give up all the profits of their business to their maintenance while here laying in their stocks of merchandise.

Much public comment followed—editorials were written, architects wrote their views, hotel men had something to say, the Merchants' Alliance, or whatever it is, was not silent, and—nothing more was done. Now comes the proposition I note in Friday's Times to build a $4,000,000 hotel on a $4,000,000 Broadway block, and offer its accommodations at popular prices. On an $8,000,000 investment, how can popular prices prevail?

My proposition was to take a block somewhere in Seventh Avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Forty-second Streets—at that time property was quite reasonable in that locality—and erect on it a thousand-room hotel with rooms at a dollar a day, meals to match, and everything else in proportion. It was not to be a grand affair, done in onyx and bronze and gilt-edged flunkeys, but something good for the money. I suggested side lines that would have paid the rent. Conditions have changed somewhat during a dozen years, but there is a fine chance yet in Seventh Avenue for a hotel for plain people, and no Mills Hotel, either, nor any more an $8,000,000 plan for popular accommodation. Two millions would have done the work a dozen years ago. How much now it would cost needs some calculation, but not enough to make it a losing investment. W. J. L.

New York, Feb. 11, 1910.

RIALTO CHATTER.

(If "Elektra" sets the fashion in drama.)

Professor Cerebellum Ford,
Our country's musical delight,
Unto his operatic hoard,
Adds now a gem of lustre bright.
It's called "The Psycopathic Ward."
It opens here to-morrow night.

That pretty photograph of life,
"Brain Fever" is a Broadway hit.
If only things like it were rife!
That operation scene! What wit!
Why, "Eppy, The Neurotic Wife,"
Can't hold a stethoscope to it!

The neatest song in vaudeville now
Is sung by Paranoia Jane.
It's called "Gee, but it's psychic how
The wheels revolve inside my brain!"
The author wrote "The Tainted Cow"
And "When Hysteria Blooms Again."

THOMAS R. YBARRA.

SAYS NEW YORK IS PASTORS' GRAVEYARD

Dr. Carter Tells His Congregation Clergymen Are Not Properly Encouraged Here.

MORE THAN BIG PAY NEEDED

Difficulty Met by 3 Large Churches in Filling Their Pulpits Shows Ministers Dread Work in New York.

New York has been called "the graveyard of ministers," the Rev. Dr. William Carter told his congregation of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church at Fifty-seventh Street yesterday morning in the first of a series of Lenten sermons on the "Lord's Prayer."

Dr. Carter discussed freely the difficulties of a minister in carrying on the work of a large church with its many exactions and the conditions of life surrounding him. He did not mince words. Too much criticism, he said, has been and is being directed against pastors. Perhaps, he suggested, it might be well to turn the criticism the other way and let the members of the congregation as well as the large number of church members who are seldom seen in their pews ask themselves honestly if they are trying to give the encouragement and aid to the pastor so much needed for successful work.

"When I realize that the year I was broken down in health after but two years' service here, there were three other New York ministers away for a year for the same cause," said Dr. Carter; "when I realize that one who was away had committed suicide in a fit of melancholia and another died immediately on his return; when I realize that still another has just died, so suddenly that it was a shock to his congregation, while a fourth has been driven from his pulpit through discouragement and despair, I feel deeply how true the phrase is that New York is the graveyard of ministers.

"Of all the pastors of large churches in New York I know of but one or two who have encouragement in their work and the right kind of joy in their service. When you consider that three of the largest pulpits in the city are vacant, and call after call has been refused, notwithstanding the large salaries offered, you must admit that ministers seem to be shunning rather than seeking New York pulpits.

"Because a large salary is offered New Yorkers apparently think that men ought to run at the opportunity, forgetting that consecrated ministers are not in the market for the money they can make, and, again, that the large salary is often hardly sufficient to meet the added expense deemed necessary in maintaining the position considered proper for the pastor of a large New York church. I personally know of men in large churches who actually have not enough to live on, and have to borrow money for the privilege of preaching the gospel to those who seem indifferent to it."

Dr. Carter then referred briefly to the difference in his former pastorate as the minister of a large Presbyterian Church in Kansas City, and the conditions as he had found them in New York since he was called to succeed Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge as pastor of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church. A great many are crying out against the conditions of the church, he added. The preacher and the plans of the church are discussed and criticised, but few think of coming nearer home and trying to ascertain if some of the fault is not their own.

"It is the spirit of personal examination I would seek to develop in this series of Lenten sermons," he said. "What the church needs to-day is a personal application of the principles of Jesus to the hearts and lives of its people. I believe that prayer and closer communion with God to be the fundamental basic principles for the rejuvenation of the church to-day. Preachers hesitate to be prophets. It is easier to swim with the current than to stem the tide; it is easier to conform than to reform, but a prophet sometimes is necessary to cry out aloud and spare not. Personal piety is at an ebb. Is the fault entirely with the pastor? If, instead of criticising the preacher, the people would do a little criticising of themselves, realizing that the church stands for brotherly love, sympathy to humanity, the saving of souls, and a sympathetic interest in those needing the cheer of personal uplift, the pastor's labors would be lightened and the church would fulfill more truly the attributes for which its members as Christians ought to stand for before the world."

While Dr. Carter did not refer to any churches by name that he mentioned as having had difficulty in satisfactorily filling their pulpits, the congregation understood that he meant the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, which has just called two English ministers, both of whom have declined; the St. Nicholas Reformed Church, at Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street, and the Brick Presbyterian Church, whose pastor, the Rev. Dr. D. Maltbie Babcock, the predecessor of the Rev. Dr. Richards, who recently died after hardly a day's illness, committed suicide in Italy, where he had gone to recover from an attack of nervous prostration.

PRAISES FAIRBANKS'S STAND.

Dr. MacArthur Calls the Pope a Bigot and Says He Would Burn Methodists.

The Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur spoke before the Current Events Class of Calvary Baptist Church yesterday morning on "The Pope and ex-Vice President Fairbanks," commending Mr. Fairbanks for declining to cancel an engagement to speak to the Methodists in Rome. He said the Pope was narrow-minded and bigoted to a remarkable degree and that the Roman Church feared Protestantism in Rome, and would banish the Methodist ministers and all other Protestant ministers and churches from Rome if it had the power.

When a member of the class interrupted and said: "It would burn them at the stake," Dr. MacArthur said, "Undoubtedly, if it had the power." Dr. MacArthur said we should wait and see what other Protestants who visit Rome would do, and when he mentioned the name of Theodore Roosevelt, the members of the class laughed.

"An interesting and illuminating controversy has arisen," said Dr. MacArthur, "because of the refusal of Pope Pius X. to give audience to ex-Vice President Fairbanks. The ground on which this refusal was based is that the former Vice President declined to promise not to speak at a meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which is conducting successful evangelistic work in Italy.

"The Pope, therefore, refused to grant an audience to the former Vice President. The doughty Archbishop Ireland, with his usual forwardness, has come into the controversy, and has published an explanation, which was intended to be a vindication, to the effect that the Pope's refusal was a protest against Methodist pernicious activities in Rome. The Archbishop perhaps is seeking a 'red hat,' and so is always the heroic champion in America of the Vatican. The entire controversy shows that the Roman Church, in its essential spirit, is as narrow, intolerant, and bigoted in the twentieth century as it was in the middle ages. It is quite evident that if the Roman Church had the power, Methodist and all other Protestant ministers and churches would be banished from Rome."

Dr. J. Lewis Hartsock spoke at the Union M. E. Church, Forty-eighth Street, near Broadway, on "The Methodist Church in Rome; or, Mr. Fairbanks and the Vatican," last night. In his sermon he said:

"Italy is no longer a Papal province. The work of Victor Emmanuel, Garibaldi, and Cavour have established a free and united Italy, which, please God, shall not speedily pass away.

"This incident in connection with Mr. Fairbanks and the Methodist Church is a revelation of the spirit of the inquisition, which remains unexorcised in the heart of the Roman Church.

"It involves both an assumption and an assault which, to say the least, it was a blunder to make. Mr. Fairbanks is a representative Methodist. On his recent trip around the world he has given close attention and powerful support to our missions. It would have been an unseemly thing if he had failed to visit and recognize by his presence and word the work of the Church of which he is so conspicuous a member. The Methodist Church in free Rome is exercising the same right which the Paulist Fathers exercise in free New York in their mission to non-Catholics."

ELEKTRA STUDIED IN LUNATIC ASYLUM

Mme. Mazarin in Early Life Tried Nursing and Learned the Actions of the Insane.

ROLE DOESN'T EXCITE HER

Not Now, After the First Night—She Can Sing It Without Rehearsal as She Can Many More.

Mr. Hammerstein's production of Richard Strauss's "Elektra" has brought forth much hysterical comment of one sort and another. Some writers have indulged in the theory that Mme. Mazarin is in a constant state of nervous excitement as a consequence of her performance in this music drama. There have been tales of the number of rehearsals she has been forced to undergo to learn the long and trying part. It has been stated that she could only remember the music by going over the score immediately before singing.

Mme. Mazarin's appearance in "Herodiade" on Saturday evening, after she had sung "Elektra" in the afternoon, was somewhat of an answer to these mistaken ideas. Nevertheless, the TIMES reporter who interviewed her was somewhat startled to have the soprano tell him that she had never studied a note of "Elektra" before Jan. 1; that she never could forget a note of it and could sing it without rehearsal at any time; and, finally, that she had no exhaustion whatever after appearing in the rôle. The reader who has been following the comments on "Elektra" may possibly share the reporter's astonishment. To add to this, Mme. Mazarin said that she knew the other parts in the music drama as well as her own and would be willing to sing Klytemnestra or Chrysothemis at short notice.

"I sang 'Elektra' the other night in Philadelphia," said Mme. Mazarin, "I left Philadelphia at two in the morning, and the next day I was not in the least exhausted. Why should I be? The first performance, of course, was another matter. I had rehearsed the part every day for the week before and I was naturally tired, and naturally very much excited. But now, it is nothing. It is like Santuzza for me.

"Mr. Hammerstein, of course, had told me that I was to sing 'Elektra,' and I went to see the production at Cologne. There Annie Krull, who created the title part in Dresden, was singing. I may say that I do not in any way follow her conception of the part, as I think any one who had seen us both would say at once.

"I have learned many of the gestures I use in 'Elektra' in a sanitarium for the insane. At one time I had a friend who was a nurse in such an institution, and I spent six months there myself. I thought of becoming a trained nurse at that time. I have no fear of an insane person. I have no fear of anything. But I studied the movements of these people. They interested me. The most violent patients became tractable in my hands. I had merely to look at them and they subsided. At the time this experience of mine appeared to be valueless, but all experience acquires a value if you live long enough. So I found that I could use this when I took up the study of 'Elektra.'

"To me the woman is only crazed at first; crazed with grief over the death of her father, crazed with hatred against her mother, who has killed her father; crazed over the treatment she has received; crazed with the incessant idea of revenge. But in the end her joy is so great over the death of her mother and Aegisthus that her mind breaks down under the strain, and she goes completely mad. This I try to indicate in the dance, and the movements of this dance were all suggested to me by patients in that sanitarium for the insane.

"The music is difficult, but so interesting, and some of it is very beautiful. To my mind this work is much more difficult and much more beautiful than 'Salome.' The daughter of Herodias was a voluptuous, sensuous creature, of a sort it is easy to depict. The characterization of 'Elektra' is not so quickly within one's grasp. The music, too, is more elusive. But I know it now, and I shall never forget it. I not only know my own part, but all the other parts in the score. It is impossible properly to study the music dramas of Strauss without a complete conception of the whole. However, it is true that I had never opened the score before Jan. 1.

"Some of the music, the apostrophe to Agamemnon, the scenes with Chrysothemis, part of the scene with Klytemnestra, the meeting with Orestes, and the final scene are superbly melodic—as melodic as anything in opera. Even Klytemnestra's music is very beautiful—some of it. Listen—"

Mme. Mazarin showed her knowledge of the score by singing an entire scene of the music allotted to Klytemnestra. She also disclosed the fact that her voice had astonishingly low notes for a soprano, and she admitted that she had sung "Orphée."

"As the character is more difficult than Salome, so I find the music more noble, more wonderful," she continued, "and as for my forgetting it, that is impossible. I never forget anything. I could sing Salome to-day without a rehearsal, although I have not sung that work for three years. I could sing Griselidis to-day or to-morrow—any time—and I have not sung that part for seven years. No, I don't forget things, once I learn them, and it doesn't take me long to learn them. I believe that I have nearly thirty parts at my tongue's end, so to speak, which I could sing at as short notice as I sung 'Herodiade' last night. It is a question of will and strength. The strength is what makes it possible for me to sing these parts. I fence and take other exercises, and I am strong."

Mme. Mazarin rolled up a lace sleeve to show an arm which might have been muscular.

"There is another mistaken idea afloat about me, and that is that I was an actress before I went on the operatic stage. It is true that I studied acting with Leloir of the Comédie Française at the Conservatoire, but so did all the other singers in my class. I made my début in 'Aïda' at the Paris Opéra. After that I sang Louise and Carmen at the Opéra Comique; since then I have sung in many places, but principally at Brussels.

"For five years I devoted myself to a study of classic works—the later works of Glück, 'Alceste,' 'Armide,' 'Iphegenie en Aulide' and 'Iphegenie en Tauride,' even 'Orphée.' I do wish I could sing Iphegenie in New York. Perhaps I can. At any rate, yesterday I signed my next year's contract with Mr. Hammerstein, and that may mean many things. Besides these, I sang in Berlioz's 'Prise de Troie,' which also deserves to be known as a classic work. It is not for the stage, however, in spite of its great beauty. There is no action. It is essentially a piece for the concert room, like 'La Damnation de Faust,' which I also know. 'Les Huguenots,' 'Griselidis,' 'Thaïs,' 'Il Trovatore,' 'Tosca,' Puccini's 'Manon Lescaut,' 'Cavalleria Rusticana,' and 'Le Cid,' are all in my répertoire. I adore Wagner, and I am now studying Isolde. I hope to sing that part some time. I have sung all the Brunnhildes, Elsa, and Elizabeth.

"As for the tales which have been told about me since I have sung 'Elektra,' really the public should know that I am not given to fainting; that I am not hysterical, and that Elektra is no more my favorite rôle than any other, and that it does not tire me any more than any other. I like it because it is difficult. I like all things that are difficult and have to be overcome. I do not speak one word of English now. English is difficult, is it not? Well, when you meet me next season I shall speak English with you. I go to my home in Grenoble to rest during the Summer. I never work then. During that time I shall learn English. You will see."

As for her new rôles next season, Mme. Mazarin did not know what they would be, and didn't even affect an interest. She would learn them when they were given to her. Didn't she learn Elektra in a month?

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Middleton of 15 West Fifty-seventh Street will be at home on the first and third Fridays from 4 to 7 o'clock until April.

Mrs. Luis James Phelps, who spent the last three months in Algiers, has returned to New York. Mrs. Phelps is a sister of Mrs. Spencer Trask, and upon hearing of the sudden death of Mr. Trask immediately sailed for home. She is now with Mrs. Trask at Saratoga.

Mrs. Orme Wilson Gives a Luncheon.

Mrs. Orme Wilson gave a luncheon at her home, 3 East Sixty-fourth Street, yesterday, and afterward an anti-vivisection meeting was held. The Hon. Stephen Coleridge, the English anti-vivisectionist, was among those present.

Next Present Problem Dinner, Feb. 4.

"Should New York Spend $200,000,000 in 1911?" will be discussed at the Present Problem dinner on Thursday, Feb. 24, at Lorber's restaurant, 276 Grand Street. The Rev. Dr. John P. Peters will preside. Prof. John Dewey of Columbia, Homer Folks, John Martin, and Mrs. V. G. Simkhovitch are the principal speakers.

EVANS BUYS MINSTREL SHOW.

Star of Cohan & Harris's Company Pays $25,000 to Become Owner.

George Evans has purchased from Cohen & Harris their minstrel organization, and will take full control on Feb. 26. The purchase price was announced to be $25,000. Mr. Evans has been at the head of the organization as star since it opened two seasons ago, at the New York Theatre.

The minstrel company closed an engagement at the Boston Theatre Monday night, and will be at Bangor, Me., tonight.

LUIS GRAUER HERE.

The Spanish Artist Brings Forty Paintings to Exhibit in This City.

Luis Grauer, the Spanish painter, arrived yesterday on the steamship Montserrat, from Cadiz. He brings with him forty paintings, which he is to exhibit here. Some of the canvases are large ones, and nearly all are groups.

This is the artist's first visit to America. Some of his works are in the Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia. He has received awards in Berlin, Munich, Paris, and Madrid.

While the vessel was crossing, and the weather was rough, the artist employed part of his leisure making a marine sketch, "A Rough Sea," for Capt. Garriga of the Montserrat.

PLAYS ON NEW INSTRUMENT.

A Viola Tenore Solo a Feature of New York Symphony Concert.

Walter Damrosch gave further examples of the genius of Berlioz at the regular concert of the New York Symphony Orchestra at The New Theatre yesterday afternoon. The programme began with that composer's "Symphonie Fantastique," which has already been played here this season. It is perhaps Berlioz's most individual work as well as the best known of his symphonic pieces.

Erich Ochs, a new solo performer from Europe, added interest to the afternoon by playing on the "viola tenore," a recently invented instrument. The numbers chosen to exploit it were a sarabande of Bach and a cavatina of Saint-Saëns.

The programme ended with a performance of Brahms's first symphony in C minor, a work which was played to honor the memory of the late President of the Symphony Society, Samuel Sanford, who died on Jan. 5, 1910. Mr. Sanford is said to have been especially fond of this symphony, and that is why Mr. Damrosch chose it for this occasion.

"THE SNOWSTORM."

Polish Psychological Drama—Presented for First Time in English.

The first performance in English of the Polish drama, "The Snowstorm," by Stanislaus Przybishewski, was given at the Hackett Theatre last night under the auspices of the Socialist Theatre movement, managed by Julius Hopp. The translation and adaptation of the play was made by Herman Bernstein. No tickets were sold at the box office, and the audience was made up of the members and friends of the society. The piece is a psychological drama in four acts, the scenes taking place in Russia. In the cast were John Dunton, Sara Biala, Edwin McKim, Mme. Bell-Ranske, who also staged the piece; Basil West, and Miss Sheridan.

THE MANHATTAN CONCERT.

Dr. Wullner, Harrold, and Gerville-Reache Among the Singers.

Dr. Ludwig Wullner's reading of "Das Hexenlied," with Max Schilling's orchestral accompaniment, and Orville Harrold, Mr. Hammerstein's new tenor, were the features of last night's concert at the Manhattan Opera House.

Mme. Gerville-Reache was announced to sing two songs in English, but she sang "Chefaro" from "Orfeo" instead. Others who appeared were Mmes. Trentini and d'Alvarez and Messrs. Carasa, Gilibert, and Vallier.

Big Audience at Metropolitan Concert.

The Metropolitan Opera House held the largest Sunday night audience of its present season last evening. Mischa Elman, who played the Mendelssohn violin concerto, was the feature of the evening's programme. The other soloists were Mmes. Fremstad, Alten, Case, Gluck, and Meitschik, and Messrs. Martin, Forsell, and Blaso. Mr. Bendix conducted.

Psychological Drama Playgoers' Theme

The Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer, Cora Maynard, the playwright, and John Emerson, stage director, were the guests last night at the Hotel Astor of the Playgoers Club of America. After dinner the guests contributed to a discussion on "The Psychological Drama." Mrs. N. Archibald Shaw, Jr., Miss Edith Totten, and Mrs. James Madison Bass, President of the Club, also spoke. Several leading Broadway productions were discussed. About 100 were present.

Crowd at Green Room Club Rehearsal.

The annual dress rehearsal of the Green Room Club was held at the New York Theatre last night with an audience that filled every seat and most of the standing room. Dramatic, musical comedy, and vaudeville performers took part in the long programme that included numbers by Edna Luby, Maude Lambert, Cyril Scott, Raymond Hitchcock, Harry Bulger, Bobby North, Al Wilson, Cliff Gordon, Fred Bowers, Miss Maurice Wood, and others.

Plans to Aid Actors' Fund Fair.

Women of the stage and of society will meet at the Lyceum Theatre to-morrow morning at 11:30 o'clock to formulate plans for helping the Actors Fund Fair. Mrs. Ida C. Nahm, director of the women's department of the fair, will preside, and Daniel Frohman, President of the fund, and Charles Burnham, general manager of the fair, will speak.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Mrs. Fiske began rehearsals yesterday at the Criterion Theatre of "Pillars of Society," the first offering of the repertoire of plays she will give in New York beginning Easter Monday. Virginia Kline has been engaged as a member of the company.

Charles Frohman has engaged Will West of "The Dollar Princess" company as principal comedian for the most important Frohman musical comedies for the next five years.

Liebler & Co. announce the acceptance of another play by Paul Armstrong, as yet unnamed. Mr. Armstrong says he wrote it in four days, one day less than it took him to compose "Alias Jimmy Valentine."

The first rehearsal of Hattie Williams's company in "The Girl He Couldn't Leave Behind Him" was held at the Hudson Theatre yesterday, with William Collier as stage director. The company includes Wallace Eddinger, Grace Carlyle, Ernest Lawford, Georgie Mendum, Zelda Sears, Edwin Nicander, George Trader, Eddie Gorman, Anita Rothe, Richard Gordon, and Edgar Franklin.

OFFER CHEAP OPERA FOR CENTRAL PARK

The Aborns Plan to Admit Children Free if City Will Give the Site for a Building.

TO BE SUNG IN ENGLISH

Proposal Put Before the Mayor Says Prices Will Be Low for the Sake of the Advertisement.

If the Park Commissioner approves a plan which the Messrs. Milton and Sargeant Aborn have recently submitted to Mayor Gaynor, it is possible that New Yorkers may hear opera sung in English in Central Park in the Summer, free for school children and at a nominal cost for all. Here is the proposal which the Aborns, who are well-known managers of companies presenting opera in English throughout America for several seasons, have put before the Mayor:

They agree to build a structure in some part of the Park provided by the city in which they can give opera. In return, school children are to be admitted free to the performances. In addition to this, the city is to have 5,000 tickets for free distribution each week. The plan has been submitted to the Mayor in the form of a letter, which the Mayor, in turn, is said to have turned over to the Park Commissioner.

"The plan is quite feasible," said Milton Aborn yesterday. "We should build the structure to hold 5,000 persons, and we could give the city many tickets and still take in enough money to pay expenses, even at low prices. Of course, we could not hope to make any money, but we would be willing to run an opera company here along these lines for the sake of the advertisement which it would give us in our companies outside of New York.

"The company would be composed of the best American singers obtainable, and all the operas which were given would be sung in English. Such works as 'Carmen,' 'Faust,' 'Il Trovatore,' and 'Rigoletto,' in fact, the standard répertoire, would be given."

When the details of the Aborns' proposal were made known attention was called to the fact that enterprises of even a more public nature than they plan had encountered such opposition when they attempted to obtain park grants that they had to be abandoned.

It was also announced yesterday by the Aborns that they had obtained the Boston Opera House for opera in English at popular prices, from Henry Russell, the director of that theatre. The Aborn season will begin there on April 11, directly after the Metropolitan Opera Company has completed its season at that theatre, and will continue through the Summer months until the Boston company returns for its season in the Fall.

Aborn companies will also be established this Summer at McVicker's, in Chicago; the Newark Theatre, in Newark; Ford's Theatre, in Baltimore; the Grand Opera House, in Brooklyn, and the Pabst Theatre, in Milwaukee. Two other cities are at present under consideration. The company includes several persons who have long been associated with opera in English in America, such as Adelaide Norwood.

CONCERT IN WAGNER'S HONOR.

Anniversary of His Death Celebrated by Philharmonic Society.

The thirtieth anniversary of the death of Richard Wagner occurred yesterday and Gustav Mahler honored the memory of the great composer by devoting the entire programme of the Philharmonic Society yesterday afternoon at Carnegie Hall to his works.

Mr. Mahler on this occasion made selections from the music dramas and also selected two of Wagner's compositions for the concert room. None of the numbers was in any sense unfamiliar to concertgoers. The programme began with a sonorous and noble performance of the "Kaisermarsch," and included the "Siegfried Idyl," the Vorspiel to "Die Meistersinger," "Eine Faust Ouvertür," and the overture to "Tannhäuser."

Pasquale Amato was the soloist on this occasion, singing "Wotan's Farewell" from "Die Walküre" and Hans Sach's monologue from the third act of "Die Meistersinger." This baritone has been heard at the Metropolitan in "Tristan und Isolde" and "Parsifal." Yesterday was the first occasion on which he has appeared with one of the symphonic societies in any connection. It would doubtless cause the authorities of Baireuth great sorrow to learn that the music of the master could be sung with the bel canto manner as easily as Verdi.

MORE LECTURES ON MUSIC.

Board of Education Announces a Special Series in Addition to Those Begun

Announcement is made by the Board of Education that a number of special lectures on music will be given in addition to the courses already started.

Miss Margaret M. Zerbe is to give a lecture-recital on "Popular Music" on Wednesday evening at the hall of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, Ninety-second Street and Lexington Avenue, while on Friday, at Public School 158, Purdon Robinson will talk on "The Voice: Its Use and Its Abuse." The regular courses by Daniel Gregory Mason, Miss Mari Ruef Hofer, Miss Edith Dunham, Clarence De Vaux Royer, and Mrs. Mary Gregory Murray will be continued.

The lectures announced for the week are:

MONDAY.—"Schumann, Orchestra Works," illustrated by piano selections, Daniel Gregory Mason, at Public School 62, Hester and Essex Streets. "The History and Development of Pianoforte Music," (Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Schubert,) illustrated by piano selections, Miss Edith Dunham, at Public School 165, 108th Street and Amsterdam Avenue. "Songs of Burns," illustrated by songs, Mrs. Henrietta Speke-Seeley, at Public School 188, Lewis and East Houston Streets.

TUESDAY.—"Composers and Music of Norway and Sweden," illustrated by piano and violin selections; Clarence De Vaux Royer, at Public School 169, Audubon Avenue and 168th Street.

WEDNESDAY.—"Popular Music," illustrated by piano selections; Miss Margaret M. Zerbe, at Young Men's Hebrew Association Hall, Ninety-second Street and Lexington Avenue.

THURSDAY.—"Folk Song and Art Song," Miss Mari F. MacConnell, illustrated by vocal music by Miss Helen MacConnell, at Public School 27, St. Ann's Avenue and 147th Street. "German Songs," illustrated by selections; Miss Estelle Rose, at Public School 34, Amethyst Avenue, Van Nest.

FRIDAY.—"The Voice: Its Use and Abuse," illustrated by songs; Purdon Robinson, at Public School 158, Avenue A and Seventy-seventh Street.

SATURDAY.—"Searchlights in Modern Music Study," (mathematics in music,) illustrated by piano selections; Mrs. Mary Gregory Murray, at the Public Library, 503 West 145th Street.

SYLVA TO SING IN CHICAGO.

Soprano, at Odds with Hammerstein, Joins Metropolitan Company.

Miss Marguerite Sylva, the Belgian soprano, who formerly sang in comic opera in New York and recently made her début at the Manhattan Opera House, singing "Carmen" and "Pagliacci," was given an audition at the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday, and as a result, it is said, will go to Chicago to become a member of the company to be formed there.

Miss Sylva alleges that Mr. Hammerstein broke his contract with her by asking her to sing a secondary rôle in "Griselidis." Mr. Hammerstein says that he still has Miss Sylva under contract.

PRECEDENT FOR NIGHT COURT

Magistrate O'Connor Takes a Complaint in a Misdemeanor Case.

Magistrate O'Connor established a precedent in Night Court procedure yesterday morning by taking a complaint in a case where misdemeanor was charged, refusing to hold the defendants for a hearing in the day court on a short affidavit, declaring that it was illegal. The Court Clerks explained that other Magistrates had refused to handle any but petty cases in Night Court, using the short affidavit as a detainer and holding the prisoner under heavy bail for further hearing.

Magistrate O'Connor contended, however, that the law says such prisoners are entitled to a speedy hearing. He called attention to the story published in THE TIMES two weeks ago, stating that an investigating committee from the Page commission had declared the Night Court procedure illegal and recommending that the Board of City Magistrates stop such methods and try all cases in Night Court the same as in day court. He made it plain that he concurred fully with the committee.

The case under disposition was a charge made by Edward McShaffrey of 200 West 149th Street against Anna McShaffrey, his wife, and Edward Browne of 358 West Fifty-first Street. Mrs. McShaffrey was held in $500 bail for Special Sessions. Browne was held in $500 bond for a hearing to-night.

Queens Court House Not Yet Ready.

The new $1,000,000 Queens County court house in Long Island City, which was completed last July after five years in building, has lain idle awaiting the installing of $75,000 worth of carpets and furniture. From the rate at which the work of furnishing the building is now progressing people in Queens figure that it may be ready for occupancy by next Fall. In the meantime the city is paying interest and rent for buildings in which the courts are being held temporarily.

Charity Home to Dine Rosalsky.

A dinner will be given to Justice Otto A. Rosalsky on Tuesday, Feb. 15, by the Directors of the Home of the Daughters of Jacob at Tuxedo Hall, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, in recognition of the valuable services rendered by him to that institution. Elias Surut will be toastmaster, and among the speakers will be Congressman Henry M. Goldfogle, Secretary of State Samuel Koenig, Dr. David Blaustein, and Henry Fischel.

Obituary Notes.

HENRY J. STRAUKAMP, head of the firm of H. J. Straukamp & Co., underwear merchants, at 346 Broadway, Manhattan, died on Saturday at his home, 868 President Street, Brooklyn. He was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, fifty-eight years ago. Mr. Straukamp was a member of the Montauk, Germania, and Arkwright Clubs. His wife, a son, and a daughter survive him.

JOHN S. LYNCH, a retired shipbuilder, died at his home, 226 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, on Friday. He was 70 years old and a native of Ireland. Mr. Lynch was the father of the late Civil Justice William J. Lynch of Brooklyn. His wife and five daughters survive him.

Miss EMMA F. FOWLER, a retired school teacher, died at her home, 789 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, on Saturday. For thirty years she taught in Public School 17, in North Fifth Street, Brooklyn, retiring ten years ago.

CHARLES H. MARSH, who had been in the clothing business in Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn, for many years, died at his home, 202 Rodney Street, that borough, on Friday. He was born in Rahway, N. J., in 1849. Mr. Marsh was a member of the Masonic Order, the Royal Arcanum, and other societies. He is survived by his wife, a son, and two daughters.

ALBERT ROMAINE, one of the best-known residents of the old Bergen section of Jersey City, died on Saturday at his home, 260 Academy Street, of a complication of diseases. He was in his seventy-sixth year. His ancestors, the Romeyns, were among the earliest Dutch settlers in Bergen, and on his mother's side he was descended from Zobieski, the Polish patriot. He was employed for forty-five years at the Poillon Ship Yard in South Brooklyn, and for the last twenty-three years was Superintendent. He leaves a widow. A son, Edward Romaine, by his first wife, and a brother, John Romaine of Hackensack, also survive him.

Justice NEHEMIAH FOWLER of Newburg died suddenly on Saturday in his sixty-fourth year. He was graduated from the Albany Law School in 1868. Since then he practiced law in Newburg and had been a Justice of the Peace since 1868. He was one of the oldest Knights of Pythias in that section and attended a lodge meeting on Friday night. A widow, a son, and a daughter survive him.

Z. C. SIMMONS, one of the few men not soldiers who are members of the G. A. R., died on Saturday at Kenosha, Wis., in his 83d year. He was one of the original backers of the Western Union Telegraph Company and the builder of the Pike's Peak Railway. He gave a dinner annually to every member of the G. A. R. in Wisconsin.

LAWRENCE B. JONES, a veteran of the Confederate Army, who was liberated from a Federal prison at Elmira, N. Y., through his wife's pleading with President Lincoln, died on Saturday, Lincoln's Birthday, at his home in Wilmington, Del. To obtain an interview with Lincoln in Washington Mrs. Jones had to run the blockade from Federalsburg, Va., with the aid of an old negro and a mule. The President received her with great kindness, and on leaving he patted her on the shoulder, saying: "My child, I will do all I can for you." In a few days she received the papers for her husband's release. Mr. Jones was at one time Secretary and Treasurer of the Wilmington Board of Education.

WILLIAM A. REIDER of the jewelry firm of Reider & Murray, died on Saturday at his residence in Newton, N. J., from heart disease. He was in his 65th year.

JOHN B. SOLIVEAU, druggist, is dead in his home, 261 Summit Avenue, West Hoboken, in his 59th year. He leaves a widow and two children.

JAMES LORD ANDRUS, a retired dry goods merchant of this city and for more than forty years a resident of Montclair, N. J., died at his home on Saturday in his 66th year. He was unmarried.

Capt. KENNEDY, who commanded the celebrated Nile flotilla under Lord Kitchener in the Khartoum expedition in 1896, died on Saturday at Winnipeg, Manitoba, in his 70th year.

MICHAEL BUTZ, a well-known brewer, is dead in his home in Cincinnati in his 69th year. He came to America from Germany in 1867.

Dr. FOLLEN CABOT, Jr., a well-known surgeon of this city and an inventor of several surgical instruments, died early yesterday morning at Mount Sinai Hospital after a short illness. He was 40 years old. Dr. Cabot was a lineal descendant of John Cabot, brother of Sebastian Cabot, the English explorer. He was born in Brookline, Mass., and moved to New York after his graduation at the Harvard Medical College in 1904. He joined the Seventh Regiment, and was made assistant surgeon with the rank of Captain. He is survived by a widow, who before her marriage was Miss Edith Blake, two daughters and a son.

PAUL LAZARUS, Superintendent of the Brooklyn Hebrew Orphan Asylum, died yesterday in his rooms there after a short illness. He was in his sixty-second year. Mr. Lazarus was born in Germany in 1849, and came to the United States when quite young. For many years he was a teacher in the New York Hebrew Asylum, but for the last fourteen years had been Superintendent of the Brooklyn institution. With his wife, who is the matron of the school, he made it a model for similar institutions in the State. He was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, Henry Jones Lodge, and a member of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith. He is survived by his wife and one son.

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MISS ERNST WEDS EUGENE MEYER, JR.

Off on a World-Wide Honeymoon Before Their Friends Knew of the Ceremony.

COURTSHIP A SHORT ONE

Family Surprised When They Announced Their Engagement—Bridegroom a Banker, Bride a Writer.

The friends of Eugene Meyer, Jr., the banker, and Agnes Elizabeth Ernst, Barnard graduate and literary critic, were surprised to learn late on Saturday night that the couple had been quietly married earlier in the day and had started on a trip around the world.

A few of Mr. Meyer's business associates have recently understood that he was planning a six months' "respite from business cares." Miss Ernst returned from Europe six weeks ago. Her closer friends have understood since her return that she might soon "go abroad again." Owing to Miss Ernst's studies in Paris, she and Mr. Meyer had never been understood to have seen much of each other, and Mr. Meyer's constant visits to the Ernst home during her absence had been ascribed to his friendship for Miss Ernst's father, Frederick Henry Ernst, the lawyer. None of the friends of either the Ernst or Meyer family had any inkling of a prospective marriage until the late mail last Saturday night brought the couple's announcement cards.

"There isn't anything to conceal about the marriage, however," said Miss Ernst's father at his home, 1,370 Prospect Avenue, the Bronx, yesterday. "Mr. Meyer began visiting our home as a friend of the family about eighteen months ago. Agnes was only 21 years old at that time, and was just finishing her last year at Barnard College. We never thought they were particularly interested in each other.

"My daughter, four months after Mr. Meyer began his visits, went abroad to complete her education. She studied literature and history at the Sorbonne in Paris for a year, and then traveled for four months in Austria and Italy. She was a correspondent of one of the New York papers during this time, and meant to become a literary critic. While she was abroad, Mr. Meyer continued to visit us regularly. My daughter and he never corresponded. She returned from Europe four days before Christmas.

"On New Year's Day my wife and I were considerably surprised when our daughter and Mr. Meyer came to us and told us they had concluded that they really loved each other and intended to get married. They are both of a serious turn of mind, and disliked the idea of a public wedding. On the other hand, both loved each other so much that they wanted to be married as soon as they could. Mr. Meyer said he thought he would need five weeks to arrange his business, and the ceremony was fixed for yesterday afternoon."

The wedding took place at the Ernst home at 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon. Only the parents and brothers and sister of the bride and bridegroom were present. The service was performed by the Rev. John Schiller, pastor of Trinity Lutheran Church in Prospect Avenue, which the Ernst family attend. The young couple immediately started for a six months' trip around the world. They will go to San Francisco, where Mr. Meyer has a married sister, and then to Japan, China, and all through the Far East.

Mr. Meyer is head of the Stock Exchange firm of Eugene Meyer & Co., bankers, 7 Wall Street, and Director in several corporations. He is a graduate of Yale, class of 1897, and is a member of the Lotos Club. He has been living with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Meyer, at 135 Central Park West. He is 34 years old and a brother-in-law of Alfred A. Cook of the law firm of Leventritt, Cook & Nathan.

Miss Ernst was graduated from Barnard in 1908 and is 23 years old. She was a correspondent of various magazines and newspapers while abroad, and her friends have always considered that she had great literary promise.

TO GUARD AGAINST DROUGHT.

Pennsylvania Mining Companies Agree on a Big Scheme of Water Storage.

To insure a supply that will be steady through all seasons, the Pennsylvania anthracite mining companies have determined to spend hundreds of thousands of dollars on water conservation. This is the result of the disastrous drought last year, which was so severe that many collieries had to be entirely shut down for lack of water.

The present plans involve the building of reservoirs and the laying of miles of pipes, to the end that when water is plentiful it may be stored against the time when it will be badly needed.

The southern, or Schuylkill, fields suffered most from the recent drought, and there the need of water storage is most urgent. In November and December the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, whose properties are in the Schuylkill district, was obliged to haul water over a range of mountains, in order to keep its mines in operation. The company is now preparing to devote about $1,000,000 to the construction of reservoirs and pipe lines.

Though the anthracite region had experienced many droughts before, never had one brought such distress as was suffered last Fall. The extent of the loss caused to the companies is not known exactly, but it ran into the hundreds of thousands of dollars.

To Have Women Walking Delegates.

Clinton Hall was filled yesterday by waistmakers from the factories which had settled with the strikers. It was decided to increase the force of union organizers, and thirty women will be employed as business agents or walking delegates, being the first time that women walking delegates have appeared.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

BLUM.—Feb. 5, 151 West 143d St., to Mr. and Mrs. L. N. Blum, a daughter.

Married.

DIAS—GOLDWATER.—Feb. 6, Selma H. Goldwater to Samuel H. Dias.

PRAGER—ROTH.—Feb. 6, Anna Roth to John L. Prager.

Brooklyn.

BILLMAN—VAN SCHOONHOVEN.—Feb. 8, Marie Van Schoonhoven to Frederic Billman.

BUCKLEY—McGUINNESS.—Feb. 7, Marcella McGuinness to Thomas G. Buckley.

CLARK—McCAULEY.—Feb. 9, Mary V. McCauley to John W. Clark.

FOX—WESTFALL.—Feb. 5, Gesina Westfall to Clement H. Fox.

HEANY—ROONEY.—Feb. 8, Agnes Rooney to John T. Heany.

New Jersey.

HARRIS—SHERMAN.—Feb. 6, Jersey City, Levene Sherman to Ambrose Harris.

SCOTT—DIETZ.—Feb. 12, Bayonne, Emma Dietz to George E. Scott.

Died.

CABOT.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Feb. 13, Dr. Follen Cabot, Jr., in the 40th year of his age. Funeral services will be held at the residence of Mr. J. Langdon Ward, 125 West 74th St., on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 15, at 4 o'clock. Interment at the convenience of the family. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

Headquarters 7th Infantry, N. G. N. Y.—New York, Feb. 13, 1910.—The death of Capt. Follen Cabot, Jr., Assistant Surgeon, and for many years a faithful soldier of the regiment, is hereby announced. The officers and members are invited to attend the funeral services at 125 West 74th St. on Tuesday, Feb. 15, at 4 o'clock P. M. The usual badge of mourning will be worn for thirty days. DANIEL APPLETON, Colonel.

CURTIS.—At her residence, 17 East 45th St., New York City, Janie E. Richmond, wife of Dr. G. Lenox Curtis, on Sunday, Feb. 13, at 6 P. M. Notice of funeral hereafter.

HARVEY.—On Saturday, Feb. 12, Alfred Charles. Funeral Monday, Feb. 14, at residence, 526 North Grove St., East Orange, N. J. Interment private. Montreal papers please copy.

Died.

KETCHUM.—Suddenly, Friday, Feb. 11, Angelica Schuyler Anderson, wife of the late Edgar Ketchum. Funeral services at her late residence, 1,088 Woodycrest Av., New York, Monday, Feb. 14, 11 o'clock A. M. Philadelphia papers please copy.

KNAPP.—Anniversary mass will be said for Alice M. Knapp Tuesday morning, Feb. 15, at 9:30, in the Chapel of Foundling Hospital, 68th St., Lexington Av. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

LAZARUS.—Paul Lazarus, Superintendent Brooklyn Hebrew Orphan Asylum, after a short illness early Sunday morning, Feb. 13. Services at the Asylum Building, Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock. Funeral private at the convenience of the family. Members of United States Lodge 207 F. & A. M. and Henry Jones Lodge I. O. B. B. are respectively invited to attend.

LYON.—At East Orleans, Mass., Saturday, Feb. 12, Mary F., widow of John F. Lyon, in the 87th year of her age. Elizabeth (N. J.) papers please copy.

MEADE.—At Lexington, Mass., Friday, Feb. 11, Brig. Gen. Robert Leamy Meade, aged 68 years. Funeral services at his late residence, Sunday. Interment at Huntington, L. I., Monday, Feb. 14, on arrival of train leaving 34th St. 9 A. M.

MOTT.—At Peekskill, suddenly, Saturday morning, Feb. 12, 1910, William R. Mott, in the 68th year of his age. Funeral services at the First Presbyterian Church, Peekskill, Tuesday morning, Feb. 15, 1910, at 10:30. Interment at Oakland Cemetery, Yonkers, Tuesday, on the arrival of the 1:10 P. M. train.

PATTERSON.—On Feb. 12, 1910, Horace Dwight, beloved husband of Irene Bartley Patterson and son of the late C. Godfrey and Annette M. Patterson. Funeral services at his late residence, 3,692 Broadway, Monday, Feb. 14, at 8 o'clock P. M. Middletown (Conn.) papers please copy.

ROBERSON.—Mrs. William H., on Feb. 13, 1910, at Newton, N. J. Funeral private.

SAMMIS.—On Feb. 12, 1910, at 8 Dusenbury Place, White Plains, Theodosia Caine, widow of James Henry. Funeral services Tuesday, Feb. 15, at 8:15 P. M.

SCHLEY.—On Sunday, Feb. 13, Elizabeth Baker, wife of Grand B. Schley. Funeral private.

SCHNEIDER.—On Friday, Feb. 11, 1910, Charles Schneider, beloved husband of Mary A. B. Schneider. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Funeral services at his late residence, 167th St. and Findlay Av., Bronx, on Monday, Feb. 14, at 1 P. M.

SCOTT.—On Saturday, Feb. 12, 1910, at her residence, 175 East 90th St., Elizabeth S. Scott, daughter of James Scott. Funeral services will be held at her home on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

SIMON.—In Rochester, Feb. 13, 1910, at the residence of her son, Joseph Simon, 571 University Av., Mrs. Rose Simon, widow of Marx Simon. New York City, Philadelphia, and Baltimore papers please copy.

SMITH.—At Newark, N. J., on Feb. 12, 1910, Kate R., beloved wife of former United States Senator James Smith, Jr., at her late residence, 14 Washington Place. Relatives and friends are kindly invited to attend the funeral services, which will be held at St. Patrick's Cathedral at 10:30 o'clock Tuesday morning, Feb. 15, where a solemn high mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of her soul. Interment in the Cemetery of the Holy Sepulchre. Please omit flowers.

STEVENSON.—John W., Feb. 13, at his residence, 486 Vanderbilt Av., Brooklyn. Interment Feb. 15, Johnstown, Penn.

THOMAS.—On Feb. 13, Mary T. Thomas, widow of T. Gaillard Thomas, M. D., and daughter of the late John H. Willard. Funeral at 24 East 56th St., on Wednesday, Feb. 16, at 9 A. M. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

THOMPSON.—At Astoria, L. I., suddenly, on Friday, Feb. 11, 1910, John R. Thompson, beloved husband of Sarah Tower, in the 46th year of his age. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 41 Woolsey St., Astoria, on Monday evening, the 14th inst., at 8 o'clock.

TOBIAS.—After a short illness at her residence, 245 West 98th St., Louisa, beloved daughter of the late Dr. S. I. and Henriette Tobias. Funeral private.

VAN WINKLE.—At Bloomfield, N. J., Friday, Feb. 11, 1910, Emeline H., wife of John M. Van Winkle and daughter of the late Edmund H. Davey. Funeral services at her late residence, 317 Belleville Av., on Monday, Feb. 14, at 3:30 P. M. Interment private.

WHITESIDE.—Elizabeth Hankins, wife of N. E. Whiteside, suddenly, Feb. 13. Funeral 4 P. M., Tuesday, the 15th, at the Edgemere, East Orange, N. J. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers. Philadelphia papers please copy.

WICKHAM.—Feb. 13, 1910, John, husband of the late Rose Wickham, aged 83 years. Funeral from THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d St., (CAMPBELL BUILDING,) Wednesday afternoon, 2 o'clock. Savannah (Ga.) and Council Bluffs (Iowa) papers please copy.

AST.—Ida, 215 East 57th St., Feb. 12. Funeral to-morrow.

BANTA.—Sophia, St. Luke's Hospital, Jan. 11, aged 26. Funeral private.

BYRNE.—William G., 231 East 25th St., Feb. 12. Funeral to-day.

BYRNES.—James, 179 East 96th St., Feb. 12. Funeral to-day, 9:30 A. M.

DIMOND.—Charlotte E., 20 Charlton St., Feb. 11. Funeral private.

DRUMMOND.—Peter O., 355 West 35th St., Feb. 11, aged 25. Funeral to-day.

FELD.—Sarah, 484 East 141st St., Feb. 11, aged 30.

FITZSIMMONS.—Georgiana, 114 Wall St., Feb. 12. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

FRANK.—Eliza, 38 West 118th St., Feb. 11, aged 69.

GOLDBECK.—Beatrice, 446 West 55th St., Feb. 12. Funeral to-morrow, 9:30 A. M.

GRINNAN.—Michael, 641 1st Av., Feb. 10.

HEARY.—John C., New York Hospital, Feb. 12. Funeral notice later.

HERZBERG.—Ernestine, 40 West 128th St., Feb. 11, aged 82. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.

KETCHUM.—Angelica S. A., 1,088 Woodycrest Av., Feb. 11. Funeral to-day, 11 A. M.

LUNDSTEN.—Margaret, 309 East 31st St., Feb. 12. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

McCARTNEY.—John, 500 3d Av., Feb. 12. Funeral to-morrow, 10 A. M.

McCONNELL.—Annie M., 1,438 Williamsbridge Road, Feb. 12, aged 66. Funeral to-morrow, 9 A. M.

McHUGH.—Marian, 150 East 97th St., Feb. 12. Funeral to-day, 9 A. M.

MARCUS.—Adolph, 206 West 140th St., Feb. 12. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.

OLSON.—Frederick, 442 West 47th St., Feb. 10. Funeral to-day.

PFLEGING.—Catherine, 1,251 Park Av., Feb. 12, aged 72. Funeral to-morrow, 1 P. M.

PURTELL.—Bridget, 929 Courtlandt Av., Feb. 12. Funeral to-day, 9 A. M.

ROTHMANN.—Henry, 1,051 Forest Av., Bronx, Feb. 11, aged 75. Funeral to-morrow, 10 A. M.

SCHNEIDER.—Charles, 167th St. and Findlay Av., Bronx, Feb. 11. Funeral to-day.

SCOTT.—Elizabeth S., 175 East 90th St., Feb. 12. Funeral service to-day.

SCOTT.—Thomas, 2,575 8th Av., Feb. 11. Funeral to-day, 1 P. M.

SIEGRIST.—Margaret, 587 East 139th St., Feb. 11, aged 13. Funeral to-day, 1 P. M.

SIMPSON.—Mary, Feb. 11, aged 52. Funeral 171 8th Av., to-day, 9 A. M.

SWENARTON.—Mary I., 1,084 Brook Av., Bronx, Feb. 12. Funeral private.

THURMANN.—Frederika, 1,432 Webster Av., Bronx, Feb. 11, aged 66.

VOLZ.—Susie E., Hotel Bonta, Feb. 11. Funeral private.

VOSS.—Edward, 483 St. Nicholas Av., Feb. 12.

WHITE.—John, 522 West 52d St., Feb. 12. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

WOLFE.—Charles, 424 East 159th St., Feb. 10, aged 35.

Brooklyn.

ADAMS.—Frederick L., 212 Park Place, Feb. 12, aged 26. Funeral to-morrow, 3 P. M.

BARTH.—Constantia, 63 Scholes St., Feb. 11, aged 69. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

BLAKE.—Albert H., 136 Forbell Av., Jan. 12. Funeral private.

CHESHIRE.—Frederick N., 194 Lenox Road, Feb. 12. Funeral service to-day.

CREEDON.—John, St. Peter's Hospital, Feb. 12, aged 53.

CRONIN.—Sarah E., 473 11th St., Feb. 11, aged 68. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

FREDENBURG.—Charlotte A., 338 55th St., Feb. 12, aged 56. Funeral to-day, 3 P. M.

HAHN.—J. Elizabeth, 88 McDougal St., Feb. 12.

HANSEN.—Wilhelmina, 1,355 East 37th St., Feb. 10, aged 52. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

LOWE.—Louisa S., 271 Halsey St., Feb. 12, aged 85. Funeral service to-day.

MIRRIELEES.—Matilda M., 390 Albany Av., Feb. 12.

MOHR.—Elizabeth, 823½ Evergreen Av., Feb. 12, aged 65. Funeral to-morrow.

NOLAN.—Frank, 250 Waverly Av., Feb. 12, aged 39. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

O'CONNOR.—Geraldine L., 25 Marlborough Road, Feb. 12, aged 5. Funeral to-day, 1 P. M.

ROTHAUG.—Barbara, 8 Somers St., Feb. 12, aged 63.

SEGNIAN.—Ernest, 824 Nostrand Av., Feb. 12, aged 58. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

WALKER.—Jennie, 293 Clifton Place, Feb. 10. Funeral to-day, 9 A. M.

WHEATLEY.—William D., 17 Main St., Feb. 12, aged 11. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

WILFORD.—George M., 808 Cooper St., Feb. 11. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

Connecticut.

BLANEY.—M. L., Jr., Milford, Feb. 11.

SEELEY.—Jane E., Bridgeport, Feb. 11, aged 71. Funeral to-morrow, 3 P. M.

Long Island.

CONKLIN.—Bessie, Freeport, Feb. 12. Funeral notice later.

EWERTSEN.—John, Sag Harbor, Feb. 11, aged 28.

HOELL.—Mary F., 19 Lincoln St., Astoria, Feb. 12. Funeral to-day.

JESSUP.—Nathan C., Westhampton Beach, Feb. 12, aged 78. Funeral to-morrow.

KINGSBURG.—Mrs. B., 23 Bedell Av., Freeport, Feb. 12.

WALSH.—Mary E., Flushing, Feb. 11, aged 77. Funeral to-day, 2:30 P. M.

New Jersey.

BENZ.—Ralph, 30 Avenue L, Newark, Feb. 11, aged 5.

BERNINGER.—Jacob, Newark, Feb. 12, aged 31. Funeral to-morrow.

BERSTIN.—Archibald, Newark, Feb. 11.

BLOCK.—Katie, Newark, Feb. 11, aged 65.

COLES.—Albert D., Newark, Feb. 11, aged 73.

DALY.—Elizabeth, 430 Market St., Newark, Feb. 11. Funeral to-morrow.

FRINK.—Jay A., 274 North 6th St., Newark, Feb. 11, aged 45. Funeral to-day.

Died.

GARDNER.—Harriet A., Verona, Feb. 11, aged 73.

GARRISON.—James, South Orange, Feb. 12, aged 93. Funeral private.

GATH.—Katharina, 350 Spring St., West Hoboken, Feb. 12, aged 51.

HINKLEY.—Isaac, 119 South 12th St., Newark, Feb. 12, aged 58.

HOUSLEY.—Sarah E., 58 Roseville Av., Newark, Feb. 11, aged 28. Funeral to-day.

KELLY.—Joanna, 7 6th St., Weehawken, Feb. 12. Funeral to-morrow, 10 A. M.

KOLLER.—Helena S., 98 Arlington Av., Jersey City, Feb. 12. Funeral private.

MAHR.—Charles, 511 Harrison Av., Harrison, Feb. 12. Funeral to-day.

MANNION.—James, 18 Westervelt St., Jersey City, Feb. 12.

MILLER.—Edmond, 200 6th St., Harrison, Feb. 10, aged 7. Funeral to-day.

MITCHELL.—William G., Morristown, Feb. 12, aged 79. Funeral to-morrow.

NUTLEY.—Mary, 202 18th St., Jersey City, Feb. 12. Funeral to-morrow, 9 A. M.

REIMERS.—Edward, Newark, Feb. 11.

ROGERS.—Ann E., 91 West Kinney St., Newark, Feb. 12, aged 93.

ROMAINE.—Albert, 260 Academy St., Jersey City, Feb. 12, aged 75.

RUANE.—Mark, 407 Walnut St., Newark, Feb. 11. Funeral to-morrow.

SCHAAL.—Mary E., 152 Somerset St., Newark, Feb. 12, aged 48.

SMITH.—Kate R., 14 Washington Place, Newark, Feb. 12.

STAHLMAN.—Dorothea, Jersey City, Feb. 12, aged 75. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

VALENTINE.—Raymond D., Newark, Feb. 11. Funeral to-day, 11 A. M.

WILLIAMS.—Susan L., Newark, Feb. 11.

WOODS.—Elizabeth, Trenton, Feb. 11. Funeral to-day, 1:30 P. M.

YOUNG.—John H., Jersey City, Feb. 11. Funeral private.

New York State.

LAWRENCE.—Phoebe J., Greenville, Feb. 12, aged 85. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

McMAHON.—Maria, New Rochelle, Feb. 12. Funeral to-morrow, 9:30 A. M.

PERPENTE.—Albert J., 410 South Columbus Av., Mount Vernon, Feb. 11, aged 63.

In Memoriam.

BETTMAN.—Isaac, in memory of; died Feb. 17, 1907.

DOORLEY.—Mary A., in memory of; died Feb. 14, 1907.

FARLEY.—Elizabeth, mass St. Aloysius's Church, Newark, N. J., to-day, 8 A. M.

FARRELL.—Benjamin, mass St. Patrick's Catholic Church, Newark, N. J., Feb. 18, 8 A. M.

FITZSIMMONS.—Daniel, mass St. Joseph's Church, Newark, N. J., to-day, 8 A. M.

HATTEMER.—Philip, in memory of; died Feb. 15, 1904.

KRUGER.—Charles W., in memory of; died Feb. 14, 1908.

LIVINGSTON.—Bridget G., in memory of; died Feb. 15, 1909.

MENAHAN.—Catharine F., mass Church of St. John the Baptist, Brooklyn, to-morrow, 9 A. M.

MILLER.—Anthony W., in memory of; died Feb. 16, 1907.

NOLAN.—Mary, mass St. Peter's Church, Jersey City, to-day, 8:15 A. M.

POWERS.—Maurice H., mass Church of Our Lady of Angels, Feb. 16, 8 A. M.

STERN.—Hannah, unveiling monument, New Union Fields Cemetery, Feb. 20, 3 P. M.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

On Monday last, in the course of a violent break in prices on the Stock Exchange, securities touched the lowest levels attained by them in many months. At their minimum prices of the day issues of the highest class disclosed losses of from 12 to 15 points within so brief a period as that marked by the opening of the year and the close of business on Monday. The recovery from the depressed levels of the first day, to which the rest of the week was practically given over, was well-nigh inevitable. Banking interests which had withheld entirely or extended only grudging support to the market on its way down, owing to still existing uncertainties inherent in the undecided corporation cases before the United States Supreme Court and the Administration's policy toward similar combinations of capital, recognized the fact that whatever the outcome in these vexing matters the great declines in our foremost securities had gone so far toward discounting it as to justify well-considered purchases. Small investors in many parts of the country came to the same conclusion at the same time, and a corresponding demand appeared from European capitalists and financial institutions. Through these various agencies there was thus supplied the support which the market in previous weeks had so signally lacked, and its coming put to rout the groups of bearish speculators, big and little, who had so long worked their will with prices. That, in brief, is the story of the securities market of last week. As for its future course, possible influences upon it seem to be in the main confined to three matters. The first of these comprises the still unsettled position of affairs, both legal and legislative, in Washington. The readiness of powerful financial interests to purchase securities last week presumably denotes their belief that at a certain level prices have appraised the worst. Th's, however, is not so important as the somewhat intangible but nevertheless certain change which is under way in the attitude of these same interests toward a number of the Administration's plans. When the amendments to the inter-State commerce law suggestel by Mr. Taft were up for criticism by objecting interests on Thursday last, to the surprise of official Washington representatives of only one railroad appeared to present such objections. There is no real opposition to these changes, and opinion is undergoing great modification as regards the Federal incorporation act and other policies of the President. At the same time confidence is growing that the Supreme Court will find it possible to point out a way for the conduct of business in corporation form which shall prevent any unnecessary disturbance to existing economic conditions. In other words, while caution is still observed and reservations made, what is known as "Wall Street's position" with regard to Washington matters is much more cheerful. The second influence which will undoubtedly contribute to shape securities markets is that derived from the extremely easy position of money markets the world over, as evidenced by the large surplus of the New York banks and last week's reductions in the discounts of two of the great foreign banks. The third factor is concerned with the future of business, and in spite of the emphasis put, not, perhaps, without a purpose, upon current reports of a pessimistic nature, including the remarks of the President of the St. Paul last week, it is impossible to discover in those fundamental factors which make or unmake business any permanent causes for its decline in this country.

There is no least evidence in the statistics at present forthcoming from the business world to justify or even to excuse the gloomy forebodings to which Wall Street gave itself over in the early part of last week. It is between seasons for many industries, and in many lines of activity, and the unusual severity of the Winter has much curtailed operations which must be carried on in the open air, a condition particularly true with the building trade, where construction in ninety-five cities shows a decline of nearly 11 per cent. as compared with January a year ago. If some percentage of the hesitation must be attributed to the proximity of a decision in the Tobacco case, involving possible wide readjustments in the form of corporate enterprises, and to the position of the Administration on legislation and litigation involving corporations, it is not as yet an important percentage, however great it may become in the event of long-continued uncertainty or unfavorable issue in these two directions. The leading journal of the iron and steel trades made up and published last week its customary compilation of figures covering pig-iron production for the month of January, and there was disclosed nothing more than a reduction of 27,000 tons from the unprecedented output of the month of December, 2,635,000 tons. This furnishes no occasion for uneasiness certainly, and in connection with the showing the further fact is to be noted that even this small curtailment was directly due to less activity with pig-iron makers proper, the great steel concerns having produced up to their limit. The Steel Corporation itself has contracted for a heavy tonnage of outside pig iron for March, April, and May delivery, a transaction which in itself points to a belief in steady demand. On Thursday there were published by the Producers' Association the copper statistics for January, and this compilation reflected the most satisfactory month in the year or more of the association's existence. Production in January fell off 1,281,000 pounds, in continuance of the satisfactory tendency displayed in the preceding month, while deliveries, domestic and foreign, increased nearly 31,000,000 pounds. There resulted a decrease of 43,302,000 pounds in stocks as of Feb. 1, a shrinkage without precedent. Railroad returns of recent date, while showing some irregularity as a result of the unfavorable conditions under which Western systems operated in December and January, are as a whole favorable. The Great Northern, which reported a heavy loss of gross in December, reported for January a gain of $1,300,000 over January, 1909, while the New York Central, making its returns for December and the calendar year, noted for the month a gross increase of $741,000 and for the year a like gain of $9,244,000. In a general way confidence in the future was displayed by the railroads in the orders for materials and supplies placed during the week and by negotiations entered into for similar purchases on an even larger scale for the near future. Baltimore & Ohio, the Rock Island, the Pennsylvania, and many other lines of similar magnitude were concerned in such negotiations. The labor situation on the railroads and with some of the industrial concerns, as the Bessemer Steel Corporation, where serious trouble broke out last week, is by no means settled, but nothing has occurred in the conferences held so far to indicate an unfavorable outcome. A fundamental factor in the country's progress, the development of the Winter wheat plant, is full of promise. The plant has had a plentiful covering of snow over most of the territory involved, and its condition in the State of Michigan, where of 600 correspondents reporting to the State for January only fifty odd had complaints to make of injury, may be taken as typical.

For money markets the important happenings of the week were the reductions in the discount rate of the Bank of England and the Bank of Germany. In addition to the immediate influence of a favorable nature, which must be exerted by the fixing of a 3 per cent. discount in London, the step is also important for the reason that it seems to remove all grounds for expecting anything like a heavy demand upon outside capital by Paris for its work of rehabilitation following the flood. It is true, of course, that the fact that the English Government is engaged in rather extensive financing at the moment, necessitated by the elections, may have figured in the reduction, and it is quite possible, too, that the flotation of German and Prussian loans was not unconsidered in connection with the lowering of the rate of the Bank of Germany. In the main, however, these moves bespeak ease abroad, while at home there is corresponding plenty. Liquidation of securities has played its part, as has the somewhat diminished demand from trade quarters. The outlook now is for the maintenance of these controlling factors for some little time to come. In the meantime the Government appears to be making headway with its finances. Its gain from the banks of $4,339,000 during the five days ended Thursday last represented in large measure heavy customs payments, an agency by the means of which Washington hopes to replace last year's heavy deficit by a surplus of some sort at the end of the present fiscal year.

THE MARKETS OF EUROPE.

FLURRY ENDING IN LONDON.

Recovery Follows Improvement Here and Reduction in Bank Rate.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The flurry in New York lasted much longer than was expected here, but there was a sudden and very decided recovery in the middle of the week. Although it was not fully maintained, the course of the market seems to foreshadow a near ending of the flurry.

New York now exercises such an influence on European markets that the recovery there immediately affected the market here, which showed improvement in all departments.

The influence of all this was greatly increased by the reduction in the bank rate on Thursday to 3 per cent. Taken all around, the tone was extremely healthy with a promise of better things to come.

PARIS BOURSE FIRM.

Various Issues, However, Showed Big Fluctuations—R. R. Shares Drop.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—The Bourse lacked animation during the week, but in spite of frequent and quite broad fluctuations the dominant note was firmness. Political considerations had become less prominent and the chief extraneous factor was the market in New York.

The money situation is satisfactory. State issues, whether of France or other countries, varied but little, and those of most of the great credit corporations advanced.

Prices of nearly all French railway stocks, on the other hand, fell between 1 and 18 points owing to the decrease of revenue caused by the inundations. Rio Tinto had a net rise of 8 points from Monday to Saturday.

BERLIN BOERSE PESSIMISTIC.

Reduced Bank Rates Fail to Stop Downward Movement.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Feb. 13.—The market is completely under the spell of last week's erratic events in New York. At first there was an inclination to regard the situation as a purely local manifestation without special significance, but Berlin finally abandoned its optimism and neither the reduced discount rates of the Reichsbank and the Bank of England nor the favorable tidings from the international iron trade could stem the downward movement.

The only activity occurred in a few electrical and banking shares in consequence of local factors. The market on the whole, however, closed firm.

STEEL TRADE POSITION.

Steel Corporation Saves Market from Central Foundry Slump.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 13.—In the closing hours of last week the United States Steel Corporation stepped into the breach and saved the market on the steel-making grades of pig iron from a slump that threatened to carry all iron values down the toboggan. The combine bought 50,000 tons of Bessemer, for March-April-May deliveries, at $18, valleys, which is $18.90, Pittsburg, dividing the tonnage equally between the Bessemer Valley Association and W. P. Snyder & Co.

This price is an even dollar under the price at which Bessemer had been quoted since last October. The action of the corporation lends support to the market at a critical time. The purchase absorbs practically all the output of Bessemer in this district not under contract between now and April 1.

Other grades of iron showed the effect of the better feeling at the close of the week. Quotations of $16.50, valleys, which had been made on basic iron for second quarter, were withdrawn, and it is thought that by the opening of the new week both basic iron and No. 2 foundry will be fairly firm at the $17 level.

Small tonnages of foundry iron were disposed of for prompt delivery during the week at $16.75, valleys, these transactions totaling perhaps 3,000 tons. Consumers of foundry grades, however, played a waiting game all week, evidently expecting further price declines. In several instances melters, convinced that price levels would go still lower, actually asked to be allowed to anticipate on second quarter contracts made on a basis of $17, valleys, and secured shipments on that basis rather than skirmish in the open market for prompt iron at a shade lower figure. Considerable tonnages of foundry iron have been shipped already this month on second quarter contracts, showing that consumption has not diminished, even though contracting for fresh supplies is almost at a standstill.

Crude steel was decidedly firmer, open hearth billets being difficult to obtain at $28, Pittsburg mill. The most pronounced break of the week in finished product prices was on wire and nails, on which prices were cut by a number of independents to the extent of 5 and 10 cents. Stocks are accumulating in the wire and nail trade, caused largely, it is claimed, by the continued bad weather. The market on structural shapes also was shaky, owing to the continued absence of further structural contracting, though this lull the trade also explains by weather conditions.

A revival was apparent in pipe and tube products. In merchant pipe it is said the week's new business booked by the National Tube Company was the heaviest since the first week of December. Line pipe contracts, mostly from the West, contributed a round tonnage to the week's orders of the independents. The Kansas Natural Gas Company contracted with Spang, Chalfant & Co. for fifty miles of 16 and 18 inch pipe, for early Spring delivery; the Wichita Natural Gas Company divided an order for twenty miles of 18-inch between Spang-Chalfant and the National Tube. The American Window Glass Company, which has projected a new line south from its plants at Kane, Penn., bought forty miles of 10-inch from the La Belle Iron Works Company.

Connellsville coke reached its minimum price and its maximum output during the week, and active preparations to get production down to a normal basis were begun by the operators. Spot furnace coke sold for $1.90 to $2.10 durink the week. There was no talk of contracting, but some tonnage was available on contract at $2.25, Connellsville, which is 75 cents under the high point of last November. Official figures for the output of the Connellsville field for the week ended Feb. 5 were 474,203 tons, which is 50,000 tons in excess of the record week during the boom of 1907. The production will be got back to 425,000 tons as speedily as possible, some plants in which the cost of operating is highest having shut down outright last week, while others will run four and five days a week. Even the Steel Corporation is preparing to shut down some of the more costly Frick Company ovens, on the theory that at present prices it is better to conserve its own coal supply in the region and buy coke in the open market.

BOSTON COPPER GOSSIP.

Promising Developments at Many Points—Increasing Output at the Lake.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 13.—North Lake's drill No. 5 will this month penetrate whatever of the Lake lode and of the Indiana conglomerate is in that region, and No. 7 drill should in the course of another week reach the copper bearing amygdaloid which was cut by No. 3 drill.

During January, its first month of output, the Lake mine produced 50,000 pounds of copper, with the highest figures of copper contents of the Lake Superior region for the period. Calumet and Hecla's rock runs 31.2 pounds per ton and 1.56 per cent. copper; the Lake Company's 58 pounds per ton and 2.65 per cent. copper in rock.

Eighteen Lake Superior mines produced in January 19,260,127 pounds of copper, against 18,097,900 pounds in January, 1909, and 19,920,468 pounds in December.

Curtailment of production in Butte is 15 or 20 per cent.

The La Salle management expects to be shipping, within a year, between 500 and 1,000 tons of rock per day, from the Kearsarge lode, that will average close to 20 pounds of refined copper per ton.

No. 5 drill hole of Oneco disclosed rich copper in quantity, as did No. 3. Results in No. 4 were unimportant.

Superior and Boston is now shipping daily 50 tons of 9 per cent. ore.

Old Dominion's output of fine copper in January was 2,130,000 pounds, in spite of the accident to the large hoist. The ore now being taken from the lower levels averages between 6 and 7 per cent. copper.

The ore in the Miami mine is estimated at 13,000,000 tons, that developed and partially developed in Chino at 12,768,000 tons.

Copper ore of commercial value has been exposed for 70 feet in the drift on the Copper Queen property, according to advices from Spokane.

KEEPS UP THE COPPER WAR.

Phillips Calls the Guggenheim Revision of the Merger Misleading.

The fight between the Guggenheim and Utah copper interests in the Nevada Consolidated Copper Company and the independent stockholders, led by President James Phillips, Jr., of the company, over the question of whether or not the company shall be merged with the Utah Copper Company and the Boston Consolidated Copper Company has reached the stage of personalties.

President Phillips issued a statement yesterday in reply to announcements from the other camp, which he calls "disingenuous and oblique from the first false announcement that the opponents of the Utah Copper Company's plan had been placated to the recent statement covering an inference of the absorption of the Nevada Consolidated."

Taking up the last statement from the Utah-Guggenheim interests he says:

"This latest publication, intentionally misleading and untrue as usual, is based upon an application made by the Utah Copper Company to the Stock Exchange for an increase of stock and finds its own refutation in the response of the Utah Company to the demands of the Stock Exchange for a justification for an increased issue. Passing upon the application, here is the decision of the Committee on Stock List, signed by William M. Heaton, Chairman, and George W. Ely, Secretary. It reads:

> This committee recommends that $2,700,000 additional capital stock be added to the list, with authority to add from time to time $400,000 additional of said stock (Utah Copper) on official notice from the Bankers' Trust Company that the Boston Consolidated Mining Company notes have been canceled.
>
> Also $8,888,890 additional of said stock on official notice of issuance in exchange for Nevada Consolidated Copper Company stock under the terms of this application, making the total amount authorized to be listed $19,836,390.

Referring to a statement of future production and earnings of the enlarged Utah Copper Company, Mr. Phillips says that, although the Nevada Consolidated property is included in the statement as if a part of the merger, the Utah interests will be "fortunate to get three-tenths of the Nevada Consolidated stock by March 5."

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Charles H. Jones & Co. are offering thirty-year 5 per cent. first mortgage sinking fund gold bonds of the Jacksonville (Fla.) Gas Company, which operates under a perpetual franchise. The bonds net 5.17 per cent.

The Yokohama Specie Bank has been authorized by the Japanese Government to receive applications for the internal issue of $100,000,000 yen 4 per cent. sixty-year bonds, redeemable at par with option to redeem all or any after ten years from date of issue. The bank also offers to convert Japanese internal 5 per cent. bonds into those of the new issue.

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

SALES OF STOCKS IN THE WEEK ENDED FEB. 11. TOTAL WEEK'S SALES, 4,807,212 SHARES.

Range for Year 1909.		Range for Year 1910.				Closing Friday, Feb. 11.		Week's Net Change	STOCKS	Par Value	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid.		Period	Range for Week Ended Feb. 11.				Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Feb. 11, '10.
High.	Low.	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Bid.	Ask.					Date.	Per Cent		First	High	Low	Last		
16¾	12¾	15	Jan. 3.	11¼	Feb. 8.	11½	12	..	**Allis-Chalmers Co.**	100	$19,820,000			..	11½	12	11½	12	15	700
57½	38	54¾	Jan. 5.	38	Feb. 8.	41	41½	+ 2	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	16,150,000	Feb. 1, '04.	1½	..	38	41	38½	41	48½	1,900
96⅛	65	90¾	Jan. 3.	70¾	Feb. 8.	76½	76¾	− 1⅛	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,287,900	Nov. 29, '09.	50c	Q	76¾	77¼	70¾	76¾	77½	306,375
50	33⅜	49	Jan. 10.	40¾	Feb. 8.	42½	43¼	+ 1	American Agricultural Chem. Co.	100	17,114,100	....		..	42	43½	40¾	43	37½	1,800
49½	20½	47¼	Jan. 10.	31⅞	Feb. 8.	36¾	37	+ 1⅞	American Beet Sugar Co.	100	15,000,000			..	35	37	31⅞	37	25	2,350
98	82	93¾	Feb. 10.	89½	Jan. 25.	91	94	+ 3⅞	American Beet Sugar Co. pf.	100	5,000,000	Jan. 3, '10.	1½	Q	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	..	100
15⅛	7½	13⅞	Jan. 3.	10	Feb. 8.	11¼	11½	+ ¾	American Can Co.	100	41,233,300			..	10¾	11⅞	10⅛	11⅞	8¾	8,100
86	71½	81¾	Jan. 6.	72	Feb. 8.	76	77	+ 1½	American Can Co. pf.	100	41,233,300	Jan. 1, '10.	1¾	Q	74¾	76¾	72	76¾	75½	6,275
76¼	44½	72¾	Jan. 3.	56¾	Feb. 8.	60	61	− ¾	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Jan. 1, '10.	½	Q	59¾	61	56¾	60	50½	21,600
124¾	107½	119⅛	Jan. 7.	115	Feb. 7.	117¾	118½	+ 1½	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Jan. 1, '10.	1¾	Q	115	118½	115	118½	111	800
79¾	42⅝	67½	Jan. 3.	57	Feb. 8.	60	60½	+ 1	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '09.	5	A	58½	60	57	60	51⅝	4,810
300	205	301	Jan. 3.	277½	Jan. 20.	275	295	− 5	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	Jan. 3, '10.	3	Q	280	280	280	280	..	135
10	6¼	8½	Jan. 5.	6	Feb. 8.	6⅜	6¾	+ ¼	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100			..	6⅜	6⅝	6	6⅝	7½	1,500
51⅛	34	47½	Jan. 3.	32	Feb. 8.	35¾	36¼	+ ¼	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,548,300	Aug. 15, '05.	1	..	35½	36	32½	36	42	4,600
42¼	18⅞	26¾	Jan. 4.	20	Feb. 8.	22	22½	+ 1¼	American Ice Securities Co.	100	19,042,300	July 20, '07.	1¾	..	21½	22¼	20½	22¼	21½	3,000
20	12	17¾	Jan. 3.	13½	Feb. 7.	13½	14	− ¾	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000			..	14	14	13½	13⅞	14	1,700
47¾	29	46½	Jan. 3.	34½	Feb. 8.	36½	37½	− ½	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	16,750,000	Sept. 1, '00.	1¾	..	37½	38	34½	37	34	2,420
69¼	49	62½	Jan. 3.	45¾	Feb. 8.	49	49½	+ ½	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	Aug. 26, '08.	1¼	..	48	49¼	45¾	49¼	56	9,650
122	109¼	115	Jan. 7.	110	Feb. 7.	111	114	+ ¾	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	25,000,000	Jan. 21, '10.	1¾	Q	111	112	110	112	112	400
11½	6	7	Jan. 3.	5½	Feb. 8.	6	7	..	American Malt Corp.	100	8,603,300			..	5½	6⅛	5½	6¼	8¾	600
59	38	41½	Jan. 3.	33	Jan. 20.	37	39	+ 1	American Malt Corp. pf.	100	8,651,000	Nov. 3, '09.	2¼	SA	35½	37	35½	37	49½	885
105½	77¾	104	Jan. 3.	75¼	Feb. 8.	82⅜	82½	+ ½	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	Jan. 15, '10.	1	Q	81½	83	75¼	82¼	87⅝	195,905
116¾	101	112⅝	Jan. 3.	104½	Feb. 7.	107	107½	+ ½	Amer. Smelt. & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	Jan. 2, '10.	1¾	Q	106	107½	104½	107½	104½	4,100
92	80	90¾	Jan. 3.	86¾	Feb. 8.	88	88½	+ ¾	Amer. Smelting Securities pf. B.	100	30,000,000	Dec. 1, '09.	1¼	Q	87½	88½	86¾	88⅜	85⅝	900
66⅜	34⅞	66	Jan. 10.	54½	Feb. 4.	58	59	..	American Steel Foundries	100	16,218,000	....		..	56½	57½	54½	57	..	2,125
136⅝	115⅝	123¾	Jan. 12.	118½	Feb. 7.	122½	122⅞	+ 2¼	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	Jan. 3, '10.	1¾	Q	120	122⅞	118½	122⅞	132⅜	6,800
131	118	122½	Jan. 3.	119½	Feb. 10.	120	122	+ 1	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	Jan. 3, '10.	1¾	Q	119¾	121	119½	121	..	800
145⅛	125	141⅝	Jan. 3.	134½	Feb. 3.	137	137¼	+ ⅞	Amer. Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	257,255,600	Jan. 15, '10.	2	Q	136	137¼	134½	137	128¾	10,900
104	90½	95½	Jan. 3.	91	Feb. 3.	93	95	− ½	American Tobacco Co. pf.	100	78,689,100	Jan. 3, '10.	1½	Q	91½	91½	91	91⅜	91½	883
40½	26	37¾	Jan. 3.	31	Feb. 8.	34¾	35	+ 2⅜	American Woolen Co.	100	29,501,000	....		..	32¾	34¾	31	34¾	28½	1,700
107⅜	93⅜	103¾	Jan. 3.	99	Feb. 25.	100⅞	102	..	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	40,000,000	Jan. 15, '10.	1¾	Q	100⅛	100⅞	99	100⅞	95	2,080
54⅝	37⅜	54	Jan. 3.	45	Feb. 8.	50⅛	50¼	+ 1	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	Jan. 15, '10.	50c	Q	49⅛	50⅜	45	50¼	46⅜	31,550
125⅛	97½	124⅛	Jan. 3.	110½	Feb. 8.	114⅝	114¾	− ⅛	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	100	152,245,000	Dec. 1, '09.	3	SA	113	115	110½	114⅝	99⅞	96,470
106⅜	100¼	104½	Jan. 10.	102¾	Feb. 8.	103⅝	103¾	+ ⅜	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,199,500	Feb. 1, '10.	2½	SA	103	103⅝	102¾	103⅝	101⅞	2,100
143½	107½	137½	Jan. 5.	123⅞	Feb. 8.	128	128⅜	+ 1½	Atlantic Coast Line	100	47,552,600	Jan. 10, '10.	3	SA	126	128⅞	123⅞	128⅜	116½	5,100
122¼	108⅛	119¾	Jan. 3.	108⅝	Feb. 7.	111	111⅛	+ ¼	**Baltimore & Ohio**	100	152,206,800	Sept. 1, '09.	3	SA	110¼	111⅝	108⅝	111	108⅜	20,000
96	91	94	Jan. 7.	90	Feb. 4.	91	93	..	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	60,000,000	Sept. 1, '09.	2	SA	90	93	90	93	93	174
36¼	18¾	34	Jan. 3.	26¼	Feb. 8.	28	28¼	+ ⅛	Bethlehem Steel Corporation	100	14,862,000			..	26½	28¼	26¼	28¼	..	800
69½	47	65	Jan. 19.	53	Feb. 8.	52	57	+ 1	Bethlehem Steel Corporation pf.	100	14,908,000	Feb. 1, '07.	¾	..	55	58	53	58	51⅞	300
82⅞	67	80¼	Jan. 3.	68½	Feb. 7.	71⅛	72	+ ⅜	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000	Jan. 1, '10.	1	Q	71⅛	72⅛	68½	71⅞	71	27,325
164½	118	164½	Jan. 3.	143	Feb. 8.	148½	150	..	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	17,994,500	Oct. 1, '09.	3	SA	148	149	143	149	125	1,600
21½	13	18½	Jan. 3.	12½	Feb. 10.	13	13¾	− 1¼	Brunswick Terminal & Ry. Sec.	100	7,000,000			..	12½	13	12½	13	15	800
37	23⅞	33	Jan. 4.	30¾	Feb. 8.	31½	34	− ½	Butterick Co.	100	14,555,700	Dec. 1, '09.	¾	Q	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30	100
70¼	60¼	70	Jan. 4.	67	Feb. 11.	66¾	68½	− 1¼	**Canada Southern**	100	149,998,900	Oct. 1, '09.	3½	SA	67	67	67	67	..	100
189⅞	165	182½	Jan. 3.	176⅜	Feb. 8.	180⅛	180¼	+ 1⅛	Canadian Pacific	100	15,000,000	Feb. 1, '10.	1¼	SA	178⅜	180⅜	176⅜	180⅜	178¼	4,700
51⅜	25½	48¾	Jan. 3.	35½	Feb. 8.	39¾	39½	+ 1½	Central Leather Co.	100	39,508,800	....		..	37⅝	39¾	35⅝	39½	31½	21,840
111	99⅝	108⅞	Jan. 5.	105¼	Feb. 7.	107	109	+ ⅜	Central Leather Co. pf.	100	33,159,300	Dec. 31, '09.	1¾	Q	105⅞	106½	105¼	106½	102⅞	782
323½	215	312	Jan. 7.	290	Feb. 8.	292	292½	− 3	Central Railroad of N. J.	100	27,436,800	Feb. 1, '10.	2	Q	290	298	290	292½	290	750
115	105	119	Jan. 25.	116	Jan. 8.	118	119½	..	Central & South American Teleg	100	10,000,000	Jan. 6, '10.	1½	Q	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	..	12
91¼	55⅝	92	Jan. 3.	77⅛	Feb. 8.	82¾	82⅞	+ 1¼	Chesapeake & Ohio	100	62,793,700	Dec. 31, '09.	1	Q	80½	83	77⅛	82½	67¼	97,200
71½	57½	66¾	Jan. 3.	54	Feb. 9.	56½	57	+ ½	Chicago & Alton	100	19,535,800	Aug. 16, '09.	2	SA	56	56½	54	56½	62½	1,800
37⅞	31½	36⅞	Jan. 3.	27	Feb. 7.	30⅛	30⅜	+ ½	Chicago Great Western	100	20,896,100			..	28	30⅛	27	30½	..	5,660
64⅜	58⅞	64½	Jan. 10.	52	Feb. 8.	54½	54¾	− 1⅛	Chicago Great Western pf.	100	36,119,800	....		..	56	56	52	54½	..	6,840
165⅞	141	158¾	Jan. 3.	142⅝	Feb. 10.	144	144¼	− ¼	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	100	118,348,200	Sept. 1, '09.	3½	SA	146¼	147¼	142⅝	144	146¼	58,200
181	158¼	172½	Jan. 3.	162½	Feb. 11.	162	163	− ½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	116,274,900	Sept. 1, '09.	3½	SA	164½	164½	162½	162½	..	1,810
198½	173⅛	182½	Jan. 3.	152½	Feb. 7.	155	156	− ½	Chicago & Northwestern	100	99,618,500	Jan. 3, '10.	3½	SA	154½	155⅜	152⅝	155	177½	11,940
..	..	16¼	Jan. 5.	12½	Feb. 7.	..	..	− ½	Chicago & Northwestern rights					..	13½	13⅞	12½	13¼	..	29,234
167	148	152½	Feb. 8.	145	Jan. 19.	150	160	+ 2½	Chicago, St. P., Minn. & Omaha	100	18,556,200	Aug. 20, '09.	3½	SA	152	152½	152	152½	..	510
18¼	7¾	12½	Jan. 4.	7¾	Feb. 7.	9	10½	− ½	Chi. Union Trac. pf. tr. rcts.	100	11,844,900			..	8	10	7¾	9½	16¾	700
83¾	68	82⅞	Jan. 6.	77	Jan. 20.	78	79	− 2	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	100	47,056,800	Mar. 2, '08.	1	..	77	78	77	78	71⅞	1,100
53	29	50	Jan. 3.	32½	Feb. 7.	36⅜	37	+ 1¼	Colorado Fuel & Iron	100	34,235,500	Apr. 15, '02.	1¾	..	35	37½	32½	36⅝	40½	12,800
115	67	120	Jan. 19.	110	Feb. 7.	108	..	− 2½	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	100	2,000,000	Feb. 20, '03.	4	..	110	110	110	110	..	100
68¼	51	62¼	Jan. 10.	54½	Feb. 8.	57⅝	58	+ ⅜	Colorado Southern	100	31,000,000	Dec. 31, '09.	2	A	57½	57⅝	54½	57⅝	66	2,600
86	76½	82½	Jan. 3.	80	Jan. 20.	81	82	− ⅜	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Oct. 1, '09.	2	SA	81½	81½	80½	80¾	84⅜	1,010
84½	73½	81	Jan. 6.	79¾	Feb. 8.	79¾	80½	..	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000	Oct. 1, '09.	2	SA	79½	80	79½	80	81½	800
91½	21⅞	92½	Jan. 4.	12½	Jan. 27.	17½	18	− ½	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	100	6,989,600	Mar. 1, '04.	1¼	..	19⅛	19⅛	16⅞	17½	25⅞	835
165⅛	114½	160⅝	Jan. 3.	139	Feb. 7.	143	143½	..	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	99,809,000	Dec. 15, '09.	1	Q	143	144½	139	143½	121	45,250
26½	16½	23½	Jan. 6.	17	Feb. 8.	18¼	18⅝	+ ⅝	Corn Products Refining Co.	100	49,756,500			..	17⅝	19	17	18⅝	19⅝	6,900
93½	73¼	86⅝	Jan. 3.	78⅝	Feb. 8.	82	84	+ ½	Corn Products Refining Co. pf.	100	29,797,600	Jan. 10, '10.	1	Q	81	83	78⅝	82	76½	3,470
200	167⅝	185	Jan. 3.	169¼	Feb. 8.	173	174	+ ⅜	**Delaware & Hudson**	100	42,501,000	Dec. 20, '09.	2¼	Q	172	173	169¼	172⅝	176½	3,010
54	37⅝	52	Jan. 3.	36	Feb. 8.	39¼	39⅝	− ⅛	Denver & Rio Grande	100	38,000,000			..	38⅜	39⅝	36	39⅝	46⅛	13,680
90	79½	84	Jan. 3.	76¼	Feb. 8.	79	80	+ 1½	Denver & Rio Grande pf	100	45,772,400	Jan. 15, '10.	2½	SA	78¼	80	76½	79	89	3,130
71⅝	56	66	Jan. 22.	61	Jan. 17.	60	65	..	Detroit United Railway	100	12,500,000	Aug. 1, '07.	1¼	..	61	61	61	61	62	10
41⅝	32¼	36⅜	Jan. 10.	27	Feb. 8.	30⅝	31	+ 1⅛	Distillers' Securities Corporation	100	30,764,500	Jan. 31, '10.	½	Q	29⅜	30⅝	28¼	30⅝	37⅞	5,850
21	14¼	18⅞	Jan. 3.	14	Feb. 3.	15½	16	+ 1⅛	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	100	12,000,000			..	15½	15½	15½	15½	17	420
36½	28	34⅜	Jan. 4.	24	Feb. 3.	27¼	27½	+ 3¼	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000	....		..	25	27⅜	24	27⅜	31	1,400
88	87½	86	Jan. 28.	85	Feb. 7.	85	86½	− 1	Du Pont de N. Powder pf.	100	13,692,900	Jan. 25, '10.	1¼	Q	85	85	85	85	..	100
39	22⅝	34⅝	Jan. 5.	25¼	Feb. 8.	28⅜	28½	+ 1	**Erie**	100	112,378,900			..	27¼	28⅜	25¼	28⅜	31⅝	20,085
56⅜	36½	52½	Jan. 5.	41⅜	Feb. 7.	45	45½	+ ½	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,892,400	Feb. 20, '07.	2	..	43⅞	45½	41⅜	45½	47	4,630
46	28½	41½	Jan. 5.	32⅜	Feb. 8.	34¼	35¾	+ ½	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	Apr. 9, '07.	2	..	34	35	32⅜	35	36½	1,300
94	80	88	Jan. 3.	78⅝	Feb. 7.	80	82	+ ½	**Federal Mining & Smelting pf.**	100	12,000,000	Dec. 15, '09.	1¾	Q	80	81	78⅝	81	88	650
95	61	109¼	Feb. 1.	94	Jan. 20.	106	109	..	**General Chemical Co.**	100	7,410,300	Dec. 1, '09.	1	Q	108½	108½	108½	108½	..	80
108	98½	105	Jan. 27.	103	Jan. 4.	104½	105	− ½	General Chemical Co. pf.	100	12,500,000	Jan. 3, '10.	1½	Q	104	104	104	104	..	510
172⅜	150½	160⅞	Jan. 6.	147½	Feb. 7.	151½	152	+ ⅜	General Electric Co.	100	65,179,600	Jan. 15, '10.	2	Q	150½	151⅜	147½	151⅜	156½	4,450
157⅝	136⅝	143⅞	Jan. 3.	130⅜	Jan. 20.	136	136½	+ ½	Great Northern pf.	100	209,950,400	Nov. 1, '09.	1¾	Q	135½	136⅝	132⅝	136¼	142	28,650
88½	65⅛	80½	Jan. 4.	63½	Feb. 8.	69½	70	− ½	Great Northern cfs. for ore prop.	..	....	Sept. 15, '09.	$1	..	70	70	63½	69½	72½	12,950
103	89	96	Jan. 31.	88¼	Jan. 20.	94½	95	+ 1	**Havana Electric Ry.**	100	7,500,000	Nov. 15, '09.	1	Q	92	95	92	95	89⅞	300
100	83⅛	99	Jan. 4.	94½	Jan. 25.	94	99⅝	..	Havana Electric Ry. pf.	100	5,000,000	Nov. 15, '09.	1½	Q	94½	94⅝	94½	94½	..	500
126	97	118⅞	Jan. 5.	102	Feb. 7.	105	..	+ 1	Hocking Valley tr. rcts	100	3,214,800	Jan. 17, '10.	2	SA	104	105	102	105	..	1,000
94½	88	90	Jan. 17.	86	Feb. 7.	89½	90	+ 1¼	Hocking Valley pf.	100	15,000,000	Jan. 17, '10.	2	SA	86	89⅜	86	89⅜	92	900
93	73¼	88½	Feb. 1.	81	Jan. 6.	84½	88½	..	Homestake Mining	100	21,840,000	Nov. 26, '09.	50c	..	89	89	85½	85½	90	30
162½	137	147	Jan. 5.	138¼	Feb. 8.	141	141½	+ 2	**Illinois Central**	100	109,270,400	Sept. 1, '09.	3½	SA	139¼	141½	138¼	141½	142⅜	8,900
25⅞	11⅝	25¼	Jan. 11.	18	Feb. 8.	20¼	20⅜	+ 1⅜	Interborough-Metropolitan	100	93,262,100			..	19⅝	21	18	20⅜	16	80,750
63⅜	36⅝	62⅞	Jan. 12.	45½	Feb. 8.	50	50½	+ ⅜	Interborough-Metropolitan pf.	100	45,740,000	July 1, '07.	1¼	..	49	50⅝	45½	50½	44⅛	31,350
118⅜	62	125⅞	Jan. 10.	83½	Feb. 8.	84½	85	− 1⅜	International Harvester	100	60,000,000			..	86	86	83½	85½	65⅝	3,500
128	109½	129	Jan. 4.	120¼	Feb. 11.	120¼	121	− 1⅜	International Harvester pf	100	60,000,000	Dec. 1, '09.	1¾	Q	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼	112¾	300
19¼	9½	16	Jan. 3.	12½	Feb. 4.	12½	13¼	+ 1	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900			..	12⅜	13½	12½	13½	..	1,500
69⅜	47⅝	61½	Jan. 3.	53½	Feb. 8.	54⅜	55	+ 1	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,539,700	Jan. 15, '10.	½	Q	54½	55	54	55	56	2,400
54½	33½	54⅝	Jan. 7.	43½	Feb. 7.	46	46¼	− ⅜	International Steam Pump Co.	100	17,762,500	Apr. 1, '05.	½	..	46	47¼	43½	46	38⅝	4,800
91⅝	82½	90⅜	Jan. 17.	82½	Feb. 7.	85½	86	+ ½	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	11,850,000	Feb. 1, '10.	1½	Q	84	85½	82½	85½	84⅞	910
36	26⅜	30	Jan. 3.	19	Feb. 8.	22	22½	+ 1½	Iowa Central	100	8,524,400			..	20⅜	22½	19	22½	32	3,820
62	48	54¼	Jan. 3.	39	Feb. 9.	41¼	41½	+ ½	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,673,300	May 1, '00.	1½	..	39	41½	39	41½	60½	3,245
61	50	55	Jan. 12.	52½	Feb. 8.	50	52	− 2½	**Kanawha & Michigan tr. rcts.**	100	4,002,500	....		..	52½	52½	52½	52½	..	100
50¼	37	44¼	Jan. 3.	33½	Feb. 8.	36⅜	36¾	+ ⅜	Kansas City Southern	100	30,000,000			..	36	36⅝	33½	36⅝	42½	7,200
75½	67⅛	71	Jan. 4.	67	Jan. 25.	68	68½	+ ½	Kansas City Southern pf	100	21,000,000	Jan. 15, '10.	1	Q	69	69	68	68½	72½	300
113⅜	104	116¼	Jan. 10.	97	Feb. 7.	101¼	101⅜	+ 2	**Laclede Gas Co.**	100	8,500,000	Dec. 15, '09.	1½	Q	99	102	97	101¼	..	22,060
29½	19½	25⅜	Jan. 5.	20	Feb. 8.	22	23	..	Lake Erie & Western	100	11,840,000			..	20	22	20	22	..	200
64½	48	62⅝	Jan. 3.	55	Feb. 8.	58	60	− ⅜	Lake Erie & Western pf	100	11,840,000	Jan. 15, '08.	1	..	55	58⅛	55	58⅛	..	200
71½	59	69	Jan. 5.	62	Feb. 8.	63	70	..	Long Island	50	12,000,000	Nov., 1896.	1	..	62	62	62	62	..	100
162½	121	159⅝	Jan. 5.	141⅛	Feb. 8.	148	148½	+ 3½	Louisville & Nashville	100	60,000,000	Feb. 10, '10.	3½	SA	143⅜	149	141⅛	148	127	8,600
95½	70	91¼	Jan. 5.	85	Jan. 17.	88⅜	89	+ 1¼	**Mackay Companies**	100	41,380,400	Jan. 3, '10.	1¼	Q	87½	88	87½	88	72	800
77⅝	69¼	78½	Jan. 10.	76	Feb. 10.	76	77	− ½	Mackay Companies pf	100	50,000,000	Jan. 3, '10.	1	Q	76	76	76	76	72	215
5¼	2⅛	3	Jan. 25.	3	Jan. 25.	3	4	..	Manhattan Beach	100	5,000,000			..	3	3	3	3	..	100
153½	137	138¼	Jan. 3.	134	Feb. 9.	137	138	+ 1¼	Manhattan Elevated	100	60,000,000	Jan. 3, '10.	1¾	Q	135	137	134	137	148¼	794
9	5⅝	7½	Jan. 5.	6	Feb. 8.	6	6¼	− ½	Mercantile Marine	100	49,921,800	....		..	6	6¼	6	6	8	1,000
27⅝	18⅜	24⅜	Jan. 5.	18¼	Feb. 8.	19⅝	20	+ ⅜	Mercantile Marine pf.	100	51,731,000			..	19	19⅝	18⅝	19⅝	25	8,200
42	18	25	Jan. 14.	17	Feb. 10.	17½	20	− 2	Metropolitan Street Railway	100	9,550,400	July 1, '07.	1¾	..	18	18	17	17	27	300
65	51	53⅜	Jan. 4.	42	Feb. 10.	42½	45	..	Minneapolis & St. Louis	100	6,000,000	July 15, '04.	2½	..	42½	43⅜	42	43⅜	56½	1,600
149½	132½	142⅞	Jan. 3.	130¼	Jan. 19.	138⅝	139½	+ 4½	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie	100	20,825,500	Oct. 16, '09.	3	SA	134½	139½	131½	139	142½	8,922
164	147	154	Jan. 29.	150	Jan. 20.	153½	155½	+ 2½	Minn., St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	100	10,412,200	Oct. 16, '09.	3½	SA	151	154	151	154	..	400
94	89	92⅝	Jan. 3.	91	Feb. 7.	91½	92	− ½	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. leased line	100	11,050,900	Oct. 1, '09.	2	SA	91⅝	91⅝	91	91	..	500
50¼	35½	51⅛	Jan. 5.	38	Feb. 8.	41⅝	41¾	+ ½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	100	63,300,300			..	41⅛	41½	38	41⅝	43	81,325
78½	71	74⅜	Jan. 5.	69¼	Jan. 25.	72½	73½	+ 2	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	13,000,000	Nov. 10, '09.	2	SA	70	73½	70	73	74	600
77½	65	72⅞	Jan. 6.	65¼	Feb. 8.	69½	69⅝	+ ¼	Missouri Pacific	100	83,044,400	Jan. 30, '08.	2½	..	68	69⅝	66	69¼	72½	11,850
142	122¼	139	Jan. 8.	130	Jan. 25.	130	135	..	**Nashville, Chat. & St. Louis**	100	10,000,000	Feb. 1, '10.	3	SA	130	130	130	130	..	286
120	96¼	115	Jan. 5.	101	Feb. 4.	110	110¼	+ 4⅝	National Biscuit Co.	100	29,236,000	Jan. 15, '10.	1¼	Q	105	110	104	110	104	100
130	118⅜	125	Jan. 17.	123	Jan. 6.	121	123½	− 1	National Biscuit Co. pf.	100	24,804,500	Nov. 30, '09.	1¾	Q	123	123	123	123	..	100
30¼	12⅝	28½	Jan. 3.	20¼	Feb. 7.	23	23½	+ 1¼	Nat. Enameling & Stamping Co.	100	15,591,800	July 15, '05.	½	..	21⅝	22⅝	20¼	22⅝	..	1,500
94	71½	89⅝	Jan. 4.	74	Feb. 8.	80	80½	+ ⅜	National Lead Co.	100	20,750,000	Jan. 3, '10.	1¼	Q	78½	80½	74	80½	80¼	15,800
113⅜	102⅝	110½	Jan. 17.	107	Jan. 20.	107	111	+ ⅜	National Lead Co. pf.	100	24,463,600	Dec. 15, '09.	1¾	Q	108⅜	108⅜	108	108⅜	106⅜	500
64	44½	64	Jan. 3.	60	Feb. 8.	61	63⅝	+ 1⅜	National Rys. of Mexico 1st pf.	100	28,830,200	Feb. 10, '10.	1	SA	62½	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	..	100
26⅝	21	28⅝	Jan. 20.	24⅜	Jan. 15.	27¼	27⅜	+ 1¼	Nat. Rys. of Mexico 2d pf.	100	123,835,600	....		..	26	27⅝	25⅜	27⅜	..	9,300
97½	80	95½	Jan. 3.	72	Feb. 8.	76½	77½	− 2	New York Air Brake	100	10,000,000	Oct. 22, '07.	2	..	77	77	72	77	87⅞	2,300
147⅝	120¼	125½	Jan. 3.	114½	Feb. 3.	119	119½	+ 2¼	New York Central	100	222,464,000	Jan. 15, '10.	1¼	Q	116	119⅝	115	119⅛	126⅝	45,970
69	48½	65½	Jan. 4.	57⅞	Feb. 3.	60	64½	+ 4	New York, Chi. & St. Louis	100	14,000,000			..	59	63	59	63	52	200
95	76½	98	Jan. 19.	96	Feb. 4.	90	97	+ 1	New York, Chi. & St. Louis 2d pf.	100	11,000,000	Mar. 1, '09.	5	A	97	97	96½	97	..	400
82⅞	75	83	Jan. 28.	83	Jan. 28.	82	83½	..	New York Dock Co. pf.	100	10,000,000	Oct. 15, '09.	2	SA	83	83	83	83	..	67
174⅜	154	159	Feb. 11.	154½	Jan. 19.	158⅜	159⅛	+ 1	New York, New Haven & Hartford	100	100,000,000	Dec. 31, '09.	2	Q	158	159	156⅜	159	158½	2,698
..	..	148⅜	Jan. 5.	145	Jan. 20.	..	..	+ 1⅜	N. Y., N. H. & H. sub. cfs. 1st pd.	..	....			..	146	147⅜	146	147¼	..	1,100
55⅝	42½	50	Jan. 5.	43⅜	Feb. 8.	44½	45	+ ⅞	New York, Ontario & Western	100	58,113,000	Aug. 9, '09.	2	A	45	45	43⅜	45	47⅝	2,500
102	84½	102⅞	Feb. 10.	95	Jan. 25.	101⅜	101⅝	+ 3½	Norfolk & Western	100	66,000,000	Dec. 17, '09.	2½	SA	98	102⅜	96⅝	101½	91⅜	32,169
92½	85⅞	90⅞	Jan. 22.	88	Feb. 2.	86	89	..	Norfolk & Western pf	100	23,000,000	Aug. 18, '09.	2	SA	88	88	88	88	..	200
87½	72	84	Jan. 3.	75	Feb. 3.	78⅛	78½	+ ½	North American	100	29,779,700	Jan. 3, '10.	1¼	Q	77½	78⅜	75	78½	81¼	4,925
159½	133¼	145⅝	Jan. 3.	131½	Jan. 19.	136⅜	136½	+ 1½	Northern Pacific	100	247,905,300	Feb. 1, '10.	1¾	Q	135½	136⅜	132⅜	136½	138⅜	41,250
48½	29¼	43¼	Jan. 4.	28	Feb. 8.	29⅜	30	− ½	**Pacific Mail**	100	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1	..	30½	30¼	28⅜	30	31¼	4,400
64½	45½	46½	Jan. 4.	33	Jan. 28.	39	40	+ 4½	Pacific Telephone & Telegraph	100	18,000,000	....		..	34½	40	33	40	..	2,350
151½	126½	137⅛	Jan. 3.	129⅛	Feb. 8.	132¼	132½	+ ⅜	Pennsylvania Railroad	50	395,269,200	Nov. 30, '09.	3	SA	131½	132⅜	129⅛	132⅜	133	189,054
..	..	133⅞	Jan. 7.	129⅜	Jan. 20.	..	..	− ⅛	Pennsylvania R. R. sub. cfs., 1st pd.	..	....			..	131	131	131	131	..	1,000
120	101½	116⅝	Jan. 3.	105⅛	Feb. 3.	109¼	109½	+ 1	People's Gas, Chicago	100	35,000,000	Nov. 26, '09.	1¾	Q	108	109½	106	109¼	110⅞	9,896
..	..	62½	Feb. 3.	61	Feb. 8.	61	63	− 1	Pere Marquette 1st pf.	100	11,157,600			..	61	61	61	61	..	115
103½	90½	106½	Jan. 3.	97	Feb. 8.	98⅜	99	+ ¼	Philadelphia Co. r	50	36,000,000	Feb. 1, '10.	1½	Q	98	100	97	98⅜	..	2,100
99⅝	86½	100½	Jan. 5.	95	Feb. 8.	97½	98	+ 2	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	100	27,464,100	Aug. 15, '09.	2	SA	96¼	98⅜	95	97⅝	91⅛	7,100
29⅝	10	27⅝	Jan. 5.	18⅝	Feb. 7.	20⅝	20½	− ½	Pittsburg Coal Co., N. J.	100	28,104,600			..	20⅝	20⅝	18⅝	20½	..	6,200
87½	40	85	Jan. 3.	66⅜	Feb. 8.	70	72	− ⅜	Pittsburg Coal Co., N. J., pf.	100	27,071,800	Apr. 25, '05.	1½	..	70½	71	66⅜	70⅜	..	8,700
56	30½	51½	Jan. 3.	35⅜	Feb. 8.	40⅜	41	+ 1	Pressed Steel Car Co.	100	12,500,000	Aug. 24, '04.	1	..	39	40⅜	35⅜	40½	41¼	4,055
111⅜	96	107½	Jan. 5.	100½	Feb. 5.	102½	103½	+ 1	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	Nov. 24, '09.	1¾	Q	101	103	101	103	102¼	820
200	169	200	Feb. 11.	188¾	Jan. 12.	198	199	+ 1½	Pullman Company	100	100,000,000	Nov. 15 '09.	2	Q	197⅜	200	194½	199¼	171	5,622
9⅝	1⅝	8⅝	Jan. 12.	2⅝	Feb. 9.	2⅝	3	..	**Quicksilver**	100	5,708,700			..	2⅝	3	2⅝	3	2⅜	400
54½	32½	51⅛	Jan. 3.	35	Feb. 7.	40⅜	41	+ 3	**Railway Steel Spring Co.**	100	13,500,000	Oct. 22, '08.	1	..	38	41	35	41	47	3,400
109	97⅞	107	Jan. 17.	101	Feb. 7.	102	105	− 2½	Railway Steel Spring Co. pf.	100	13,500,000	Dec. 20, '09.	1¾	Q	101	101	101	101	101	800
173⅜	118	171½	Jan. 3.	154	Jan. 27.	162⅜	162¼	+ 2½	Reading	50	70,000,000	Feb. 1, '10.	3	SA	159½	163	155¼	162½	132¼	688,700
96	89	93	Jan. 4.	90⅜	Feb. 7.	92	93	+ 2	Reading 1st pf.	50	28,000,000	Sept. 10, '09.	2	SA	91	91	90⅝	91	92	400
117¼	90	110½	Jan. 3.	99⅜	Jan. 20.	104	105½	+ 1⅜	Reading 2d pf.	50	42,000,000	Nov. 10, '09.	2	SA	100½	105	100½	105	91	1,600
49½	16⅝	45⅞	Jan. 3.	33⅜	Feb. 8.	37¼	37⅜	+ 2⅜	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	100	27,352,000			..	34½	37⅝	33⅜	37⅜	24	7,920
110¼	67½	104½	Jan. 3.	98⅞	Feb. 9.	99½	101	− ½	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf.	100	25,000,000	Jan. 1, '10.	1¾	Q	99	100	99	99⅞	85⅜	2,405
81	20⅞	57½	Jan. 3.	38⅜	Jan. 20.	47½	47⅝	+ 2⅜	Rock Island Co.	100	90,288,400			..	44	48	41	47⅝	24⅞	186,206
94¼	57⅝	91½	Jan. 3.	81	Jan. 25.	84½	85	+ 1¼	Rock Island Co. pf.	100	49,526,100	Nov. 1, '05.	1	..	83	85¼	81¼	85	64⅝	7,900
60½	49⅜	55	Jan. 14.	50	Feb. 7.	..	..	− 5	**St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.**	100	5,500,000	July 15, '08.	2½	..	58	58	50	50	..	300
60⅜	36	60	Jan. 5.	45	Feb. 8.	48¼	49	− ⅝	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	Dec. 1, '05.	1	..	49	49¼	45	48⅝	40	5,850
*116	*116	116½	Feb. 11.	116½	Feb. 11.	..	120	..	S. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. st. cfs. pf.	100	6,211,700	Jan. 1, '10.	1¼	Q	116½	116½	116½	116½	..	100
35⅜	20½	34⅜	Jan. 3.	24½	Feb. 8.	28⅛	28¼	+ 1⅜	St. Louis Southwestern	100	16,356,200	....		..	25⅜	28⅜	24½	28⅜	24	8,800
82⅜	47½	77¼	Jan. 3.	69⅞	Feb. 7.	73	78⅛	+ 1½	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	100	19,893,700	Jan. 15, '10.	2½	SA	71	73	69⅞	73	54	1,800
94⅝	68	86½	Jan. 3.	71½	Feb. 7.	76	77	+ 2½	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.	100	10,000,000	Nov. 30, '09.	1¼	Q	73⅜	76½	71½	76½	79⅝	2,800
120	107⅞	118⅞	Feb. 1.	115	Jan. 19.	..	..	..	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. pf	100	6,700,000	Jan. 3, '10.	1¾	Q	116½	116½	116½	116½	111	245
88	79½	85	Jan. 18.	81½	Jan. 25.	80	89	..	South Porto Rico Sugar	100	3,271,000	Jan. 3, '10.	1	..	81½	81½	81½	81½	..	125
115	113	118	Jan. 12.	112	Feb. 2.	109	113	..	South Porto Rico Sugar pf.	100	3,288,500	Jan. 3, '10.	2	Q	109½	109½	109½	109½	..	35
139½	114⅜	138⅜	Jan. 4.	119⅞	Feb. 8.	124⅜	124⅝	..	Southern Pacific	100	272,671,300	Jan. 2, '10.	1½	Q	124⅜	125⅜	119⅞	124½	118⅜	178,650
34	22	33⅜	Jan. 3.	25⅜	Feb. 7.	28⅜	28½	+ ½	Southern Railway extended	100	119,900,000			..	26	28½	25⅜	28¼	28	16,810
75½	60	75	Jan. 3.	60	Feb. 8.	64½	65	..	Southern Railway pf. extended	100	60,000,000	Oct. 17, '07.	1¼	..	64½	65	60	65	68⅜	5,550
49	33½	40⅜	Jan. 3.	30⅝	Feb. 4.	32⅜	33	+ 1½	Tennessee Copper	25	5,000,000	Dec. 23, '09.	$1.25	..	31½	33¼	30⅝	33⅜	41½	8,900
40½	30	36⅝	Jan. 3.	26⅝	Feb. 8.	29⅜	29½	..	Texas Pacific	100	38,760,000			..	28⅜	29⅝	26⅝	29⅜	36⅝	5,600
98⅞	80½	89½	Jan. 10.	88	Feb. 8.	84½	91	− 3	Texas Pacific Land Trust	100	5,756,200			..	88	88	88	88	..	600
42½	12¼	19¾	Jan. 7.	9	Feb. 10.	10½	11	− 1	Third Avenue	100	16,000,000	July 30, '07.	1½	..	11¼	11¾	9	10⅝	41⅜	7,200
15⅞	7	15⅝	Jan. 12.	10⅛	Feb. 8.	11	11½	..	Toledo Railways & Light Co.	100	13,875,000	May 1, '07.	1	..	10⅜	11⅛	10⅛	11	..	1,010
54⅝	43	54⅝	Jan. 4.	42	Feb. 4.	43¼	44	− ⅜	Toledo, St. Louis & Western	100	10,000,000			..	44	44	42	44	49¼	1,200
74¼	64⅜	72¼	Jan. 4.	62½	Feb. 4.	64¼	64¾	− ½	Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf.	100	10,000,000	Oct. 15, '09.	2	SA	63	65	63	64⅝	70	2,100
116½	97	117½	Jan. 3.	111	Jan. 25.	112½	113	+ ½	Twin City Rapid Transit	100	20,100,000	Nov. 15, '09.	1¼	Q	112	112½	111	112½	105	1,400
15⅝	9¼	13¾	Jan. 3.	8⅞	Jan. 25.	9½	10¼	− ⅜	**Union Bag & Paper Co.**	100	16,000,000	....		..	9¼	9⅞	9¼	9⅝	10¼	600
81½	66	73	Jan. 13.	69	Feb. 1.	70	73	− 1	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf.	100	11,000,000	Jan. 15, '10.	1	Q	70	70	69	69	69½	800
219	172½	204⅜	Jan. 3.	178¼	Feb. 8.	182⅞	183	− ⅜	Union Pacific	100	216,540,000	Jan. 2, '10.	2½	Q	183⅜	183⅞	178¼	183	179⅞	478,400
118½	94	103⅝	Jan. 7.	96	Feb. 8.	101⅛	101¼	+ 3	Union Pacific pf.	100	99,569,300	Oct. 1, '09.	2	SA	96⅜	102	96¼	101¼	94⅝	6,750
111	99	109½	Jan. 19.	107⅜	Feb. 8.	107	110	− ⅜	United Cigar Manufacturers pf.	100	5,000,000	Dec. 1, '09.	1¾	Q	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	101	100
125½	115	122	Jan. 3.	118⅜	Feb. 8.	118	119½	+ ½	United Dry Goods	100	11,141,600	Feb. 1, '10.	2	Q	118½	119½	118½	119½	..	306
114	109	113⅞	Jan. 3.	110	Feb. 7.	110¼	110⅜	− ½	United Dry Goods pf.	100	10,500,000	Dec. 1, '09.	1¾	Q	110½	110⅜	110	110¼	..	812
47	30	42½	Jan. 3.	33	Jan. 25.	36	37½	+ ½	United Railways Investment Co.	100	20,400,000	....		..	35	37½	35	37	34	1,050
77	50¼	72⅝	Jan. 3.	56¼	Jan. 25.	63	63⅝	+ 2	United Railways Investment Co. pf.	100	16,000,000	Jan. 10, '07.	2½	..	58	63⅝	58	63⅜	51¼	1,700
35⅝	24⅝	32	Jan. 3.	23	Feb. 8.	24½	26½	+ ¼	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co.	100	12,106,300	Dec. 1, '07.	1	..	25	25⅜	23⅜	25⅜	28	1,665
87½	70	84	Jan. 10.	75	Feb. 8.	77	79	+ 1	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & F. Co. pf.	100	12,106,300	Dec. 1, '09.	1¾	Q	75	79	75	79	75	1,200
110	82	145	Jan. 10.	112	Jan. 4.	118	125	−10	United States Express Co.	100	10,000,000	Nov. 15, '09.	3	SA	120	124¼	120	120	83	400
87	60	84¼	Jan. 4.	72	Feb. 8.	73¼	73⅜	− 1½	U. S. Realty & Improvement Co.	100	16,162,800	Feb. 1, '10.	1¼	Q	75¼	75⅜	72	73¼	67¼	8,800
17¼	10	11	Jan. 14.	7¼	Feb. 10.	8	10¼	− ¾	U. S. Reduction & Refining Co.	100	5,918,800	Apr. 1, '03.	1	..	8	8	7¼	7¼	..	210
57⅝	27	52¼	Jan. 3.	35	Feb. 7.	41¼	42	+ 3	United States Rubber Co.	100	25,666,000	Apr. 30, '00.	1	..	37⅝	42	35	41¼	32	19,350
123½	98	116⅛	Jan. 10.	108	Feb. 7.	110½	111	+ 1⅜	United States Rubber Co. 1st pf.	100	36,263,000	Jan. 31, '10.	2	Q	109	110⅜	108	110⅜	102⅞	2,150
89½	67¼	84	Jan. 3.	76	Feb. 7.	79	80	+ 2	United States Rubber Co. 2d pf.	100	9,965,000	Jan. 31, '10.	1½	Q	79	79	76	79	69⅜	900
94⅞	41¼	91	Jan. 3.	75	Feb. 8.	78⅜	78½	− 1	United States Steel Corporation	100	508,495,200	Dec. 30, '09.	1	Q	79¼	79¼	75	78⅝	52⅝	1,203,512
131	107	125⅝	Jan. 3.	116¼	Feb. 7.	119¾	120	− ⅜	United States Steel Corporation pf.	100	360,314,100	Nov. 30, '09.	1¾	Q	120	120	116¼	119⅞	113⅞	81,234
67¼	39¼	60⅜	Jan. 6.	42⅞	Feb. 8.	49⅞	50¼	+ 1⅜	Utah Copper	10	7,343,750	Dec. 31, '09.	50c	Q	48½	50⅜	42⅞	50⅝	44⅜	86,200
..	..	⅝	Feb. 2.	3-32	Feb. 7.	..	..	+ ⅛	Utah Copper rights		....			..	3-32	½	3-32	⅛	..	1,500
56⅜	40⅜	57½	Jan. 10.	47	Feb. 8.	51⅛	51¼	+ 1	**Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co.**	100	27,984,400	Aug. 20, '09.	3	..	49⅝	51⅛	47⅛	51⅛	46	22,700
128	114	129⅜	Jan. 4.	121	Feb. 11.	121	123	− 2	Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. pf.	100	18,000,000	Jan. 15, '10.	2	Q	123	123	121	121	115	300
75⅞	57	78	Jan. 3.	65	Feb. 9.	61	65	− ¼	Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Co.	100	9,073,600	....		..	65	65	65	65	..	100
37½	6	20	Jan. 24.	15	Feb. 4.	15	18	..	Vulcan Detinning Co.	100	2,000,000			..	15	15½	15	15	..	360
91⅞	45	81	Jan. 7.	60	Feb. 4.	65	75	+ 5	Vulcan Detinning Co. pf.	100	1,500,000	Jan. 20, '10.	1¾	Q	62	65	62	65	..	390
27½	15	27⅝	Jan. 3.	18⅝	Feb. 3.	21	21¼	+ 2½	**Wabash**	100	53,187,200	....		..	19⅜	21⅝	18⅝	21¼	19	11,300
61⅜	41	61	Jan. 3.	39⅝	Feb. 8.	46¼	46⅝	+ 2¼	Wabash pf.	100	39,187,200	....		..	43	46⅝	39⅝	46	49⅝	46,500
650	300	186	Jan. 17.	152	Feb. 8.	166	175	− 7	Wells-Fargo Express Co.	100	8,000,000	Jan. 15, '10.	**5	SA	152	165	152	165	..	820
..	..	52¼	Jan. 5.	45	Feb. 8.	46½	47	− ¼	Western Maryland, 4th pd.	50	15,685,400			..	46½	47½	45	47	28¼	8,200
85¼	64	77	Jan. 3.	69	Feb. 4.	71	71¾	..	Western Union Telegraph	100	99,695,700	Jan. 15, '10.	¾	Q	70	71½	69¼	71	67½	2,400
90	74	82½	Jan. 3.	62	Feb. 8.	68½	69	+ 1	Westinghouse E. & M.	50	35,983,700	Oct. 10, '07.	2½	..	65	68½	62	68¼	82½	7,600
145	110	128¼	Jan. 6.	120	Jan. 25.	115	121	− 2	Westinghouse E. & M. 1st pf.	50	3,998,700	Jan. 15, '10.	1¾	Q	121	121	121	121	118	100
12⅞	5	10	Jan. 3.	5	Jan. 31.	5¼	6	+ ½	Wheeling & Lake Erie	100	20,000,000	....		..	5⅛	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	9¼	2,700
25⅞	15¼	23	Jan. 3.	9	Jan. 31.	11	12	+ 2	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	100	4,986,900	....		..	9⅝	12	9⅝	12	21	1,000
15⅝	6¼	13½	Jan. 3.	5¼	Jan. 31.	5⅝	6¼	+ ½	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	100	11,993,500	....		..	6	6	5¼	6	11	400
63⅝	35¼	52	Jan. 10.	45½	Feb. 4.	45½	48⅝	+ ½	Wisconsin Central	100	16,147,900	....		..	46	46	46	46	52⅜	200

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TRUANCY LAW BAD, PRISON BOARD SAYS

Unfair to the Poor, Who Cannot Send All Their Children to School.

MANY ARRESTS ARE UNJUST

Commission in Report to Legislature Attacks Practice of Holding Thousands for Disorderly Conduct.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—Modification of the truancy laws to make them "more reasonable" and "less harsh" is recommended by the State Commission of Prisons in its annual report, which will be sent to the Legislature to-morrow. The commission asks the Legislature to repeal the section of the Criminal Code which classifies truant children between the ages of 5 and 14 as vagrants and authorizes their arrest.

"In our judgment," says the report, "the provisions of law relating to compulsory education should not be placed in the criminal law of the State. It certainly should not be scattered—part of it in the Code of Criminal Procedure, and part of it in the educational law.

"While it is undoubtedly a matter of public policy that every child should receive an elementary education to fit him for citizenship, it often happens that the enforcement of this law in its present form inflicts an unreasonable hardship on the parents and children, and sometimes requires them to do the impossible. The State should not impose any unreasonable hardship or impossibilities upon any of its citizens.

"It is in many cases impossible for the mother properly to clothe the older children and provide them with books necessary to send them to school; but even if able to do this, one or more of them must be in the home to care for the babies while the mother goes out to earn something for their support. Under existing law she and the children of school age may be arrested and taken before a Magistrate.

No Relief Provided.

"The Magistrate has no power to grant her the relief she needs; he may fine her and commit her to jail; he may take from her the custody and services of the older children; he may take such action as will break up the home. It may be stated that if she needs help she should go to the Overseer or the Superintendent of the Poor; that would pauperize the family, and it may be questioned whether the pauperizing of the family does not in the end do as much injury as neglect of the education of the children.

"The power of the Magistrate before whom the case is brought should be enlarged, so that he could decree the necessary relief and financial assistance requisite to enable her to comply with the provisions of the compulsory education act. The power to relieve should not lie in one tribunal and the power of compulsion in another.

"While we would not be understood as discouraging the value of school instruction, we do recommend that the law be so framed that it can be administered with discrimination and without any unreasonable hardship or injustice to any citizen.

"Boards of Education and Magistrates should be allowed to exercise judicial discretion in its enforcement."

The report says that in 1908 about 30,000 men and 9,000 women were convicted of public intoxication and committed to prison. During the last year 18,941 men and 8,447 women, convicted of public intoxication, were committed to jails, penitentiaries, and New York City institutions, and 763 men and 47 women were convicted and committed to the same institutions on the charge of being drunk and disorderly. In many of the jails one-half or more of all commitments were for this offense.

Present Method Wrong.

The report says that the present method of dealing with persons charged with public intoxication is unwise, and recommends that some more effective method be found. It states that closely allied to this subject is the crime known to the police as "disorderly conduct," and says that, notwithstanding that the Supreme Court has held that there is no such crime known to law and that one of the most prominent members of the New York City bar recently in a magazine challenged any person to produce any authority for classifying "disorderly conduct" as a crime, there were during last year 1,[illegible]8 men and 186 women committed to the Tombs, 5,151 men and 2,977 women committed to the Workhouse on Blackwell's Island, 77 boys to the New York City Reformatory, 1,881 men and 506 women to the City Prison of Brooklyn, and 698 men and 96 women to the various penitentiaries of the State for this "alleged crime."

Commenting on the detention of prisoners in police stations and lockups, the report says:

"Statistics seem to show that about one-half of the persons held for a brief time in these minor prisons are discharged at their preliminary hearing, indicating that there was no just cause for their arrest. In any case, however, they are entitled to be decently housed in sanitary quarters and to be humanely treated. If citizens must be subjected to the humiliation of incarceration in a police station on the suspicion of a police officer or of the ex parte and unsworn complaint of a third person, they are certainly entitled to be decently housed in the interval between the arrest and the hearing. As they are arrested on suspicion of having violated a State law, they are properly under State protection. No public policy requires that they should be subjected to any unnecessary humiliation or discomfort. Hence, it is the duty of the State to see that the local authorities make proper provision for the temporary housing and treatment of these prisoners."

The commission reports that the prison population increased from 11,081 in 1898 to 13,892 in 1909. The number of inmates in State prisons was greater at the close of the year than at any time for many years.

The commission recommends that labor colonies be established for tramps, that the management of the New York City Reformatory for Misdemeanants be simplified by placing it under a Board of Control to be appointed by the Mayor, that the law relating to vagrants be amended by forbidding the commitment of a vagrant to a jail or penitentiary except upon proof of criminal inclinations or purposes, or that he has actually committed some criminal offense, and that the New York Charter be amended so as to permit Magistrates to send the aged and infirm poor to the almshouse rather than to the workhouse.

Union Pacific
Is the Stock Discounting a Dividend Reduction?
Other Articles in this Week's Financial World are
"LAWSON'S LATEST FROTHINGS," "NORTH BUTTE'S ENORMOUS SHRINKAGE," "WHITEWASHING HOCKING COAL POOL," "NEW YORK CITY BONDS," "THE OPEN MARKET," "THE WEEK IN BONDS," "PUBLIC UTILITIES," "THE MARKET COMPASS;" an exhaustive weekly review of the stock market which it would be well for every investor to read.
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ST. PAUL'S FAVORS RUGBY.

Old Columbia Player Says Preparatory Schools Will Play English Game.

A letter containing suggestion of interest to all who are following the movement in football reform was recently published by The Columbia Alumni News from J. P. Conover, St. Paul's, Concord, N. H. Especially interesting is the generally unknown history of the rise of the present system of interference, as employed in the modern game of football, and the evolution of this form from the original game of Rugby, formerly played at Columbia back in 1877, and now played in California and England.

Mr. Conover played on the Columbia team back in those days, just at the time of the change from the old-style game to the new. After graduation he served on the Football Rules Committee. He is strong for the adoption of Rugby, and furthermore states that if some decided change is not made in the game as now played the schools, in concerted action, through the Educational Union, which now controls the schools of the country, will have to take an uncompromising stand against the game altogether. Mr. Conover says:

> The few men who have played the genuine Rugby game and who have followed every move in our game, as we teachers have, know that there is no remedy but to utterly abolish "interference" and go back to a natural game, such as Rugby is to-day. And, moreover, I believe that every man who knows both games by personal experience, would be willing to testify not only as to the greater sport of Rugby, but as to its giving better training in those manly qualities that count for most in after life. While Rugby is capable of reaching the highest point in training and still, both in the individual and in the team, it is a game in which any heterogeneous crowd of unskilled players can have lots of fun and exercise.
>
> The coaching abuse, in fact, the whole mercantile side of the game, which is now so objectionable in our schools, would disappear with Rugby in the field. And once again, as we old duffers stand on the side lines, instead of orders, grunts, and groans, we should hear the merry word of encouragement and the hearty call to "pass," and instead of the strained and grumpy faces we should catch again the look of joy in the runner's face and the fire in his eye. If the College Committee cannot give us a game again that all may play with benefit, the schools will be forced to go their own way. Through our "Educational Union" we can now reach every school in the country.

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C. B. Zabriskie, V. Pres. Wm. R. Wilde, Treas.
Frederic C. Earl, Sec'y. T. J. Kitts, Asst. Treas.
Chas. S. Noé, Chairman Board of Directors.

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OF NEW YORK
28 Nassau Street, New York.
Fifth Ave. Branch, 5th Ave. & 43d St., N. Y.
London Branch, 33 Lombard Street, E. C.

Capital	$5,000,000
Surplus	18,000,000

Houston & Texas Central Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.

Notice of Bonds Drawn for Payment

The Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company, having in its possession cash proceeds from sales of lands covered by Trust Indenture between Frederic P. Olcott, The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York, and the Southern Pacific Company, dated April 1, 1890, which are applicable to the purchase of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company's Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, secured by such indenture, to an amount sufficient at the price limited in said trust indenture to purchase and retire 150 of such bonds, and, it having been found that such bonds cannot be purchased at or below 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon, there have been drawn by lot, under the provisions of such trust indenture, bonds secured thereby bearing the distinguishing numbers hereinafter stated to be paid for out of such proceeds of such land sales at the said rate of 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon.

The distinguishing numbers of the bonds so drawn are as follows, viz.:

4	208	535	1099	1637	2069	2726	3379
45	237	544	1164	1643	2108	2798	3596
9	258	558	1177	1651	2128	2804	3612
70	287	641	1183	1706	2229	2816	3622
74	296	643	1186	1779	2250	2818	3635
79	322	645	1217	1783	2360	2954	3636
105	339	800	1227	1794	2362	2972	3651
114	360	814	1262	1853	2389	2974	3653
129	409	859	1264	1867	2427	2987	3663
143	419	870	1288	1869	2485	2995	3665
149	428	894	1377	1877	2518	3020	3666
153	457	902	1392	1882	2560	3035	3689
157	460	924	1429	1898	2629	3127	3744
158	461	940	1449	1918	2642	3156	3815
175	471	1043	1512	1936	2644	3325	3834
189	478	1055	1531	1988	2659	3337	3843
196	505	1056	1580	1942	2683	3339	3848
198	506	1066	1596	2045	2701	3373	3865
203	526	1091	1615	2050	2722		
							150

The bonds bearing such distinguishing numbers will be paid for at the rate above mentioned, viz.: 110 per centum and accrued interest, upon presentation thereof, with all unmatured coupons attached thereto, at the office of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company, 120 Broadway, New York City.

The bonds so drawn will cease to bear interest from and after sixty days' published notice of such drawing, viz.: From and after the 25th day of February, 1910.

Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company
By ROBERT S. LOVETT,
President.

New York, December 27, 1909.

NOTICE TO REDEEM "GENERAL INDEBTEDNESS FUNDING BONDS OF 1895 OF THE CITY OF GALVESTON," issued by said city in the year 1895.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the bonds of the City of Galveston, known as "General Indebtedness Funding Bonds of 1895 of the City of Galveston," issued by said city in the year 1895, and numbered 36, 38, 39, 40, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, and 86, each of said bonds being for one thousand dollars, ($1,000.00,) that the City of Galveston will redeem, at par, the hereinbefore named and numbered bonds, upon their presentation at the office of its Treasurer in the City of Galveston, or, at the option of the holder thereof, at the fiscal agency of the City of Galveston in the City and State of New York, on the 17th day of March, 1910, and any of the bonds herein described and designated which are not presented for redemption as aforesaid, on the 17th day of March, 1910, shall cease to bear interest from and after said date. The bonds herein designated for redemption being in the order of their issue; that is to say, in the order of their numbers, which are now outstanding.

This notice is given in pursuance of Section 2 of the ordinances of said city by virtue of which the bonds hereinbefore named and designated were issued.

LEWIS FISHER,
Mayor-President of the City of Galveston.
T. J. GROCE,
Treasurer of the City of Galveston.

STATEMENTS OF OUT-OF-TOWN BANKS

The Girard National Bank

PHILADELPHIA, January 31, 1910.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Investments	$27,809,583.18
Due from Banks	5,090,226.96
Exchanges for Clearing House	1,539,140.65
Cash and Reserve	7,007,501.74
	$41,446,452.53

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$2,000,000.00
Surplus & Net Profits	4,146,261.45
Circulation	1,075,600.00
Deposits	34,224,591.08
	$41,446,452.53

FRANCIS B. REEVES, President

RICHARD L. AUSTIN, Vice-President
T. E. WIEDERSHEIM, 2d V.-Pres
JOSEPH WAYNE, Jr., Cashier
CHAS. M. ASHTON, Asst. Cashier

DIRECTORS

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Richard L. Austin
Malcolm Lloyd
George E. Bartol
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FOURTH STREET NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA.

January 31, 1910.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$36,198,009.11
Due from banks	7,421,468.47
Exchanges for Clearing House	3,079,721.77
Cash and reserve	11,249,931.04
	$57,949,130.39

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$3,000,000.00
Surplus and net profits	6,214,128.99
Circulation	2,919,500.00
Deposits	45,815,501.40
	$57,949,130.39

R. J. CLARK, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

RESOURCES. Jan. 31, 1910.

Loans and discounts		$10,386,506.96
Due from banks	$1,521,223.76	
Exchanges for Clearing House	478,789.79	
Cash and reserve	2,577,515.25	
		4,577,528.80
		$14,964,035.76

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	868,872.53
Circulation	401,000.00
Deposits	12,694,163.23
	$14,964,035.76

OFFICERS.
WM. A. LAW, President.
THOS. W. ANDREW, Cashier.
FREAS B. SNYDER, Asst. Cashier.
F. W. AYER, Chairman of the Board.

DIRECTORS.
F. W. Ayer,
Frederick McOwen,
William H. Arrott,
John C. Dawson,
Thos. H. Wilson,
Sylvester S. Marvin,
E. C. Irvin,
Cyrus H. K. Curtis,
David C. Nimlet,
Wm. A. Law,
Richard S. Pomeroy,
Powell Evans.

MARKET STREET NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.

Jan. 31, 1910.

RESOURCES.

Loans & inv'm'ts	$7,769,627.96	
Due from banks	1,056,478.83	
Cash on reserve	2,223,914.49	
Clearing House	441,184.84	$11,491,206.12

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00	
Surplus & profits	1,125,897.66	
Circulation	992,100.00	
Deposits	8,373,208.46	$11,491,206.12

W. P. Sinnett, Cashier.

THE FARMERS AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.

RESOURCES. Jan. 31, 1910.

Loans & inv'm'ts	$10,304,190.14	
U. S. bonds	2,050,610.78	
Due from banks	1,563,139.83	
Cash and reserve	4,105,648.71	$18,023,589.46

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$2,000,000.00	
Sur. & net prof.	1,378,463.77	
Circulation	1,948,000.00	
Deposits	12,697,125.69	$18,023,589.46

Henry B. Bartow, Cashier.

FRANKLIN NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA.

January 31, 1910.

RESOURCES.

Loans and dis.	$22,736,391.36	
Due from banks	5,973,152.57	
Cash & reserve	7,322,240.27	
Ex. for Clearing House	2,246,456.12	$38,278,240.32

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000.00	
Sur. & net prof.	2,607,428.13	
Circulation	537,150.00	
Deposits	34,133,662.19	$38,278,240.32

To the Holders of Certificates of Deposit of Seaboard Air Line Railway, Atlanta-Birmingham First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Thirty-Year Gold Bonds due 1933, deposited under Agreement dated the 2nd day of September, 1908, lodged with The Standard Trust Company of New York:

Take notice, that the committee appointed by said agreement has terminated the said agreement, and the bonds held by the committee will be delivered to the holders of the certificates of deposit and to the record holders of registered certificates in accordance with their respective interests, upon the surrender by the depositors of their certificates of deposit, at the Standard Trust Company, 25 Broad Street, New York City, in accordance wth the provisions of the said agreement. Bonds delivered on surrender of receipts will have March, 1910, and subsequent coupons attached.

Under an arrangement made under date of January 27, 1910, with the Seaboard Air Line Railway, a copy of which is on file with the depositary, the expenses of the committee have been paid. The committee makes no charges for its services.

Dated February 7, 1910.

W. SALOMON,
PAUL MORTON,
B. S. GUINNESS,
F. J. LISMAN, Committee.
M. V. R. WEYANT, Secretary, 25 Broad St.

INTEREST RATES

People from Maine to California have been making investments in New York City real estate which has invariably brought them handsome and large profits.

The City of New York is growing at the rate of 300,000 per year. There is no state of affairs, including panics and depression in business, that can possibly change the fact that these people each year have to be supplied with homes, stores, etc.

We can offer you opportunities of investing small or large sums, not in vacant lots or new districts, but in income producing property. Very moderate sums can be invested by allowing a large part of the purchase price to remain on mortgage, or you can invest through our Bond and Mortgage Department sums of $100 to $10,000 that will produce 6% income immediately (guaranteed) and give you all the advantages of a personal purchase (without the bother) of a high-class Business property.

Our office on the ground floor of 1274 Broadway, between 32d and 33d Streets, (Lackawanna Real Estate Company), is convenient to everywhere. Drop in and talk it over, or write for details.

THE Franklin Society

Saving by mail. State Banking Dept. supervision. Earnings (semi-annually) have always been higher than ordinary savings banks offer. First mortgages the security. Begin with $1 or more and get a mailing size pass book or write for Booklet A. 1 Beekman St., New York.

Irving National Exchange Bank

Strictly a Commercial Bank.

Resources over Thirty-one Millions.
West Broadway and Chambers St., New York

INVESTORS READ
The Wall Street Journal

If you are looking for a Business Opportunity see Page 17.

THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA.

Jan. 31st, 1910.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$30,759,720.19
Due from banks	7,296,309.55
Exchanges for Clearing House	1,811,171.49
Cash and reserve	11,637,649.95
	$51,504,851.18

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$1,500,000.00
Surplus and net profits		3,760,812.55
Circulation		1,439,000.00
Deposits—		
Individual	$27,597,180.22	
Bank	17,207,908.41	
		44,805,088.63
		$51,504,851.18

HARRY J. KESSER, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA.

Jan. 31, 1910.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$14,277,674.88
Clearing House exchanges	1,232,153.68
Due from banks	2,383,398.51
Cash and reserve	4,674,730.04
	$22,567,957.11

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and net profits	1,447,481.54
Circulation	831,800.00
Deposits	19,288,675.57
	$22,567,957.11

CHAS. S. CALWELL, Cashier.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, RICHMOND, VA.

January 31, 1910.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$7,127,268.61
Overdrafts		1,474.59
U. S. bonds at par		980,000.00
Other stocks and bonds		106,222.05
Banking house, (assessed value, $69,290.00)		42,000.00
Cash and due from banks		1,825,433.44
		$10,084,398.69

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		900,000.00
Undivided profits		66,859.66
Unearned discount, &c.		100,000.00
Accrued interest and taxes		26,769.28
Circulation		949,400.00
Individual deposits	$5,045,668.24	
Due to banks	1,549,701.51	
U. S. deposits	1,000.00	
		6,596,369.75
Bond account		445,000.00
		$10,084,398.69

JNO. M. MILLER, JR., Cashier.

THE THAMES NATIONAL BANK, NORWICH, CONN.

RESOURCES. Jan. 31, 1910.

Loans and investments	$2,892,941.98	
U. S. bonds	100,000.00	
Due from banks	325,647.20	
Cash and reserve	274,725.58	$3,593,314.76

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000.00	
Surplus and profits	888,153.26	
Circulation	100,000.00	
Deposits	1,605,161.50	$3,593,314.76

Willis A. Briscoe, Pres.; Chas. L. Hubbard, Vice Pres.; Charles W. Gale, Cashier; Henry L. Bennett, Asst. Cashier; Nathan A. Gibbs, Asst. Cashier.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE General Collateral Mortgage Five Per Cent. Fifty Year Gold Bonds of
THE WESTERN ICE COMPANY:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the time for the deposit of the above-mentioned bonds with The Equitable Trust Company of New York, Depositary, No. 15 Nassau Street, New York City, under the agreement between J. Horace Harding, William O. Allison, Elverton R. Chapman, Charles I. McBurney, and William H. Taylor, as Trustees under the Thomas Liquidation Agreement, parties of the first part; The Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Depositary, party of the second part; and such holders of said bonds as may execute the said agreement and deposit their bonds thereunder, parties of the third part, will expire on **TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1910.** Copies of the said agreement may be obtained at the office of the said Depositary.

Dated New York, February 8th, 1910.

PEMBERTON BERMAN, Secretary,
Thomas Liquidating Trustees.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel,
49 Wall Street, New York City.

6.86% PER ANNUM

Guaranteed income and a participation in the increasing value of a permanently owned estate.

SURPLUS INDEBTEDNESS

$23,035—1902 $256,587—11 times surplus.
$785,907—1909 $445,718—less than 2-3 surplus

For Particulars Address Metropolitan Dept.

New York Realty Owners
489 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF PRESSED STEEL CAR COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Pressed Steel Car Company will be held on the 16th day of February, 1910, at twelve noon, at the office of the company, No. 243 Washington Street, Jersey City, New Jersey, for the purpose of electing three Directors of the corporation to serve for the term of three years to succeed the three Directors whose term of office will expire on the 16th day of February, 1910, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

In accordance with the laws of the State of New Jersey, no stock can be voted which has been transferred on the books of the company within twenty days next preceding this election.

ADRIAN H. LARKIN, Secretary.
Dated February 8th, 1910.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT PURSUANT to resolution of the Board of Directors that it is advisable in their opinion to dissolve the JULIUS KLUGMAN CO.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the said Julius Klugman Co. will be held at the office of the Company, 34 University Place, Manhattan, N. Y. City, on the 2d day of March, 1910, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of voting upon the proposition that this corporation be forthwith dissolved and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, Jan. 31, 1910.
LEOPOLD ALTMEYER, Secretary.

PACIFIC COAST COAL COMPANY.
Annual Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of PACIFIC COAST COAL COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 10 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, the 21st day of February, 1910, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated January 27th, 1910.
J. W. SMITH, Secretary.

MELLON NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA.

Jan. 31, 1910.

RESOURCES.

Loans, bonds, and investment securities	$33,933,758.23
Overdrafts	95.86
Due from banks	5,156,902.10
Cash	4,694,897.05
	$43,785,653.24

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$4,000,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	3,001,671.60
Circulating notes	2,946,297.50
Deposits	33,837,684.14
	$43,785,653.24

OFFICERS.
A. W. MELLON, President.
R. B. MELLON, Vice President.
A. C. KNOX, Vice President.
W. S. MITCHELL, Cashier.

NEW YORK STATE NATIONAL BANK, ALBANY, N. Y.

RESOURCES. Jan. 31, 1910.

Discounted bills	$2,960,842.63	
Demand loans on collateral	3,471,775.26	
Time loans on collateral	485,905.60	
		$6,918,023.49
Banking house		125,000.00
Bonds		3,141,484.70
Due from approved reserve agents		1,640,345.92
Due from other banks		4,361,964.10
Cash and exchanges		1,570,428.36
		$17,757,241.57

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000.00	
Surplus	500,000.00	
Undivided profits	201,185.68	
		$1,201,185.68
National banknotes outstanding		460,300.00
Deposits		16,095,805.89
		$17,757,241.57

OFFICERS.
LEDYARD COGSWELL, President.
JAMES TEN EYCK, 1st Vice President.
LEDYARD COGSWELL, Jr., 2d Vice Pres.
LAURENCE H. HENDRICKS, Cashier.
GEORGE A. WHITE, Asst. Cashier.

THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

RESOURCES. Jan. 31, 1910.

Loans and investments	$6,172,348.85	
From other banks	1,419,407.51	
Cash on reserve	846,500.54	$8,438,256.90

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00	
Surplus and profits	919,816.15	
Circulation	930,000.00	
Deposits	5,588,440.75	$8,438,256.90

O. N. Frenzel, Pres. J. P. Frenzel, Vice Pres. O. F. Frenzel, Cash. J. P. Frenzel, Jr., Asst. Cash.

HONESDALE NATIONAL BANK, HONESDALE, PENN.

January 31.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$1,702,323.13	
From other banks	3,867.47	
Cash on reserve	228,756.28	$1,934,946.88

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$150,000.00	
Surplus and profits	220,037.86	
Circulation	53,200.00	
Deposits	1,511,709.02	$1,934,946.88

H. Z. Russell, Pres. A. Thompson, Vice Pres. E. F. Torrey, Cash. A. C. Lindsay, Asst. Cash.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY TRUST CO. ST. LOUIS.

Feb. 4, 1910.

RESOURCES.

Loans & invest.	$23,444,168.67	
Cash on hand	1,748,919.23	
From other b'ks	3,578,766.92	$28,807,854.82

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$3,000,000.00	
Sur. & und. prof.	5,541,479.28	
Deposits	20,261,001.49	
Other liabilities	5,374.05	$28,807,854.82

Breckinridge Jones, Pres. John D. Davis, Vice Pres. J. E. Brock, Sec'y. H. R. Lyle, Asst. Sec'y.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ALTOONA, PA.

RESOURCES. Jan. 31, 1910.

Loans and inv'm'ts	$1,282,211.69	
U. S. bonds	200,000.00	
From other banks	265,585.80	
Cash on reserve	665,824.91	$2,403,622.40

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$150,000.00	
Surplus and profits	352,114.21	
Circulation	146,200.00	
Deposits	1,755,308.19	$2,403,622.40

John Lloyd, Pres. J. M. Skyles, Cash. R. C. Wilson, Asst. Cashier.

THE COLUMBIA NATIONAL BANK, BUFFALO.

Jan. 31, 1910.

RESOURCES.

Loans	$7,909,290.27
United States bonds	1,345,500.00
Other bonds	712,410.00
Cash and reserve	1,897,762.71
	$11,864,962.98

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$2,000,000.00
Surplus	900,000.00
Undivided profits	24,069.18
Circulation	1,252,100.00
Deposits	7,688,793.80
	$11,864,962.98

GEO. F. RAND, President.
SEYMOUR H. KNOX, Vice President.
LOUIS H. GETHOEFER, Cashier.
EMIL DIFFINE, Assistant Cashier.
JAMES W. HALL, Assistant Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
40 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan,
New York City, February 10, 1910.

A special meeting of the stockholders of FUNDING COMPANY OF AMERICA will be held on the 28th day of February, 1910, at three o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the office of said Company, at No. 40 Exchange Place, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to authorize the officers of the Company to borrow money from time to time for use by the Company in its business, and to issue therefor:

(a) Five-year bonds, with interest at 4½% per annum, subject to surrender on thirty days' notice to the Company.

(b) Ten-year bonds, with interest at 6% per annum, which shall participate in the net profits of the Company in each calendar year in which dividends aggregating more than 6% shall be declared and paid on the Common stock of the Company, such participation in each such calendar year during the life of such bonds to be equal in amount to the dividends in excess of 6% paid during that calendar year on an amount of common stock of the Company equal in par value to the face value of such bonds up to a participation of 6% of the amount of such bonds, such participation not in any one calendar year to exceed 6% of the amount of such bonds.

EDWARD STAATS LUTHER, President.
JOHN W. HARDING, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual stockholders' meeting of the I. B. Kleinert Rubber Company for the election of Directors will be held at the company's office, 725 Broadway, on Monday, February 21st, at 2 P. M. V. GUINZBURG, Secretary.

Typewriters—Caligraph, $6; Hammond, Yost, Densmore, $10; Remington, $12; Underwood, $25; year's guarantee; rentals, $2. Harlem Typewriter Exchange, 217 West 125th St.

DIVIDENDS.

Pacific Gas and Electric Company, San Francisco, California.

A quarterly dividend of one and 50-100 dollars ($1.50) per share upon the preferred stock of this company covering the period commencing November 1st, 1909, and ending January 31st, 1910, will be paid on February 15th, 1910, to Stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., January 31st, 1910. The Transfer Books of the company will not be closed. Checks for the dividend will be mailed.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.
D. H. FOOTE, Secretary.
San Francisco, California, January 31st, 1910.

NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS R. R. CO.

Grand Central Station, N. Y., Jan. 20, 1910.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared dividends of **Five Per Cent.** on the First Preferred, **Five Per Cent.** on the Second Preferred, and **Three Per Cent.** on the Common Capital Stock, payable at this office March 1st, 1910, to stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M., on Friday, February 18th, 1910.

CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

48th PREFERRED DIVIDEND

The Board of Directors have declared the forty-eighth consecutive quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters (1¾%) per cent. on the Preferred Capital Stock of the Company, payable February 28th, 1910, to Stockholders of record at the close of business February 15, 1910. Transfer books will not be closed.

F. E. BUGBEE, Treasurer.

UNITED CIGAR MANUFACTURING CO.
New York, February 11th, 1910.

A quarterly dividend of One and Three-Quarters Per Cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on March 1st, 1910, to stockholders of record on February 24th, 1910, at 3 P. M.

MAURICE WERTHEIM, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Jan. 31, 1910.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$3,954,957.19
United States bonds	608,617.86
Banking house & real estate	300,000.00
Due from banks	547,063.34
Due from U. S. Treasurer	38,750.00
Cash	563,116.60
	$6,012,504.99

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000.00
Account new capital	300,100.80
Surplus and profits	650,263.55
Circulation	495,500.00
Deposits	4,061,931.23
Reserved for taxes	4,709.41
	$6,012,504.99

CHARLES McKNIGHT, President.
JOSEPH B. SHEA, Vice President.
GEORGE S. MACRUM, Cashier.
H. C. BURCHINAL, Asst. Cashier.

NATIONAL COMMERCIAL BANK, ALBANY, N. Y.

Jan. 31, 1919.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$9,329,368.30
U. S. and other bonds	4,419,165.22
Banking house	250,000.00
Cash and reserve in banks	5,034,970.80
Due from other banks	4,053,422.32
	$23,086,926.64

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$1,000,000.00
Surplus		1,500,000.00
Undivided profits		425,460.88
Circulation		986,300.00
Deposits—		
Individual	$6,987,466.82	
Banks	12,187,698.94	
		19,175,165.76
		$23,086,926.64

OFFICERS.
ROBERT C. PRUYN, President.
JOHN E. WALKER, Vice President.
JAMES H. PERKINS, Vice President.
EDWARD J. HUSSEY, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, NEWARY, N. J.,

Jan. 31, 1910.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$11,546,792.13
U. S. bonds	725,000.00
Bonds to secure U. S. deposits	152,814.94
Other stocks and bonds	458,236.07
Real estate	300,000.00
Due from banks	761,293.65
Cash and reserve	3,128,029.44
Total	$17,072,166.23

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund		1,500,000.00
Undivided profits		811,540.41
National bank notes outstanding		583,397.50
Due depositors	$11,957,716.62	
Due to banks	719,511.70	$12,677,228.32
Total		$17,072,166.23

OFFICERS.
WILLIAM SCHEERER, President.
LESLIE D. WARD, Vice President.
UZAL H. McCARTER, Vice President.
ARCHIBALD W. CONKLIN, Cashier.

NORTHWESTERN NAT'L BANK, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

January 31, 1910.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$20,965,394.19	
U. S. and other bonds	2,612,615.75	
Banking house	575,000.00	
Overdrafts	1,056.33	
Cash and due from banks	10,014,787.70	$34,168,853.97

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$3,000,000.00	
Surplus	2,000,000.00	
Undivided profs.	147,912.73	
Circulation	1,400,000.00	
Bond account	165,000.00	
Deposits	27,455,941.24	$34,168,853.97

FRANK E. HOLTON, Cashier.

The Merchants' National Bank, Providence, R. I.

Jan. 31, 1910.

RESOURCES.

Loans & invest.	$8,153,242.08	
From other banks	268,299.27	
Cash on reserve	1,339,723.64	$9,761,264.99

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00	
Surplus and profits	763,157.03	
Circulation	849,900.00	
Deposits	7,148,207.96	$9,761,264.99

Robert W. Taft, Pres. H. N. Campbell, Vice Pres. Moses J. Barber, Cash. Frank A. Greene, Asst. Cash.

LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK OF ROCHESTER.

RESOURCES. Jan. 31, 1910.

Loans & in'v'ts	$11,596,372.91	
From other b'ks	1,476,157.62	
Cash on reserve	1,245,593.47	$14,318,124.00

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00	
Surp. & profits	1,368,023.52	
Circulation	819,400.00	
Deposits	11,130,700.48	$14,318,124.00

Walter B. Duffy, President; Peter A. Vay, Third Vice President and Cashier.

NEW YORK COUNTY NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.

Jan. 31, 1910.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$8,029,524.79	
From other banks	938,964.69	
Cash on reserve	2,264,928.44	$11,233,417.92

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000.00	
Surplus and profits	1,581,110.10	
Circulation	198,300.00	
Deposits	8,954,007.82	$11,233,417.92

Jas. C. Brower, Cash.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, NASHVILLE, TENN.

January 31, 1910.

RESOURCES.

Loans and invest.	$6,312,793.84	
From other banks	1,468,804.41	
Cash on reserve	661,088.46	$8,442,686.71

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$600,000.00	
Surplus & profits	770,150.30	
Circulation	596,587.50	
Deposits	6,475,948.91	$8,442,686.71

J. T. Howell, Pres. J. S. McHenry, Cashier.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN UNDER AND in pursuance of the provisions of Article 4 of Chapter 10 of the Consolidated Laws of the State of New York, known as the "Banking Law," of an intention of the undersigned to organize a Savings Bank pursuant to the provisions of said act, and the amendments thereof, and to apply to the Superintendent of Banks for his approval thereof. The proposed title of said bank is the "Commonwealth Savings Bank" of New York City, to be located at 2,007 Amsterdam Avenue, between 159th Street and 160th Street, in the 12th Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, County of New York, City and State of New York.

Hermann Ahrens, Herman W. Beyer, John H. Boschen, Moses W. Cortright, John R. Davies, Valentine J. Hahn, Jacob Hassinger, William T. Horton, George H. Hyde, Bernard Loth, John A. Murray, William F. Schneider, Richard H. Smith, George H. Smith, Jr., L. K. Ungrich, B. J. S. Wilke.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE COOPER-GANS AIR-GRADING SYSTEM COMPANY, a domestic corporation, having its principal office in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term, Part I., thereof, to be held in the County Court House, in the City and County of New York, on the 24th day of March, 1910, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to "Cooper-Gans Machine Company."

Dated New York, February 11th, 1910.

COOPER-GANS AIR-GRADING SYSTEM COMPANY,
By CHARLES L. BERNHEIM, President.
FELDBLUM, REIZENSTEIN & LEVISON,
Attorneys for Petitioner, 44 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York City.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CONTRACT R.

SEALED BIDS will be received by the Board of Water Supply, in Room 910, 299 Broadway, New York, until 11 A. M. on March 1, 1910, for CONTRACT R, for furnishing and delivering either or both of the following classes of supplies:

Class 1—Fifteen thousand tons bituminous coal.

Class 2—One hundred and twenty tons Cumberland coal.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders can be obtained at Room 906 at the above address by depositing the sum of five dollars ($5) for each pamphlet. For further particulars see Information for Bidders.

JOHN A. BENSEL,
President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
CHARLES A. SHAW,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY

of NEW YORK
54 Wall Street

Capital and Surplus, $18,000,000
(of which $17,000,000 has been earned)

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ISSUES TRAVELERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT

Metropolitan Trust Company

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January Gains in Classified Advertising

RAILROADS AND STEAMSHIPS—10,391 Agate Lines Gain

The New York Times publishes more Transportation advertising than any other New York newspaper. In 1909 The New York Times printed 380,929 agate lines of railroad and steamship advertising, gaining 91,000 lines—a greater increase than that of any other New York newspaper.

REAL ESTATE—5,236 Agate Lines Gain

The supremacy of The New York Times as a medium for real estate advertising is witnessed by the great gain in this classification for the last year. In 1909 The Times published 1,013,901 agate lines of real estate advertising, as compared with 792,490 lines in 1908, a gain of 221,411 agate lines.

HOTELS AND RESORTS—2,414 Agate Lines Gain

The clientele of The New York Times comprises men and women who have the leisure, means and inclination to patronize resorts. In 1909 The Times published more than 241,000 lines of Hotel and Resort advertising, gaining 50,000 lines as compared with 1908.

INSTRUCTION—919 Agate Lines Gain

More School advertising is published by The New York Times than any other New York newspaper. In 1909 93,537 lines of high class school advertisements were published, a gain of 13,824 lines over 1908.

The daily circulation of The New York Times exceeds 175,000 copies and its daily city sales are greater than the combined city sales of three other New York morning newspapers popularly classed with The Times as to character of circulation, while the purchasing power of its circulation is equal to, if it does not excel, that of any other New York newspaper or combination of New York newspapers.

The New York Times
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

NO BASIS FOR SUIT, SAYS G. F. PEABODY

Never Illegally Mined Coal for Which Government Now Claims $543,000.

DENIES PREVIOUS SUITS

Though Denver & Rio Grande, in Which He Held Interests, Settled One with Government.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The dispatch printed in newspapers of this morning with respect to the suit against me by the United States to recover for coal mined in Utah during 1899-1900 contains plain misstatements which I beg may be corrected without delay.

It is said that this suit "is not the first of the kind undertaken by the Government against Mr. Peabody," and, further on, apparently referring to supposititious other suits against me, it is said that "these suits had been settled and large sums of money had been paid to the Government." There is no foundation or excuse whatever for this.

Until the present suit was brought no such suit had been brought against me; no suit had ever been brought against me by the United States for that or any other matter. Nor has any claim ever been made against me by the United States, nor have I ever heard of this or any other such claim, except that last Summer—that is to say, ten years after the coal is claimed to have been taken—I was informed by my counsel, Edward M. Shepard, that an intimation had been made that unless the executors of Gen. William J. Palmer of Colorado Springs, Col. D. C. Dodge of Denver, and myself and others were willing to make some payment of money such a suit would be brought. Since that intimation was made—six or eight months ago—I have heard nothing.

About two or three years ago—possibly longer—a suit was brought against the Denver & Rio Grande Railway Company claiming the invalidity of the issue of the United States patent to certain coal lands which had been acquired by companies in which I was once interested and which are now owned entirely by the Denver & Rio Grande Company.

I am informed that the Government did not press to trial the suit against that company, but withdrew the suit upon its payment of a small fraction of the alleged value of the property. Such payment, by which the Denver & Rio Grande Company bought its peace, was, as I understand, no more than a small fraction of the alleged value of the property, but—although the Government claim, if it was good for anything at all, was a valid claim to the whole property and to the value of the coal mined for many years—nevertheless the sum paid was vastly less than the amount now suggested as the value of the relatively small amount of coal mined during eighteen months in 1899-1900, when the mines, as I understand, were just started.

If the Government has not established, and apparently was unable to establish, the invalidity of the patents in due form issued by the Government, and if the patents are now outstanding and in full force, I confess myself at an utter loss to understand the basis of any claim that companies which, ten or twelve years ago, developed the mines upon the faith of the patents, can be held for the coal that was then taken. And even less am I able to understand how stockholders or Directors of the companies can be held liable when they were ignorant of the defects in title, if there were any.

For the present I can only say that, so far as I know or have heard, there is not a scintilla of truth in any case against my friend, the late Gen. Palmer, or Col. Dodge, or against myself. I have never been personally concerned in the mining of coal, and I utterly disbelieve that any company in which I have been interested has mined coal on lands not belonging to it.

It would be very strange if that could be so in the case of mining operations carried on most publicly and known over the entire West and employing large numbers of men, and under the direction of most respectable and competent men on the ground, without objection for all these years.

However, if the representatives of the Government think it has a claim, they are entitled to present it to the courts, which will not, I think, find difficulty in deciding it.

GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY.

Lake George, Sunday evening, Feb. 13, 1910.

PEABODY SUIT NOT POLITICAL.

Washington Says There Was No Idea of Involving Democrats.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The Department of Justice scouts the suggestion that any attempt on the part of the Republicans to involve the Democrats embodied in the suit against George Foster Peabody. The United States Government seeks to recover $543,000 from the New York banker and philanthropist for the alleged illegal taking possession of Government lands in Utah, mining coal, selling it, and appropriating the proceeds to his own use. Mr. Peabody was formerly Treasurer of the National Democratic Committee, and the idea was advanced in some quarters that it was desired to show that Democrats were involved in the seizures of the public domain.

A member of the Department of Justice said to-day he did not even know what Mr. Peabody's politics were.

It is pointed out that the suit grew out of evidence collected in the litigation against the Utah Fuel Company to vacate certain patents to land. Mr. Peabody was one of the first men interested in the concern, and sold out his interests about three years ago. The suit against the Utah Coal Company was settled last Summer and resulted in the payment to the Government of $73,000 at one time and more than that amount at another.

GORE TALKS ON SOCIAL DUTY.

Addresses Knights of Columbus and Flatters Representative Fitzgerald.

United States Senator Thomas P. Gore of Oklahoma last night addressed a large audience of Knights of Columbus and their friends and Catholic clergymen at the Montauk Theatre, Brooklyn, on "The Social Duty." He was introduced by Supreme Court Justice Luke D. Stapleton, Chairman of the occasion. Representative John J. Fitzgerald of Brooklyn, who led the blind Senator to the speaker's table, was described by Mr. Gore as a man "who can get anything and everything there is in Washington that was worth having."

"There are duties," said the Senator, "which stay with us from the cradle to the grave, which we could not escape if we would, and should not if we could. I have little respect for the selfish being who flys from life's duties and responsibilities lest he might yield to its temptations. I have more regard for the common everyday sort of a fellow who battles with life's trials and temptations, sometimes overcoming them, sometimes overcome by them. 'Social duty,'" continued the Senator, "begins in the home and with the family, regards the one as a sanctuary and a shrine and the other a chartered corporation from on high. Social duty, therefore, has absolutely no regard for the old bachelor and has infinitely less regard for the old maid."

The lecture was held under the auspices of the Long Island Chapter of the Knights of Columbus, and was one of a course given during the year by that organization.

EVANS ATTACKS RAILROADS.

The Admiral Says They Are Likely to Try to Kill the Panama Canal.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, who has been explaining the probable future of the Panama Canal in a series of articles in Hampton's Magazine, concludes in the forthcoming March number with a direct attack upon the railroads and their rate-making methods.

"There is no more important question before the American Nation to-day," he says, "than this of making very sure that when they have invested their hundreds of millions of dollars in the canal it shall be permitted to give them returns on the investment.

"The Panama Canal will earn the returns, albeit perhaps indirectly, if it is given the chance. But it will not be given the chance if the transcontinental railroads can prevent.

"Decade after decade, the great East and West railroad systems opposed and prevented the building of the canal. They knew what its competition would mean in the reduction of their freight rates.

"The railroads always have been hostile to the canal, and they may be hostile to it in the future. I believe their hostility is based on a narrow conception, a short-sighted view. But, reasonable or unreasonable, it is the fact.

"We are spending $400,000,000 digging at a canal which ought to reduce freight rates across our continent to a fraction of what they are now. The commercial justification of that expenditure will never be found, as I have heretofore tried to show, in the impetus that will be given our foreign trade. It must be found in benefit to our domestic commerce.

"But how many people who read this know that it will be possible to ship the oranges of Southern California from Los Angeles to New York or Boston in fewer days by steamship through the Panama Canal, when completed, than by fast freight across the country?

"The distance from New York to Los Angeles via the Panama Canal is, in round numbers, 5,000 miles. A six-thousand-ton-capacity steamer loaded with oranges or other fresh fruit, steaming at a rate of only twelve knots per hour, would cover this distance in eighteen days. If we allow one day for the steamer passing through the canal her total time from port to port would be nineteen days. If the vessel were run specially for the fruit trade this time could be reduced by several days. A ship of sixteen knots speed, such as those now used in the West India fruit trade, would make the trip in just fourteen days, giving again the allowance of one day for passing through the canal.

"The time for rail freights across the continent varies from twenty to sixty days. It will therefore be seen that the steamer could, in all cases, land her freight in a shorter time. This means that many kinds of freight would be delivered in a better condition, and for one-third the price now charged by the railroads."

Admiral Evans then goes into detail, quoting specific freight rates from the Pacific Coast to prove his contentions, and then attacks the railroads vigorously for their policy of choking off competition by water.

"The Panama Railroad once built steamers," he continues, "how many I do not recall, to run in connection with the road across the Isthmus of Panama. These steamers were to carry freight from New Orleans to Colon. When they were started railroad rates across the continent were cut down to such a figure that the steamers could not be operated. Merchants were short-sighted enough to accept the low rates, and as a result the ships went to the scrap head or were sold for service in other waters. And the railroad rates went back to where they were before the steamship line was projected."

HOPE OF CURE FOR CANCER.

State Laboratory Reports Successful Experiments by Inoculation.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—A strong hope of curing cancer, or at least greatly ameliorating the condition of cancer patients by means of inoculation is held out in the report of Harvey R. Gaylord, Director of the Cancer Laboratory of the State Department of Health at Buffalo, to be submitted to the Legislature to-morrow. This hope is based on extended experimentation during the last year in the inoculation or vaccination of various animals, mainly rats, with the cancer virus.

"It appears," says the report, "that where the resistance of the animal is not sufficiently awakened by one inoculation of the tumor, this resistance can be heightened by repeated doses and, in a considerable proportion of cases, immunity can be raised to a point which will bring about a cure. It is needless to point out that this process of repeated vaccination, which has cured in the proportion of 25 to 40 in rats, might well be applied to those cases of late cancer in human beings in which surgery has nothing to offer and the outlook is hopeless. Such experiments can, of course, be undertaken where patients are under the direct eye and control of the experimenter. If suitable quarters for such patients could be found there is no doubt that there are many who would avail themselves of the opportunity to try this treatment."

It was found in treating animals that where only one inoculation was made the animal usually died, whereas when a number of successful inoculations were made the resulting tumors were smaller, and after reaching a certain size spontaneous recovery would set in, and in the majority of cases the tumors would disappear, leaving the animal immune. The report continues:

"As we strongly urged the Legislature in our eighth and ninth annual reports, the time has come when we should begin experimentation with human beings. To do so, it is necessary that a number of patients should be maintained for this purpose. The only basis on which work of this kind can be done is where the patient submits himself for experimental purposes, and it is necessary under such conditions that the State should pay the maintenance of the patient. It is impossible to undertake systematic work of this kind unless a sufficient number of patients can be placed under observation, to make the figures sufficiently conclusive to corroborate any conclusions which may be reached. Funds sufficient to enable us to maintain ten patients is the least amount which can be of value if this work is to be undertaken."

Other investigations of far-reaching importance conducted by the laboratory in the past year have had to do with the prevalence of many forms of cancer in fish and the possibility of infection by human beings. It has been found that cancer of the thyroid in particular is of very frequent occurrence in fish of the trout family. "It is a very remarkable coincidence," says the report, "that the area of the United States which includes the greatest concentration of human cancer cases is almost identical with the area through which the various members of the trout family are distributed."

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Forecast for Monday and Tuesday for the cotton and grain States:

North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana—Fair and rising temperature Monday and Tuesday.

Florida—Fair Monday; Tuesday fair and warmer.

Eastern Texas—Fair and warmer Monday; Tuesday fair.

Western Texas—Fair and continued warm Monday; Tuesday, partly cloudy and colder.

Arkansas—Fair and warmer Monday; Tuesday unsettled, probably followed by rain and colder.

Oklahoma—Partly cloudy and warmer Monday; Tuesday unsettled and probably colder.

Indiana—Fair and warmer Monday, Tuesday partly cloudy; moderate temperature.

Illinois—Partly cloudy and warmer Monday; Tuesday unsettled, probably rain or snow and colder in northern portion.

Lower Michigan—Partly cloudy and warmer Monday. Tuesday unsettled; moderate south and southwest winds.

Upper Michigan—Partly cloudy; snow Monday night and Tuesday; colder Tuesday.

Wisconsin—Partly cloudy and warmer Monday, Tuesday snow and colder; moderate southern winds, becoming variable.

Minnesota—Increasing cloudiness, followed by snow by Monday and on Tuesday; colder Tuesday.

Iowa—Increasing cloudiness and warmer Monday; Tuesday colder, with probably snow.

Missouri—Fair and warmer Monday, Tuesday unsettled and colder; probably rain or snow.

North Dakota—Snow and colder Monday and probably Tuesday.

South Dakota and Nebraska—Increasing cloudiness, followed by much colder and snow Monday night or Tuesday.

Kansas—Partly cloudy; warmer in eastern portion Monday. Tuesday rain or snow and much colder.

BETTER TENEMENT LAW.

Commissioner Murphy Invites Information of Violations.

Tenement House Commissioner John J. Murphy spoke from the pulpit of the Manhattan Congregational Church, Broadway and Seventy-sixth Street, last night, on tenement conditions in New York City. In the course of his talk Mr. Murphy invited everybody present who knew of bona fide violations of the tenement house laws, either structurally or in a sanitary sense, to write him a confidential letter, promising that the name of the writer would be kept secret and the violation promptly investigated, and if found worthy of notice action would be promptly taken against the house complained of.

Mr. Murphy explained that the tenement house law covers the fine uptown apartment houses as well as the poor downtown tenements. In referring to the violation of the lighting provisions, made as a precaution against danger of fire, he said that there appeared to be just as many, if not more, violations in the higher priced houses as in the poor homes further downtown.

There were a number of improvements that he thought should be made in the present law. The Commissioner, for one thing, should be allowed more discretion. The law required, for instance, that new tenements should occupy no more than 70 per cent. of land area, but owners succeeded in occupying 100 per cent. in rebuilding old tenements by not filing all the plans for rebuilding at the same time. In a case like that, Mr. Murphy thought the Commissioner should be allowed more latitude in dealing with the owner.

New legislation was also needed, he said, for making the law easier as it concerned the three-family houses in the suburbs. These houses, he believes, have a great service to perform, and the burden, which is now apparently too heavy, should be lessened.

A third needed improvement in the law, he added, was the elimination of the perpendicular fire escape system. Mr. Murphy harshly criticised this method, declaring that experience had shown that in order to make use of an escape at a fire a person had to be an acrobat.

The greatest trouble, however, that the Tenement House Commission has with the Legislature in Albany was, Mr. Murphy said, not in getting new and needed legislation, but in preventing the emasculation of the law as it stood.

SHOOTS HIS BOY CHUM.

Isaac, Whose Air Rifle Wounded Morris's Hand, Was Playing Bandit.

Playing "Wild West bandit," 11-year-old Isaac Platt of 282 State Street, Brooklyn, surprised his 12-year-old chum, Morris Baker of 266 Atlantic Avenue, yesterday afternoon at Atlantic Avenue and Smith Street by pointing an air rifle at him and commanding him to throw up his hands.

Baker did as he was told. He thought the affair a joke, and he and Platt laughed. Both boys thought otherwise a minute later when Platt's air rifle went off. Baker cried that he had been shot in the hand. Platt appeared so frightened that he stood dazed for a minute. When he was arrested and taken to the Brooklyn Detective Bureau, on State Street, which is a block away, he said he did not mean to shoot his friend. He declared the gun went off by accident.

He was taken to the shelter of the Children's Society on Schermerhorn Street and will be arraigned to-day in the Children's Court on the charge of juvenile delinquency. The Baker boy's wounded hand was dressed by an ambulance surgeon. He then went home.

93 JERSEY STRIKES LAST YEAR

Only Two Serious—More Unions Forming to Keep Apace with Prosperity.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 13.—In reporting on labor conditions and the growth of industries in this State for the year 1909 Chief Winton C. Garrison of the State Bureau of Statistics says that there were only ninety-three strikes and no lockouts, and only two of the strikes were serious, the Perth Amboy clay strike and the hatters' strike. In all the strikes 7,500 workmen were involved, and the estimated loss in wages was from $350,000 to $400,000.

Chief Garrison says that only five new unions were formed in the State, and he attributes this inactivity of the walking delegate to the fact that during that period the State was recovering from an industrial depression due to the 1907 panic. He says that since the data for his 1909 report were filed he has been advised of thirteen new unions forming in January of this year, which indicates the return of prosperity again.

JEWISH JESTERS ORGANIZE.

Bodkchants Form a Union to Kill Cheap Competitors.

Owing to the competition at the weddings on the east side the Bodkchants, as the rhyming singers at the marriage feasts are called, have decided to form a union to be styled "The Social Brothers Amusement Company." To be a full-fledged Bodkchant one must be able to compose verses at the wedding feast to fit the happy couple and the guests at the table, sing them to a lively tune, and dance around the tables, uttering merry quips to make the bride forget that she has left her home.

Weight is also a requirement, according to the ancient European tradition. Each wedding jester must tip the scale at something over 250 pounds. Hyman Bossman, President of the new organization, who weighs close upon 300 pounds, said yesterday that he and his fellow-artists to the number of forty had been forced to band themselves together on account of the fakers that had invaded the ancient profession and cut the rates.

"When we had the field to ourselves," said Bossman, "every man got his job and no one interfered with him. Now we have frauds in the business who can't rhyme or sing, but they do it cheap, and the people are mean sometimes and pretend to think that they are hiring the real bodkchants for half the money.

"They are shameless, these fake merrymakers. They will come into the hall and start their shouting while a real bodkchant is bargaining with the bridegroom. Sometimes there are two or three singing at the same time in the hall where the feast is spread, and the noise is awful. The rabbis do not like us because we get the money they might have if the bridegroom did not employ us."

Mr. Bossman went on to say that a committee of four has been appointed to organize and all of them weighs more than 250 pounds, including the great Santos Braunfeld, who is 90 years old and has been in the profession forty-five years.

The committee intends to petition the Central Federated Union, he said, to allow them to come in, so that if a shirtwaist maker became a bride she could not refuse to have a bodkchant. Their charges were to be $5 to $10, according to the wealth of the newly wedded pair, with tips from the guests. Sick members were to receive $5 per week, and one artist was not to interfere with another man's job.

The Weekly Financial Review.

The things that have greatly influenced the financial situation during the week past are set forth in to-day's NEW YORK TIMES WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW. The Federal Incorporation bill is printed in full, under headings that guide the eye to the most telling sections and with an introductory analysis. The parts of President Taft's speech at the Lincoln dinner that bear directly upon corporations are culled out and set down together. The "Tobacco Trust" and Standard Oil suits are discussed. The facts about the general business situation are collected. The measure of the fluctuation of National business is seen in the tables of railroad earnings, in which the earnings of many roads, grouped together, are compared with recent months and with last year, and changes worked out on a percentage basis, so that the ebb and flow of traffic show at a glance.

HARVARD OARSMEN BUSY.

Candidates for 'Varsity and Freshmen Crews Begin Work on the Charles.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 13.—The candidates for the Harvard 'Varsity and freshman crews will report for regular work to-morrow. Coach Wray, who is recovering from an attack of mumps, expects to be on hand when the men report. The 'Varsity will row three races this season. Annapolis will be met on the Severn on April 21. On the Crimson's last appearance at Annapolis they had little trouble in outrowing the sailors, but a closer contest is expected this year. Cornell will race on the Charles, and the date will probably be Memorial Day, May 30. The Yale race will take place at New London on June 30, two days after the Harvard commencement.

Coach Wray opens his season with enough seasoned oarsmen to give him a good start. About twoscore men have been practicing daily for the last month in the tank, and on the rowing machines at the Newell Boat Club. Of last year's crew four have graduated—Capt. Elliot Cutler, Lunt, Wade, and P. Withington. Around the veterans Roger Cutler, Wade, L. Withington, and Bacon, the crew must be built. There are three candidates for stroke. Roger Cutler, who replaced Sargent at the position last year, just before the Yale race, is first choice. He is a good steady oarsman, but his weight, 187 pounds, would count more heavily at No. 6. With this in view, Fritz Newton, who stroked the freshman last year, is also being groomed for the position. Balch, the third candidate, is new at the position of stroke. He rowed No. 3 on the freshman eight last year. At No. 7, Capt. Wade is a fixture. At No. 6, Cutler, or Newton, will have the choice. Bacon at No. 5, seems certain to stay there. He took Lothrop Withington's position there last Fall in practice, and if the big football Captain wants a position on the crew he must either look to seat No. 6 or 4. The bow positions are in doubt. Sully Sargent, the 'Varsity regular stroke two years ago, and occupying the same position last season until the eve of the Yale race, will be at No. 2, while Balch, who gives promise of being the smoothest oarsman on the crew, will work at bow. Metcalf, Strong, Leslie, Hooper, Whitney, and Forster round out the candidates trying out for the bow positions.

The shell given the crew by Mrs. Robert L. Bacon, wife of the Ambassador to France, will arrive here the latter part of this month. It will differ from the other English shells that Harvard has used, only in that the seats are arranged in a straight line instead of being off from the middle.

PREPARE FOR SNEAD TRIAL.

Although It Doesn't Come Until April, Lawyers Are at Work Now.

Both defense and prosecution have begun active preparations for the trial on April 11 of Mrs. Caroline B. Martin, Miss Virginia O. Wardlaw, and Mrs. Mary W. Snead, who have been indicted for the murder of Mrs. Ocey W. M. Snead in a bathtub in the house at 89 North Fourteenth Street, East Orange, N. J.

Prosecutor Wilbur A. Mott of Essex County has been devoting a large part of his time to the tabulation of the great mass of letters, papers, and other documentary evidence that will be used at the trial.

Chandler W. Riker, Samuel Kalish, and Franklin W. Fort, attorneys for the accused, have visited their clients several times in the last week, and have made preparations to have witnesses come from Virginia, Kentucky, Georgia, and Alabama to prove the contention of the defense that there was no motive for murder.

The recent death of Mrs. Ocey Snead Pollock, a great-aunt of Mrs. Ocey Snead and an aunt of the defendants, has been lamented by both sides, each claiming her as a material witness.

Astor Trust Company

FIFTH AVE. & 36TH ST., NEW YORK

Capital, $1,250,000 Surplus and Profits $750,000

Interest Paid on Daily Balances

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS

Total for the Week Ended February 11, $17,741,000

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	92¼	92⅝	92¼	92⅝	82½
Albany & Susquehanna 3½s	96	96	96	96	4
Allis-Chalmers 5s	80¼	81⅝	79⅝	81⅝	140
American Agricultural Chemical 5s	102	102½	102	102½	25
American Cotton Oil 4½s	96⅛	96⅝	96⅛	96⅝	8
American Spirits Manufacturing 6s	95	95	95	95	4
American Hide & Leather 6s	101½	101½	100¼	100⅝	22
American Ice Securities 6s	70	70	70	70	1
American Tel. & Tel. conv. 4s	102¼	103	101	102¼	523
American Tobacco 4s	76⅝	77¼	76	76	217
American Tobacco 6s	106⅝	106⅝	106	106	120
Armour 4½s	92⅝	92⅞	92⅛	92¼	140
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé gen. 4s	100¼	100⅜	99⅞	100½	93
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé adj. 4s	94½	94⅝	94⅜	94⅝	19½
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé adj. 4s, stamped	94½	94½	94½	94½	15½
Atch., Top & Santa Fé conv. 5s	117	117¼	116⅝	117¼	185
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé conv. 4s	114½	115½	114	115½	179
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé, Trans. S. L. 4s	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	13
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	96	96⅛	96	96⅛	82
Atlantic Coast Line, L. & N. col. 4s	92	92⅛	91¼	92⅛	173
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	99	99⅛	99	99⅛	56
Baltimore & Ohio prior lien 3½s	92	92½	91	92½	46
Balt. & Ohio, Southwestern Div. 3½s	90¼	91	90¼	91	40
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	92½	92½	92	92⅝	126
Bethlehem Steel 5s	88	88	86⅞	88	10
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 5s	102	102⅞	102	102⅞	48
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 5s, stpd	102	102	102	102	1
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	107⅛	107⅝	107⅛	107⅝	10
Brooklyn Rapid Transit ref. 4s	83½	83½	82	83¼	437
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5s	104	104	104	104	1
Buffalo, New York & Erie 1st	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	1
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg gen. 5s	114½	114½	113⅞	113⅞	2
Buffalo Gas 5s	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞	6
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern col. tr. 5s	114	114	114	114	5
Canada Southern 1st 6s	105	105¼	105	105	18
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	2
Central of Georgia 1st inc. 5s	85	85	85	85	11
Central of Georgia 1st inc. 5s, t. r., stpd.	85	85	85	85	10
Central Leather 5s	99⅜	99⅝	98⅞	99¼	120
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	97⅝	97⅞	97⅝	97½	75
Central Pacific gtd. 4s reg	97	97	97	97	1
Central Pacific gtd. 3½s	89¼	89½	89¼	89½	15
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s	124½	125½	124½	125	26
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s reg	124½	125	124½	125	2
Chesapeake & Ohio fund. 5s	105	105	105	105	1
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	114	114⅝	113⅝	114⅝	36
Chesapeake & Ohio gen. 4½s	102¼	102⅝	102	102⅝	30
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st 4s	98½	98½	98½	98½	1
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 2d 4s	93	93	93	93	1
Chicago & Alton 3½s	73	74	73	74	49
Chicago & Alton 3s	75	75	75	75	1
Chi., Bur. & Q., Illinois Div. 4s	100	100⅛	100	100⅛	12
Chi., Bur. & Q., Illinois Div. 3½s	89	89	89	89	1
Chi., Bur. & Q., Iowa Div. 4s	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	1
Chi., Bur. & Q., Denver Div. 4s	99½	99½	99½	99½	8
Chi., Bur. & Q. joint 4s	96⅞	97	96⅝	96⅝	201
Chi., Bur. & Q. joint 4s reg	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	15
Chi., Bur. & Q. gen. 4s	99	99	98⅞	99	84
Chi., Bur. & Q., Nebraska ext. 4s	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	1
Chi., Bur. & Q. deb. 5s	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	1
Chicago & Eastern Illinois gen. 5s	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	10
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	113	113	113	113	4
Chicago Gas Light & Coke 1st 5s	104	104⅛	104	104⅛	5
Chicago, Ind. & Louisville ref. 6s	128⅛	128⅛	128⅛	128⅛	1
Chi., Mil. & St. P. 4s, Series A	100	100	99⅞	100	207
Chi., Mil. & St. P. 4s, 1934	98¼	98½	98⅛	98¼	47
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Mineral Point 5s	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	5
Chicago & Northwestern consol. 7s	113	113	113	113	8
Chicago & Northwestern gen. 3½s	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	5
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	2
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific ref. 4s	91	91	90⅞	90⅞	74
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. 4s	79¼	81½	79	81½	990
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	98⅛	98⅝	98¼	98⅝	59
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific gen. 4s reg	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	6
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific col. 4s, Series L	96½	96½	96⅛	96½	5
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific col. 4s, Series O	94½	94½	94½	94½	6
Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg 1st 5s	112	112	112	112	2
Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha 6s	126⅝	126⅝	126⅝	126⅝	8
Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans 5s	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	1
Chicago & Western Indiana con. 4s	92½	92½	92½	92½	6
Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf con. 5s	110	110	110	110	4
Cincinnati, Dayton & Ironton 1st 5s	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	2
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	1
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling 1st 5s	113	113	113	113	6
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	78	78	78	78	1
Colorado Industrial 5s	78⅝	78⅞	78¼	78⅞	33
Colorado & Southern 1st 4s	96⅝	97⅛	96½	97⅛	61
Colorado & Southern ref. & ext. 4½s	98	98	97⅞	97⅞	54
Corn Products Refining s. f. 5s, 1934	95¼	95¼	95	95	12
Corn Products Refining s. f. 5s, 1931	94	94½	94	94½	11
Columbus & Hocking Valley 4s	95	95	95	95	1
Delaware & Hudson lien equip. 4½s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	1
Delaware & Hudson 1st & ref. 4s	99⅞	100⅛	99⅞	100	82
Delaware & Hudson conv. 4s	99⅞	100⅜	99⅞	100¼	89
Detroit Edison 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	10
Detroit United Railway con. 4½s	82	82	82	82	9
Denver & Rio Grande 1st & ref. 5s	93¼	93½	92⅞	93⅛	84
Distillers' Securities 5s	72½	74	72⅛	74	32
Du Pont de Nemours Powder 4½s	87½	87½	87	87	6
Erie conv. 4s, Series A	77½	77⅞	75	76½	19
Erie conv. 4s, Series B	68	69⅛	68	69⅛	28
Erie 1st consol. 4s	84	84⅞	84	84½	41
Erie gen. 4s	74	75	74	75	7
Erie, Pennsylvania col. 4s	85	85	85	85	10
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 6s	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	1
General Electric conv. deb. 5s	140	142	138	142	17¼
Green Bay & Western deb B	15	15	15	15	85
Hannibal & St. Joseph consol. 6s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	11
Hocking Valley 4½s	103⅛	103⅜	103⅛	103½	6
Illinois Central ref. 4s	99½	99⅞	99	99⅞	21
Illinois Central, St. Louis Div. 3½s	88⅞	89	88⅞	89	10
Interborough Rapid Transit conv. 6s	102⅞	102⅞	102¼	102¼	28
Interborough Rapid Transit 5s	102⅞	103⅛	102⅞	102⅞	55
Interborough-Metropolitan 4½s	80	80⅞	78⅞	80⅞	724
International & Gt. Northern 1st 6s	110	110½	110	110½	19
International & Gt. Northern 2d 5s, ctfs	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	5
International & Gt. Northern 3d 4s	85	85	85	85	1
International Paper conv. 5s	84	85	84	85	6
International Steam Pump 5s	95	96	95	96	14
Iowa Central 1st 5s	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	8
Kansas City & Pacific 1st	92	92	92	92	5
Kansas City Southern 5s	102⅜	102½	102	102¼	28
Kansas City Southern 3s	73¼	73½	73	73½	34
Laclede of St. Louis ref. & ext. 5s	100½	100½	100⅛	100½	1
Laclede Gas of St. Louis 1st 5s	103	103	103	103	8
Lackawanna Steel 5s	99	99	99	99	14
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	106¼	106½	106¼	106½	4
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	94⅞	95	94⅞	95	54
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	94½	94½	94	94½	69
Lake Shore 3½s	91½	91⅝	91⅛	91⅝	5
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre con. 5s	101	101	101	101	2
Lexington Ave. & Pavonia Ferry 5s	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	10
Long Island gen. 4s	97	97	97	97	1
Louisville & Nashville gen. 6s	116	116	116	116	2
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	99¼	99⅜	98⅞	99¼	116
Manhattan con. 4s	96⅞	97	96⅞	97	8
Manhattan con. 4s, tax exempt	99½	99⅞	99½	99⅞	16
Mercantile Marine col. tr. 4½s	67	67⅝	66⅞	67⅝	101
Mexican Central consol. 4s	97¼	97½	97¼	97½	7
Mexican Central 1st inc., t. r.	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	10
Michigan Central deb. 4s	92	92	92	92	10
Michigan Central 3½s	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	1
Michigan State Telephone 5s	99	99	99	99	1
Minneapolis & St. Louis ref. 4s	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼	5
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	99¼	99½	98⅞	98⅞	2
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	86½	86½	86½	86½	4
Missouri, Kansas & Texas s. f. 4½s	88½	88½	88½	88½	1
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ref. 4s	84½	84½	84½	84½	1
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	1
Missouri Pacific 4s	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼	15
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	2
Missouri Pacific col. 5s	102	102	102	102	6
Missouri Pacific cons. 5s, cfs., full pd	95	95¼	95	95¼	224¼
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	121⅛	121⅛	121⅛	121⅛	1
Mobile & Ohio, St. L. & Chicago gtd. 4s	95	96	95	95	15
Nash., Chatt. & St. Louis consol. 5s	110	110	110	110	8
National Rys. of Mexico prior lien 4½s	94⅞	94⅞	94⅝	94⅝	98
New Orleans Railway & Light 4½s	87	87	87	87	10
New York Air Brake conv. 6s	109¼	109⅝	109	109⅛	13
New York Central gen. 3½s	90⅝	90⅝	90	90	18
New York Central deb. 4s	95⅞	95⅞	95⅝	95⅞	25
New York Central, Lake Sh. coll. 3½s	81¼	81⅝	81¼	81⅝	27
New York Central, Lake Sh. coll. 3½s reg	80	80½	80	80½	11
New York Central, Mich. Cent. coll. 3½s	80	80	80	80	1
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	100	100¼	100	100¼	6
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. col. tr. 5s	102	102	102	102	13
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. 4s	83¼	83⅞	83	83½	29
N. Y., N. H. & H. conv. 3½s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	48
N. Y., N. H. & H. conv. deb. 6s	133⅞	134½	133⅞	134¼	82
N. Y., N. H. & H. non-conv. deb. 4s, 1956	95	95	95	95	2
N. Y., N. H. & H. non-conv. deb. 4s, 1955	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	2
N. Y., Ontario & Western ref. 4s	97	97½	96⅞	97½	56
N. Y. Telephone 4½s, receipts	96⅝	96⅞	96⅜	96⅝	45
New York & Putnam 1st 4s	98½	98½	98½	98½	5
Norfolk & Southern 1st 5s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	1
Norfolk & Western divl. 4s	92	92⅝	92	92⅝	35
Norf. & West. Pocahontas C. & C. 4s	90	90	90	90	10
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Norfolk & Western conv. 4s	101	104⅛	101	103⅜	1,220
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	101	101	100⅝	100⅝	54
Northern Pacific gen. 3s	73⅝	73⅝	73⅜	73½	23½
Northern Pacific gen. 3s reg	72½	72½	72½	72½	1
Oregon Railroad & Navigation con. 4s	96½	97⅜	96¼	97⅜	16
Oregon Short Line gtd. ref. 4s	94⅝	94¾	94⅝	94⅝	112
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	113	113½	113	113½	3
Pacific Tele. & Tel. col. 5s	98⅝	99½	98⅝	99½	85
Pennsylvania gtd. 4½s reg	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	5
Pennsylvania 4s, 1948	104½	104⅝	104½	104½	42
Pennsylvania conv. 3½s, 1912	100⅛	100⅛	100	100	28
Pennsylvania conv. 3½s, 1915	96⅞	97	96	97	675
Peoria & Eastern inc. 4s	62	65	62	65	16
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	3
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 3½s, Series E	94	94	94	94	37
Philadelphia Co. conv. 5s	102	102	102	102	10
Reading gen. 4s	99½	100	99	99½	81
Reading-Jersey Central col. 4s	97	97	97	97	1
Republic Iron & Steel 5s	103½	103½	103½	103½	5
Rensselaer & Saratoga 7s	126⅝	126⅝	126⅝	126⅝	4
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	93	93	93	93	1
Rio Grande Western col. tr. 4s	84¼	84¼	84	84	8
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg 5s	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	11
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & South., R. & G. 4s	87	87	87	87	4
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & South. gen. 5s	109⅛	110	109⅛	110	6
St. L., Iron Mt. & South unif. & ref. 4s	85	85¼	84⅞	85¼	11
St. Louis & San Francisco Ry. gen. 6s	123	123	123	123	5
St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. gen. 5s	88⅛	88⅝	88⅛	88⅝	84
St. Louis & San Francisco ref. 4s	83⅝	84½	83	84½	118
St. Louis Southwestern consol. 4s	78½	79⅞	77½	79⅞	118
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	11
St. Louis Southwestern 2d inc. 4s	80½	80½	80½	80½	5
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Dakota ext. 6s	101½	101½	101½	101½	1
St. Paul., Minn. & Man. Montana ext. 4s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	2
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana Cent. 6s	129	129	129	129	10
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana Cent. 5s	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	3
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6s	114½	114½	114½	114½	2
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	86⅞	86⅞	86⅝	86⅝	2
Seaboard Air Line ref. 5s	99½	99½	99½	99½	8
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	104	104	104	104	4
Southern Pacific conv. 4s	102¼	102½	101	102⅜	1,984
Southern Pacific 1st 4s	92	93	92	92⅝	28
Southern Pacific ref. 4s	94⅝	95⅛	94⅝	95⅛	232
Southern Pacific 4s, 1910	99⅝	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞	5
Southern Railway 1st 5s	108	108⅝	108	108	6
Southern Railway dev. & gen. 4s	79⅝	80⅛	79¼	80	106
Southern Ry., Mobile & Ohio col. 4s	89	89	89	89	1
Tennessee Coal & Iron gen. 5s	103	103	103	103	5
Term. R. R. Assn. of St. Louis ref. 4s	97½	97½	97½	97½	11
Term. Assn. of St. Louis 4½s	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	2
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	111¼	112¼	111¼	112	18
Third Avenue con. 4s	64⅜	65¼	64½	65	27
Third Avenue con. 4s, tr. r., stamped	64⅝	64⅞	64	64⅛	52
Toledo, Peoria & Western 4s	93½	93½	93½	93½	6
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	80	80½	80	80½	12
Toledo, St. Louis & Western col. 4s	85¼	85½	85	85½	51
Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo 4s	91	91	91	91	3
Underground El. Rys., London, 4½s	83½	83½	83½	83½	8
Union Pacific 1st 4s	101	101⅝	101	101	40
Union Pacific conv. 4s	108⅝	109¼	107⅞	109	893
Union Pacific 1st & ref. 4s	97	98	97	97⅝	204
United States Rubber s. f. 6s	104⅛	104⅛	103⅛	103⅝	107
United States Realty & Improvement 5s	90	90	89	89⅜	118
U. S. Steel Corp. 2d mtge. s. f. 5s	105	105	104	105	298½
U. S. Steel Corp. 2d mtge. tr. 5s, reg	104	104⅝	103⅞	104⅝	28½
Virginia-Carolina Chemical 1st 5s	98	98	97⅝	98	85
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5s	99½	99½	99½	99½	2
Virginia Midland gen. 5s	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	1
Virginia Southwestern consol. 5s	97	98½	97	98½	2
Wabash 1st 5s	111¼	111½	111⅛	111½	34
Wabash ref. & ext. 4s	71⅝	72⅞	70	72½	1,131
Wabash 2d 5s	101¼	101½	100½	101	30
Wabash Pittsburg Terminal 1st 4s, tr. r.	42½	43¼	41	43¼	134
Wabash Pittsburg Terminal 2d 4s	4⅞	6	4	6	22
Wabash Pittsburg Terminal 2d 4s, tr. r.	5¼	6½	4½	6½	62
Western Maryland 4s	84¼	84½	84	84	79
Western Maryland conv. 4s, tr. r.	70	70	70	70	12
Western N. Y. & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	110¼	110¼	110	110	20
Western Union fund. & real estate 4½s	96½	96½	95⅝	95⅝	8
Western Union conv. 4s, Series A	102½	102½	102	102	102
West Shore 4s	102¼	102¼	101⅞	101⅞	23
West Shore 4s reg	100	100	100	100	8
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	5
Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. conv. 5s	90½	92	90	92	80
Wisconsin Central gen. 4s	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	33
Wisconsin Central, Sup. & Dul. 4s	93⅛	93½	93⅛	93½	25
Total sales					$16,642,500

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Threes, registered	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	2

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Argentine 5s, ctfs	97	97	96⅞	96⅞	20
Imperial Japanese 4s	90¼	91¾	90¼	91¾	68
Imperial Japanese 4½s	95½	95½	95	95¼	63½
Imperial Japanese 4½s, 2d series	95	95⅝	94⅞	95⅝	112
Republic of Cuba 5s	103	103	103	103	5
Republic of Cuba 4½s	98¼	98¼	98	98	15
Sao Paulo (U. S. of Brazil) 5s	97	97½	97	97	21
United States of Mexico 5s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	2
United States of Mexico 4s	95½	95½	95½	95½	5
United States of Mexico 4s, Series A	95¼	95½	95½	95½	9
United States of Mexico 4s, Series B	95½	95½	95½	95½	4
Total sales					$319,500

STATE BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Virginia def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. ctfs.	43	48	43	48	30

CITY BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
New York City 4s, 1957	99⅞	100⅛	99⅞	100⅛	11
New York City 4s, 1959	99⅞	100⅛	99⅞	100⅛	298
New York City 4s, 1959, rcts	100	100⅛	100	100⅛	26
New York City 4s, 1958	99⅞	100	99⅞	100	291
New York City 4½s, 1957	108⅛	108¼	108⅛	108¼	69
New York City 4½s, 1957, new	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	57
Total sales					$747,000
Grand total					$17,741,000

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.
N. Y. City 4s, 1957 *M. N.	100½ Jan. 4	99⅞ Jan 31	100⅛ Feb. 11, 1910
N. Y. City 4½s, 1957 *M. N.	110 Jan. 7	108 Jan 24	108⅛ Feb. 11, 1910
New York City 4½s, 1957, reg.	108¼ Jan. 31	108¼ Jan 31	108¼ Jan. 31, 1910
N. Y. City 4½s, 1957, new. M. N.*	109⅞ Jan. 7	107⅞ Jan. 25	108⅜ Feb. 11, 1910
N. Y. City 4½s, 1917	103½ Jan. 21	102½ Feb 3	102⅝ Feb. 4, 1910
N. Y. City 4s, 1958 M. N.*	100⅝ Jan. 3	99⅞ Jan 27	100 Feb. 10, 1910
N. Y. City 4s, 1959 M. N.*	100⅝ Jan. 3	99¼ Jan 24	100⅛ Feb. 11, 1910
N. Y. City 4s, 1959, rcts	100⅛ Feb. 11	99¼ Jan 25	100⅛ Feb. 11, 1910

YEAR'S RANGE IN PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Where no sale occurred in 1910 the last previous price is given.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.
Alabama Currency Fund 4s J. J.	....	....	111 Mar. 20, 1904
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914 J. J.	....	....	100 Feb. 18, 1898
N. Y. H'y Imp. 4s, March 1, 1958.	....	....	113⅝ Jun. 19, 1909
North Carolina 6s, 1919 A. O.	....	....	126 May 4, 1907
North Caro. consol. 4s, 1910. J. J.	....	....	99⅝ Feb. 3, 1909
North Caro. consol. 4s, small	....	....	100⅛ Apr. 8, 1907
North Caro. special tax A. O.	....	....	117 Dec. 11, 1903
South Carolina 4s, 1933 J. J.	....	....	117 Jan. 22, 1909
Tennessee Set. 3s, 1913 J. J.	....	....	95½ Nov. 15, 1909
Tennessee Set. 3s, 1913, small	....	....	95 May 20, 1909
Virginia def. ctfs	....	....	1½ Dec. 22, 1904
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. cfs.	56 Jan. 4	43 Feb 8	48 Feb. 10, 1910
Va. fund. debt 2-3s, 1991 J. J.	90⅝ Jan. 20	90⅝ Jan 20	90⅝ Jan. 20, 1910
Virginia Riddleberger	....	....	90 Dec. 20, 1907
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg Q. Jan.	100⅞ Jan. 31	100½ Jan 20	100⅞ Feb. 4, 1910
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon J. Jan.	100⅞ Feb. 5	100⅞ Feb 5	100⅞ Feb. 5, 1910
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg Q. F.	115¾ Jan. 3	115¼ Jan 8	115¼ Jan. 8, 1910
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon Q. F.	115¾ Jan. 28	114⅞ Jan 17	115¼ Feb. 1, 1910
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon Q. F.	102 Jan. 17	101⅞ Jan 5	102 Jan. 17, 1910
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg Q. F.	101⅞ Feb. 5	101⅞ Feb 5	101⅞ Feb. 7, 1910
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	....	....	101½ Apr. 23, 1909
Panama 2s, 1936, reg	....	....	100 Oct. 27, 1909
Panama 2s, 1938, reg	....	....	101 Feb. 11, 1909
Panama 2s, 1906-18, reg	....	....	100⅝ Oct. 11, 1909
Argentine 5s, J. P. M. & Co. rcts.	97 Feb. 4	95⅞ Jan 4	96⅞ Feb. 10, 1910
Imp.Jap.Gov.4½s, Feb.15, 1925 F. A.	95½ Feb. 2	94⅞ Jan 3	95½ Feb. 11, 1910
I.Jap.Gov.4½s, 2d ser. Jy.10, 1925 J. J.	95⅞ Feb. 1	93⅝ Jan 3	95⅝ Feb. 9, 1910
Imp. Jap. Gov. 4s, Jan. 4, 1925 F. A.	91⅞ Feb. 11	88½ Jan 23	91⅞ Feb. 11, 1910
Dist. of Columbia 3-65s, 1925 F. A.	....	....	110 Nov. 28, 1909
Philippine 4s, 1914-1934 Q. F.	....	....	111 May 3, 1906
Phil. Isl. p. w. & imp. reg. 4s, 1935 Q. M.	....	....	108⅝ Feb. 26, 1908
Republic of Cuba 5s M. S.	104 Jan. 17	102⅞ Jan 6	103 Feb. 9, 1910
Republic of Cuba 4½s	98⅛ Feb. 8	97 Jan 17	98 Feb. 9, 1910
Sao Paulo (U. S. of B.) 5 p.c., 1919.	97½ Feb. 3	96⅝ Jan 3	97 Feb. 11, 1910
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 5s Q. J.	99 Jan. 19	97⅞ Jan 4	98⅝ Feb. 8, 1910
U. S. of [illegible]	[illegible] Feb. 8	94¼ Jan 7	95½ Feb. 10, 1910
U. S. of [illegible]	[illegible] Feb. 8	95⅛ Jan 24	95½ Feb. 8, 1910
[illegible]	[illegible] Feb. 8	95⅛ Jan 24	95½ Feb. 8, 1910

NICARAGUA SEEN IN THROES OF WAR

United States Warships and Marines Watch the Drama Being Played by Fiery Natives.

IN THE HOME OF REVOLT

Belief Is General That American Intervention Is Only a Matter of Time.

BY R. W. EMERSON.

CORINTO, Nicaragua, Jan. 6.—Admiral Kimball's guns frown landward to-day from the harbor of Corinto. Two miles eastward, hidden from the ships of the United States by a fringe of listening palm trees, are freshly dug rifle pits facing the sea. The Nicaraguan conscript dug them in futile recognition that the 600 marines on board the Buffalo might land.

In view of the five-inch guns on inspection in the harbor and surmounted by the American flag, it seems incredible that the pits could have been dug with any degree of sincerity, but they are there, and their existence is a mute tribute to the demoralized condition of Nicaragua.

Admiral Kimball, spick and span in his white uniform, walks the quarterdeck of his flagship, the Albany, waiting to see what the seething lust for revolution is to bring forth. He watches the marines of the Buffalo tempting the sharks on a strip of sand in front of the cocoanut palms, where they are making use of scanty liberty by sea bathing.

U. S. Marines Awaiting Orders.

The Admiral knows that 700 more marine are waiting on the Isthmus of Panama for orders. In the meantime the American warships swing at anchor in the glittering harbor, while launches dart among them, carrying whatever messages may be received from Washington or from the interior of Nicaragua bearing upon the revolution, which apparently is breaking out in new quarters while merely smoldering in others.

The Admiral and the men under him do not know whether they are witnessing the last act of the revolution or waiting for the overture of another melodrama which is bound to be exciting.

It does not matter a great deal which of the phases of the play in Nicaragua is taking place. It does not matter because anybody who has acquainted himself with Nicaraguan history and political conditions knows that if the warships and the marines are withdrawn because of a possible passing of the peace pipe between the factions in Nicaragua before these observations are printed it will be only a question of a short time before renewed fisticuffs will bring them back again. When pinned down to it, almost any foreigner in Nicaragua will admit that the United States has two alternatives that it cannot get away from.

One course is to settle down to a policy of fist shaking periodically for the purpose of cowing the preponderating faction of Nicaragua, whatever that faction may be, upon future occasions.

The remaining alternative is to intervene with firmness, gloved by judicious consideration, and force the Nicaraguans to their feet with a stable government before they wear themselves out and wreck their country beyond reparation by struggling along with incessant warfare, interspersed by brief periods of mixed tranquility.

It is conceded by well balanced men of experience in Nicaragua, including many Nicaraguans themselves, that their country by itself never will be able to reach a condition of stability and honesty in government. Foreigners generally, aside from some Americans with concessions, look with amusement upon what they consider humiliating weakness upon the part of the United States in dealing with Nicaragua.

They are accustomed to say that the little republic, with its corruption, has kept the United States "bluffed" for an amazingly long time. In support of their criticisms they point to the long period during which they consider that official representatives of the United States have been obliged to endure insults which no European nation would stand.

Like the Nicaraguans who grudingly express the opinion that the United States is bound to intervene sooner or later, the foreigners appreciate the fact that for the natives it will be a bitter pill to go to school to Uncle Sam. But, they say, as long as it must be done sooner or later why not do it now before there is more loss?

Nicaragua has fallen far below the appreciation of patriotism as the term is understood elsewhere. There is provincial pride in localities in the country, and this same provincial pride has promoted so much rivalry that national pride has been lost. The people of Nicaragua have gone mad upon the subject of killing each other. They cannot agree to abide under the direction of any one leader, no matter how good or how bad he may be. In fact, the bad ones usually have a degree of power in excess of a stray good one, because they unhesitatingly shackle the people and use the lash.

José Madriz, who sits upon the Presidential chair in insecurity, personally is given credit for being a splendid type of man—honest and sincere personally. So far as it goes in Central American politics, Madriz nominally is open to credit for self-sacrifice in taking the post of President pro tem. of Nicaragua.

He gave up the place of Judge of the Central American Court at Cartago, paying $8,000 gold a year, to accept the doubtful task of holding the post of President of Nicaragua for the remainder of Zelaya's term at a salary which, in the depreciated currency of Nicaragua, amounts only to $1,200 gold a year.

Without in the least intending to reflect upon the personal probity of Madriz it is a simple fact that Presidents of the Zelaya type found any stated salary merely nominal in comparison with what they could graft from the country and concessionaires.

Name Is Linked with Zelaya.

The difficulty beyond remedy with Madriz is that his name indelibly is associated with that of Zelaya—the suave fiend of Nicaragua. The subordinates of Madriz formerly fawned upon Zelaya. Madriz was nominated by Zelaya to succeed Zelaya. Therefore, Madriz would only add a new torch to the numerous torches already blazing in Nicaragua by trying to continue permanently as President in the face of the anti-Zelayan feeling which flames in the Province of Granada and has its opposite in the pro-Madriz spirit in the Province of Leon.

Aside from the ancient feud between Granada and Leon, it is patent that, assuming Madriz to be the acme of probity which he is credited with being, administration by Madriz under the shadow of former Zelayan associations and with the old minions of Zelaya enrolled under his banner could not help amounting to administration by Zelaya over again.

Zelaya's old associates condemn Zelaya now, but it is difficult to believe their expressions against their old partner are sincere.

Were Madriz to cast off the men who made him he would only augment a condition of revolution, which already appears to be as destructive as it well can be. To make them do his bidding he would be obliged to oppose them. The only club he could use upon them would be to cast them off, and, once cast off, the bad ones among them would turn upon him like hungry wolves. Could a situation attain a more interesting phase of impossibility?

With Juan Estrada, the revolutionary leader—perhaps it would be more nearly correct to use the indefinite article because of other leaders who are demonstrating independently of Estrada—in command of the country the situation would simply be as bad in another way.

Estrada formerly was a General under Zelaya, and he took advantage of his opportunities to make use of the arms and men under his hand. It is indicative of the variations in factional feeling in the country that large numbers of Nicaraguans who are opposing Madriz are equally emphatic in opposition to Estrada, whether he be aspiring to office or simply in the position of the effective wire-puller behind some dummy President. Like Madriz, Estrada is identified with the Liberal Party.

The revolutionists are a mixed body of Liberals and Conservatives and persons who just want to fight for the excitement of revoluting and killing somebody. The ultra-conservatives, who have their headquarters in Granada and other provinces in the vicinity of Lake Nicaragua and who form a large and influential part of the population, are rabid against both Estrada and Madriz.

Some of them want Gen. Emilio Chamorro to be the chief. Others think some one else would be preferable aside from Madriz or Estrada. All the Granadans hold the old belief that Granada is entitled to be the capital city, just as the Leonines think Leon has claims ahead of either Granada or the present capital of Managua.

Most of the previous revolutions, or rather the chronic state of revolution aside from the "thirty years of peace," have been due to the feuds of approximately ninety years' duration. Nicaraguans were revolutionary enough even when the country was a colony of Spain.

It should be understood that many of the native Nicaraguans who cheer for the United States and Americans look upon intervention simply in the light of a handy tool to aid their own interests in a crisis.

Once they secured intervention, they would howl just as loudly to be let alone, and thus turn the prism of popular favor in Nicaragua.

It is natural enough that in their hearts Nicaraguans should be adverse to active intervention by the great Nation north of the Rio Grande. It cannot be denied that unavoidably intervention carries with it a marked degree of humiliation for the people it is intended to assist. The people of the United States—even those who don't care enough about their Government to go to the polls on Election Day—would feel ruffled were a foreign power to take possession of Washington, appoint a foreign Governor for the American people for a period, and teach Americans how to run their Government.

Americans would feel that way even if things were at such a pass that they couldn't do without intervention. And the pupils would not carry big red apples to the teacher.

Assuming that the revolutionists within a few weeks arrive at a point of agreement to make a bargain with Madriz on the basis of a popular election, the consensus of opinion among students of Central America is that inactivity on the part of the United States will amount simply to procrastination.

Madriz Willing to Yield.

Madriz has said that if an agreement to hold a popular election is reached he will not be a candidate. However, unless the policing of the election is done by the United States as was done during the late disquiet in Panama, the machinery of election cannot fail to be in the hands of the present Directors of the Government—old associates of Zelaya.

It is practically certain that whatever representation the others would get would be nominal for the purpose of throwing a sophistical sop to the United States. Madriz has gone so far as to say that he will include popular elections for local officials. Anybody who knows conditions in Central America knows that the "ins" will strive to vote seven times to the "outs'" once for the purpose of remaining "ins." The result invariably is trouble.

There would be revolution over again as soon as word could spread that the "ins" had gobbled the election. No matter how honest the individual in the Presidential chair of Nicaragua might be, the experienced local officials of the Zelaya régime have the capacity of carrying an election with a degree of celerity that would shame the First Ward Democratic organization in Chicago. Central Americans in power simply march the army and the police force around a ballot box, keeping them voting until the box is too full to hold any more ballots.

Madriz says he will take a census and have a registration. To do this, he estimates, will take six months. Censuses and registrations, in the light of what has happened and is happening in Nicaragua, appear frail curbs against the rambunctious revolutionaries of the country, who are determined to have the power.

Were they in power and conducting an election, the Zelayans would get correspondingly ruthless treatment in all probability in an election. It simply happens that the revolutionaries are not in. It doesn't matter a great deal which side is in under the wrecked morale of Nicaragua. The only guarantee of a fair election that is practicable in Nicaragua, and that any sound-thinking persons in Nicaragua sincerely can believe to be fair will have to be guaranteed by the United States. And the only way the United States can guarantee the fairness of the election is to put Americans in charge of it.

There are Americans sitting around tables in Nicaragua, drinking and calling Zelaya "the martyr of Nicaragua." They occasionally get the ear of some American publication and purport to "tell the truth about Nicaragua," asserting unctuously that the robbers of the country are sadly maligned men and that there is "no trouble in Nicaragua." They say as unctuously that Zelaya did right to shoot Cannon and Groce. They bore newspaper correspondents by following them around to try to influence them to say that authentic official news is untrue every time it refers to the fact that there is a revolution in Nicaragua.

Seekers of Concessions.

These pro-corruptionists of un-American disposition are seeking advantageous concessions from whatever political faction in the country may have concessions to deliver. Persons of this type are nuisances to businesslike Americans in Nicaragua, and it is safe to say they have little real respect from the Nicaraguan politicians they are trying to flatter by appearing more Nicaraguan than the Nicaraguans.

In sketching the political situation in Nicaragua, it is worthy of note that the country is topheavy with professionalism. There are more doctors, lawyers, dentists, and other professionals in Nicaragua than could live here were they obliged to depend upon their professions for incomes. As a matter of fact, most of them have incomes from property bequeathed to them. Few brainy young Nicaraguans want to work in a business sense.

Professionalism in Nicaragua carries with it caste. There are scores of splendid young men in the country with degrees from the University of Pennsylvania, the favorite American institution of Nicaraguans, and other foreign schools. Up to this time the matchmakers have aimed to marry the best of the young women to professional men rather than to men who make money in business.

From one aspect, the recognition of professional talent is a creditable thing in Nicaragua. Extravagance in recognition of professionalism here, however, has led to professionals hanging out shingles and finding little or nothing to do. They won't work at any business.

Therefore the professional men are drawn to pass the time by playing the exciting game of Central American politics, plotting and counterplotting in a revolutionary way with a vigor that could not fail to achieve splendid results were it directed in a peaceable manner for the uplifting of the Government. As it is, there is a race to hold office. The man who is out of office laughs his defiance and seeks to get in by hitting the man who is in with a club.

The foregoing observations are the fruit of careful observation of conditions in Nicaragua, confirmed by men of unimpeachable knowledge and authority on the subject of Nicaragua.

Features of the Nicaraguan situation which have been presented are intended to strike some of the high lights in a situation that is exceedingly interesting and which must continue to demand the attention of the United States. Aside from whatever selfish considerations may be involved in keeping a discreet eye upon the only route practicable as a possible rival to the Panama Canal, the United States and the Republic of Mexico have undertaken the big job of guaranteeing the peace of Central America. The Washington conventions have been created and the task of seeing to it that they are carried out has been created with them.

To Present People and Politics.

In succeeding articles, necessarily broken to some extent owing to the vicissitudes of communication with the outside world from the capital of a revolutionary country, which averages three weeks from Chicago or New York, owing to difficulty of access, I will endeavor to carry the readers ashore with me at Corinto on the Pacific Coast, and with them see Nicaragua and its people and politics from a frank point of view.

Nicaragua will be seen from the car windows on the way to Managua, and, later, beyond. It will be seen from the backs of horses in places where the railroad does not go. It will be seen in the most favorable season of the year, climatically, in the state of warfare that is familiar to its inhabitants and a source of wonder to the foreigner. Due allowance will be made for the conditions that exist in the season that is less pleasant climatically.

The mirroring of Nicaragua, as it exists at this period of bloodshed and dissension will be attempted as conscientiously as possible. It is intended that the picture drawn shall be an absolutely true one. Numerous writers have visited Nicaragua and dwelt solely upon the evils of the country. The evils specifically couldn't easily be much worse.

In contrast with them there is a surprising lot of good in Nicaragua and the people of Nicaragua. Moreover, the good qualities are so incongruous, when taken with the bad ones, they are intensely interesting, rather than commonplace. To the American there is little that is commonplace in Nicaragua.

The next step in the scheme of mutual study of Nicaragua in revolution will be the landing in Corinto.

THE COMMODITIES MARKETS.

Wheat Strong on Falling Movement—Other Grains Firm—Provisions Near High Record—Cotton Sluggish.

There was a distinct change for the better in the character of the wheat market last week, and a movement toward a higher range of values. This improvement came after the unexpected showing in the visible supplies the early part of the week, which indicated a much heavier distribution of wheat than anticipated. With the very large receipts the previous week at interior points it had been expected that there would be a good increase in the visible, but contrary to this there was a rather large decrease, and during the past week there has been a considerable falling off in the interior movement.

The disappearance of wheat this year from visible supply points has been phenomenal. The interior receipts have exceeded last year by about 8,000,000 bushels at American points. The increase in the visible supply since July 1 has been about 18,000,000 bushels less this year than it was a year ago. On the other hand there has been a decrease in the exports of wheat and flour from the United States of 25,000,000 bushels, indicating that in the first seven months of the crop year there has been an apparent increase in the American distribution of wheat of 51,000,000 bushels.

Such a showing as this is a phenomenal one, and indicates that the supplies of wheat at the end of the old crop year were very small. Of course it is possible that the mills and dealers generally have done the reverse of what they did last year. It is possible they have all loaded up with flour, buying more than they need, and that the distribution for the rest of the season will be correspondingly light.

Of these conditions, however, there seems to be no immediate evidence, as the price of cash wheat seems to be strong, and the heavy receipts of the past few weeks have rapidly disappeared, with no accumulation in stocks.

On the basis of the ordinary home distribution of wheat in recent years the consumption this year would be about 484,000,000 bushels. There have apparently disappeared 51,000,000 bushels in excess of such average rate, raising the apparent consumption to the rate of 535,000,000 bushels. The seed requirements will be 75,000,000 bushels for Spring and Winter, and the exports of wheat and flour for seven months have taken 66,000,000 bushels, making an apparent distribution of 676,000,000 bushels. With exports the next five months of, say, 5,000,000 bushels a month of American wheat, the same as during January, it would raise the total distribution of the year to 701,000,000 bushels, which would leave only 36,000,000 bushels to be added to the very small carry-over seen last year. Such analysis does not indicate that there is any overburdening supply in the country, although the feeling has been general among commercial interests in the East that there was a large supply in the country, and that sooner or later it would have to move. This has also been the position taken by some of the leading Western bears, particularly if the prospects of the new crop continued good.

CORN.—The corn market has also shown a much better tone and a strong recovery in values from the low point recently seen. This has been due to the general strength in grain, to the advance in provisions, and to evidence of a lessening of volume of marketing on the part of the country. A rather improved short interest was evidently built up on the decline, and this short interest has been showing some uneasiness. The receipts of corn have been heavy, but the accumulations in stock have not been as large as expected, and there has been the past week some decrease in the movement. A good deal of bearish confidence was built upon the Government statement showing 6,250,000 less hogs than last year, indicating a corresponding decrease in the feeding, but owing to the severe weather this season it is claimed that the compulsory feeding of stock on account of the great quantity of snow has fully offset the decrease in the quantity of hogs.

OATS.—The trade in oats has also been influenced in part by the strength in corn and the fact that the heavy movement has been taken care of at interior points without bringing any pronounced pressure on the spot or future market. There has been a fairly good demand for cash oats, and the situation in this respect shows that the movement is being cared for. The receipts last week have shown some decrease, and this has had quite a little influence on speculative sentiment.

PROVISIONS.—The provision situation has been one of very great interest, and there has been active trading, with an advance to new high records for the active deliveries in the future market. This advance has been due to the very disappointing movement of hogs and the fact that the advancing prices for hogs are not attracting the movement hoped for. The end of the packing season of the Winter is within a few weeks, and there has been no accumulation in the stocks of products, although prices have been at a very high level and the price of hogs has been exceeded only once or twice in forty years. The hog packing continues to decrease at the interior points. The decrease the past week was 115,000, and the decrease since Nov. 1 has been 2,610,000 hogs. Such a heavy falling off in the packing, in view of the temptation to market hogs on account of the high price for them, is strong evidence that the report of the supply in the country is no larger than indicated by the Government report, and may be smaller.

COTTON.

The cotton market during the week just past has been a rather quiet affair, with not much change in values. There was a quick break the early part of the week of about one-third cent a pound, due to general liquidation and a heavy selling by some of the leading interests, accompanied with reports of a very unsatisfactory market in Liverpool. From this decline there was a good recovery and the market gained about all it lost, accompanied by corresponding favorable reports from the other side. The change in the tenor of the foreign news from day to day was so pronounced that the trade after a while became imbued with the idea that the cables were being influenced for the purpose of affecting American markets.

The conditions in the stock market have also been of a good deal of importance in the cotton market. There has also been some feeling of uncertainty as to what effect on values would be seen from the agitation now going on at Washington and the hearings regarding the anti-future legislation. As a result of the absence of tendency in the market and the absence of pronounced news either way speculation has been somewhat restricted and there has not been enough in the market to make it other than a rather broad trading market taken advantage of to a rather large extent by professional traders on the floor and in brokers' offices.

There has been little or no evidence of activity on the part of old speculative interests. It was reported that some of the old bull leaders were buying cotton, and that since the market has shown an increasing evidence of its strength that they have accumulated possibly 150,000 bales. The accumulations have not been unwieldy, but they have been a steadying factor. The old bull leaders are apparently just as confident in their opinion regarding the market as they ever have been, but they are disposed now apparently to let the market take care of itself rather than force prices upward by aggressive buying. The unwieldy position of the market, which was reached the end of December, is not likely to be repeated, as the lesson which followed the accumulation of top-heavy lines was so severe that the bulls are very cautious. The argument presented, however, is that the developing statistics on the distribution of the crop shows that there is every reason to believe that the supply of cotton this year will be deficient for the demand. With over five months of the season gone the statistical developments have been in line with this argument.

The into-sight movement still continues very light, and while there has been some little gain in the interior and port movements during the week, the increase in the movement has not been important. However, with prices 1c a pound up from the low point, it is not at all likely that there will be a considerable amount of cotton marketed, and that there will be more or less cotton sold by producers who have become apprehensive of higher values.

The statistical situation shows that the movement of cotton from the country during the past week was light, and the into-sight figures showed a total of only 147,483 bales, against 188,642 bales the previous week and 275,368 bales last year. The into-sight figures for the year show a decrease of 2,450,198 bales compared with a year ago. The demand from spinners as yet has not shown a corresponding decrease. This, it is claimed, has been due to the fact that the deliveries in the first part of the season were largely on old contracts made prior to the big advance, and that the buying for new delivery will be of a very limited character, which will be shown as the season advances in a steady decrease in the volume of spinners' takings.

There has been quite a little attention the past week called to the weather situation and the possibility of the new crop acreage. It has generally been expected that there would be an important increase this season, but several influences are working against any material increase. One of these factors is the high price for grain and provisions of all kinds, which may necessitate the planting of an increased acreage in the South in order to supply food and feed stuffs this season. With hogs and hominy so high as they have been this year, there is every inducement to raise as much foodstuffs at the South as possible, rather than raise cotton to buy foodstuffs. Another factor is the possibility of the weather conditions. Contrary to expectations, there has been a deficiency of rainfall this season through the South, particularly west of the Mississippi, where the crops were badly damaged last year by the prolonged drought. The fear that the Winter supply of moisture will be again so short as to make the sub-soil supply insufficient is creating apprehension. Last year this was a very important factor when the long, dry Summer developed.

Massachusetts Mill Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.	Last Sale.
City manufacturing Co.	270	275	275
Dartmouth	310	..	310
Hargraves	129	130	132
Lancaster, new stock	140	..	140
Lawrence	176	..	175
Massachusetts	133½	..	133⅝
Merchants	108	110	109
Parker	123	125	123
Richard Borden	160	..	160
Taber	125	127	127
Wamsutta	125	..	133

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request. Where bid and asked prices are identical two houses have been quoted, so that the bid price of the one equals or is higher than the asked price of the other.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual; V—No information. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. §Amount authorized. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Feb. 11, 1910. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Cit. R.&L.	$10,781,165	1½	S	Jan. 1, 10	62	64
Do preferred	5,906,177	1½	Q	Jan. 1, 10	97	98
Albany So. 5s	1,250,000	2½	S	Sep., 1909	96	99
Am. Pow. & Lt.	5,000,000	V	V	V	39	40
Do 6% cum. pf	2,500,000	V	V	V	80⅝	81½
Ariz. Power	3,000,000	V	V	V	25	27
Do preferred	750,000	V	V	V	48	50
Do 1st 6s, '33	1,650,000	3	S	Nov., 1909	87	88
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. Col. Pow.	V	V	V	V	32	33
Do preferred	V	V	V	V	55	56
Nor. Tex. Tr. 5s	2,500,000	2½	S	Jan. 1, 10	98	100
Nor. Hudson Co Ry. ext. 5s	100,000	2½	S	Aug, 1909	100	103
Nor. Jer. St. Ry. 1st 4s, 1948	15,000,000	2	S	Nov, 1909	78½	80
Okla. G. & El.	700,000	1¼	Q	Dec 15, 09	92	96
Do 7% cum. pf	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15, 10	95	100
Do 5s, '29	1,600,000	2½	S	Oct. 1, 10	96	98
Om. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st 5s, '28	6,583,000	2½	S	Jan., 1910	96	99
O. & C. B. St. R. & B. 1st 5s, '28	1,616,000	2½	S	Jan., 1910	98	100
Oreg. Elec. Ry.	2,000,000	2½	S	Nov 1, 09	96½	98
Omaha El. L. & P. 1st g. 5s, '33	1,143,000	2½	S	Jan. 1, 10	98	100
Pacific Lt. & P. 1st 5s, '42	2,350,000	2½	S	Jan., 1910	98	102

STREET RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Feb. 11, 1910. Bid.	Asked.
Portland (Ore.) Ry. 1st 5s, '30	6,724,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	100
Port. R., L. & P. 5% notes, '10	1,000,000	2½	S	Nov., 1909	99⅝	..
Port. Gen. El. 5s	6,348,000	2½	S	Jan. 1, 10	100½	102½
Pub. Ser. Corp.	18,461,200	1	Q	Sep 30, 09	118	122
Do certs	19,780,550	2	S	Sep 31, 09	103	106
Pug. Sd. E. R.	3,500,000	..	..	....	38	40
Do preferred	3,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1910	85	87
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Feb. 11, 1910. Bid.	Asked.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dolores Mines	‡329,965	4½	Q	Nov 24, 09	7⅛	7¼
Du P. de N. P.	$28,047,000	2	Q	Dec 15, 09	136	140
Do db. 4½s, '36	14,452,000	2¼	S	Dec. 1, 09	87½	88½
Empire St. & I.	V	V	V	V	12	20
Do preferred	V	V	V	V	80	85
Fair. Coal 5s, '31	5,320,000	2½	S	July, 1909	94	97
Frontier Tel. 5s (Buf.) of 1922	2,500,000	V	V	V	65	68
Gt. Lakes Tow.	1,675,000	V	V	V	19½	24
Do preferred	1,952,000	1¾	Q	Oct. 1, 09	94	95
Hav. Tobacco	30,000,000	..	..	....	5	7
Do preferred	5,000,000	..	..	....	8	15
HomeTel.&Tel. (Los Ang.) pf.	2,795,000	1¼	Q	V	55⅞	56
Int. Ed. Pub. Co.	3,500,000	..	..	....	36	42½
Do preferred	3,000,000	1¾	Q	V	80	82
Int. Nickel	8,822,662	1½	Q	Dec. 1, 09	150	154
Int. Nickel pf.	8,912,626	1½	Q	Nov 1, 09	92	93½
Do 5s	V	V	V	V	93	..

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Feb. 11, 1910. Bid.	Asked.
Internat. Salt	18,228,000	1	Q	Dec. 1, 06	5	7
Do 1st 5s	7,500,000	2½	S	Oct. 1, 09	40	48
Internat. Txtbk	6,000,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1910	140	142
Interoc. Tel. & Tel. 1st 5s, '33	1,750,000	V	V	V	..	66
Kan. City Home Teleph. 5s, '23	2,978,700	2½	S	Jan., 1910	91	92
Kan. C. L. Dist. Tel. 5s, '25	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1910	87	88
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Un. Typewriter	10,000,000	3	S	Oct. 1, 07	58	60
Do 1st pf	8,000,000	3½	S	Oct. 1, 09	110	113
Do 2d pf	4,105,000	4	S	Oct. 1, 09	110	112
Unit. Banknote Corp. ($50)	5,000,000	1	Q	Nov 15, 09	50	53
Do pf., ($50)	5,000,000	1½	Q	Jan. 3, 10	47	54
Unit. T. & T. 5s	1,937,000	V	V	V	52	62
U. S. Tel. Co. (Clev.) 1st 5s	V	V	V	V	..	84
Welsb'h col. tr. 5s	45,000,000	V	V	V	84	86
Worth'n H.R. pf	2,000,000	3½	S	Nov 1, 09	105	110

TRUST AND SURETY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Feb. 11, 1910. Bid.	Asked.
Amer. Surety	$2,500,000	‡5	Q	Dec 31, 09	220	230
Astor Trust	1,250,000	2	Q	Nov 1, 09	375	385
Bankers' Trust	3,000,000	4	Q	Jan. 3, 10	680	700
Bd. & Mg. Guar	5,000,000	3	Q	Feb 15, 10	264	288
Broadway Tr.	700,000	1½	Q	Feb. 1, 10	145	155
Brooklyn	1,000,000	5	Q	Jan. 3, 10	415	430
Carnegie	1,500,000	2-3	M	Dec., 1909	150	150
Central	3,000,000	9	Q	Jan. 3, 10	1020	1025
Citizens'	500,000	2½	..	Sep. 1, 09	140	..
Columbia Trust	1,000,000	2	Q	Dec 31, 09	320	325
Commercial	500,000	..	..	....	125	130
Empire	1,000,000	5	S	Dec 31, 09	290	305
Emp. St. Surety	V	V	V	V	105	112
Equitable Trust	3,000,000	5	Q	Dec 31, 09	500	505
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	12½	Q	Feb. 1, 10	1750	1835
Fidelity Trust	750,000	‡4	S	Jan. 3, 10	200	210
Flatbush	300,000	4	S	Jan. 3, 10	215	..
Franklin	1,500,000	4	S	Dec 31, 09	220	..
Fulton	500,000	5	S	Jan. 3, 10	280	..
Guaranty (new)	5,000,000	..	..	....	780	785
Guardian	500,000	..	..	....	165	175
Hamilton	500,000	2½	Q	Feb. 1, 10	255	270
Home	750,000	2	..	Jul 15, 07	115	125
Hudson Trust	500,000	3	S	Jan. 3, 10	170	180
Kings County	500,000	3½	Q	Feb. 1, 10	500	..
Knickerb. Trust	1,200,000	..	..	......	305	315
Lawyers Mtg.	4,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31, 09	255	260
Law. T. In. & T.	4,000,000	3	Q	Jan. 3, 10	295	298
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30, 07	150	155
Long Island	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan. 3, 10	305	315
Manhattan ($30)	1,000,000	6	S	Jan. 3, 10	380	..
Mercantile	2,000,000	‡10	Q	Dec 31, 09	740	770
Metropolitan	2,000,000	6	Q	Dec 31, 09	525	535
Mtge. Bond Co.	2,000,000	1¼	Q	Dec 31, 09	110	115
Mutual Alliance	700,000	4	..	Jan. 2, 10	130	140
Nassau	600,000	2	Q	Nov 1, 09	175	185
National Surety	750,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 10	220	245
N.Y. Life I.&T.	1,000,000	‡25	S	Dec 10, 09	1115	1130
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan. 3, 10	224	228
New York	3,000,000	8	Q	Dec 31, 09	650	665
People's Trust	1,000,000	1	M	Oct. 1, 09	305	..
Realty Assoc't's	4,000,000	‡4	S	Jan 15, 10	125	130
Standard	1,000,000	4	Q	Dec 31, 09	400	..
Title Guar. & T.	4,375,000	5	Q	Dec 31, 09	550	555
Title Insurance	2,000,000	3½	S	Oct. 1, 09	150	162
Tr. Co. of Am.	2,000,000	2½	Q	Dec 31, 09	355	355
Union	1,000,000	12½	Q	Jan 10, 10	1375	1400
U. S. Mtg. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Dec 31, 09	470	475
United States	2,000,000	25	S	Jan. 3, 10	1265	..
Van Norden	1,000,000	1	M	Dec., 1909	200	230
Washington Tr.	500,000	‡5	Q	Jan. 3, 10	355	375
Windsor	1,000,000	3	S	Dec 29, 09	130	135

IRRIGATION BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Feb. 11, 1910. Bid.	Asked.
Municipal Issues.						
Bijou Dist. 6s (Morg. Co., Col.)	750,000	V	V	V	99	5¾%b
Greel.-Poud. 6s (Weld Co., Col.)	5,100,000	V	V	V	100	5¾%b
Montz. Val. 6s (Mont. Co., Col.)	795,000	V	V	V	5¾%b	5%b
N. Sterling (Logan Co., Col.)	V	V	V	V	100	5%b
River. Dist. 6s (Morg. Co., Col.)	750,000	V	V	V	101	5%b
Corporation Issues.						
Bitterr't Val. Ir. Co., 1st mtg. 6s	1,500,000	V	V	V	98	101
E. I. & L. Co., 1st mtg. 6s	660,000	V	V	V	100	5½%b
Twin Falls N. S. 6s, 1918	V	V	V	V	100¼	101

bIncome percentage basis.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Feb. 11, 1910. Bid.	Asked.
Commonwealth	$500,000	V	V	V	300	..
Continental	1,000,000	30	S	V	1900	1975
Empire City	200,000	4	S	V	125	140
Fidelity	1,000,000	5	..	V	360	385
Germ. Alliance	400,000	7½	S	Jan. 4, 10	[illegible]	..
Germ.-Amer.	1,500,000	15	S	Jan. 4, 10	[illegible]	580
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	3	S	Jan. 5, 10	275	295
Globe & Rutgers	400,000	5	Q	V	400	..
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	V	185	200
Home	3,000,000	15	S	Jan., 1910	665	675
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	V	150	160
Niagara ($50)	750,000	10	S	Jan. 6, 10	300	325
Nor. River ($25)	350,000	5	S	Oct., 1909	160	175
Pacific ($25)	200,000	3	S	V	100	..
Peter C'per ($20)	150,000	5	S	V	90	105
Stuyv's'nt ($100)	400,000	5	Q	Jan 14, 10	140	160
Un. States ($25)	250,000	3	S	Jan 11, 04	60	75
W'chester ($10)	300,000	15	S	V	430	..
W'sb'gCity ($50)	250,000	10	S	Jan 14, 10	410	..

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Feb. 11, 1910. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Nat.	$300,000	2	Q	Jan. 3, 10	170	185
America	1,500,000	13	S	Jan. 3, 10	615	625
Am. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 09	250	255
Batt'y Pk. Nat.	200,000	..	..	....	125	135
Bowery	250,000	‡8	Q	Feb. 1, 10	400	425
Bronx Borough	150,000	10	..	Jun 30, 09	210	220
Butch. & Drov. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	Jan. 3, 10	135	140
Century	200,000	1½	Q	Jan. 3, 10	170	180
Chase National	5,000,000	‡9	S	Jan. 3, 10	430	455
Chat'm Nat ($25)	450,000	4	Q	Jan. 3, 10	330	340
Chelsea Exch.	200,000	3	Q	Jan. 1, 10	205	220
Chemical Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	Jan. 2, 10	435	450
Cit's Cent. Nat.	2,550,000	1½	Q	Jan. 3, 10	160	165
City (National)	25,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 09	395	395
Coal & Iron Nat	1,000,000	1½	Q	Jan. 1, 10	150	160
Colonial	400,000	2½	Q	Jan. 1, 10	400	..
Columbia	625,000	6	S	Jan. 3, 10	330	345
Commerce (Nat)	25,000,000	2	Q	Jan. 3, 10	192	197
Corn Exchange	3,000,000	4	Q	Feb. 1, 10	320	325
E. R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	3	S	Jan. 3, 10	125	130
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	Nov 1, 09	160	185
Fifth Avenue	100,000	25	Q	Jan. 1, 10	4250	4600
Fifth National	250,000	3	Q	Oct., 1909	300	350
First National	10,000,000	††18	Q	Jan. 3, 10	890	905
Fourteenth St.	1,000,000	3	S	Feb. 1, 10	150	165
Fourth Nat.	5,000,000	2	Q	Jan. 3, 10	200	203
Gal'tin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	6	S	Oct. 6, 09	335	345
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31, 09	290	310
Ger.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb. 1, 10	140	145
German Exch.	200,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 09	450	475
Germania	200,000	‡12½	S	Nov. 1, 09	550	..
Greenwich	500,000	2½	Q	Feb. 1, 10	250	265
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	4	Q	Jan. 3, 10	625	650
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	Jan. 3, 10	565	575
Internat. B'k'g.	3,250,000	2	S	Oct. 1, 07	110	120
Irv. Nat. Exch.	2,000,000	2	Q	Jan. 3, 10	200	210
Jefferson	500,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 10	165	175
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	‡15	Q	Jan. 3, 10	600	650
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Feb. 1, 10	420	435
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	8	S	Jan. 3, 10	335	345
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan. 3, 10	255	265
Mechanics' Nat.	3,000,000	3	Q	Jan. 3, 10	265	275
Mercantile Nat.	3,000,000	1½	Q	Jan. 3, 10	165	180
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	Jan. 3, 10	180	187
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	Jan. 3, 10	165	175
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	Feb. 1, 10	..	395
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2	Q	Jan. 3, 10	200	210
Mount Morris	250,000	2½	Q	Jan. 3, 10	270	..
Mutual	200,000	4	S	Jan. 3, 10	280	300
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	Nov 1, 09	225	..
Nat. Reserve	1,200,000	3	S	Jan 10, 10	125	135
N. Netherland	200,000	2½	S	Sep 30, 09	200	..
N. Y. (N.B.A.)	2,000,000	7	S	Jan. 3, 10	320	328
N.Y. County Nat	500,000	20	S	Jan. 3, 10	800	..
N. Y. Prod. Ex.	1,000,000	‡4	S	Oct 15, 09	170	180
N't & Day B'k	200,000	..	..	....	200	240
Nor. Bk. of N.Y.	700,000	3	..	July 1, 07	100	110

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Feb. 11, 1910. Bid.	Asked.
Pacific ($50)	500,000	‡4	Q	Feb. 1, 10	230	245
Park National	3,000,000	4	Q	Jan. 3, 10	470	475
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan. 1, 10	280	300
PhenixNat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	S	Jan. 3, 10	175	185
Plaza	100,000	10	S	Jan. 3, 10	600	..
Seaboard Nat.	1,000,000	5	S	Jan. 3, 10	375	400
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan. 3, 10	350	..
Sherman Nat.	[illegible]	..	..	....	135	..
State	1,000,000	5	S	Jan. 3, 10	290	300
23d Ward	200,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 09	170	..
Union Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	5	S	Jan. 3, 10	190	190
Wash. Heights	100,000	2	..	July 1, 09	195	205
West Side	200,000	6	S	Jan. 3, 10	525	..
Yorkville	100,000	10	S	Dec 31, 10	500	..

‡‡Includ. 8% extra, but not 3% div. on First Security Co.
aEx-Special Dividend of 21% payable Jan. 29.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Feb. 11, 1910. Bid.	Asked.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Feb. 11, 1910. Bid.	Asked.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

WANTS A COURSE IN MATRIMONY

Dr. McKeever Says We Study the Habits of the Clam, but Let Children Shift for Themselves.

HE DENIES LOVE IS BLIND

Young Persons Are Attracted by Superficialities Because They Have Not Learned What to Look for in Mating.

Out in Kansas, a State in the vicinity of Missouri, the inhabitants of which were recently spoken of by Associate Justice David J. Brewer of the United States Supreme Court as the most intellectual in all this broad land, they have been having such record breaking wheat and alfalfa crops in recent years that they are now thinking of rearing scientifically a "better crop of boys and girls."

Dr. W. A. McKeever, Professor of Philosophy in the Kansas Agricultural College, at Topeka, is at the head of the new movement and he has recently outlined his plan in a pamphlet entitled "A Better Crop of Boys and Girls," issued by the college with which he is connected.

Dr. McKeever's plan, which is being talked about all over Kansas, is nothing more nor less than a scientifically worked course in matrimony, to be made a part of the instruction in the public schools of the Sunflower State. Dr. McKeever takes no stock in the time-worn adage that "love is blind." In his pamphlet he tells why he thinks that way.

"We have scientifically worked out," says Dr. McKeever, "cards for the scoring of cows, pigs, and chickens, but how about scoring young men and women who are candidates for marriage, instead of for prizes as perfect specimens of a breed? What are the correct standards of form and symmetry of the body of physical health, of knowledge as to the care and instruction of infants? What are the marks whereby a young woman whose hand is sought in marriage may know a good man when she sees him, and those whereby a young man may know a good woman?

"All these important matters are left to chance and incident because we have been laboring under the foolish belief that love is blind. Young men fall in love with superficial things, such as a big, basket-shaped hat or a mincing gait, and a young woman with clashy neckties and glistening rings, partly because they do not know from intelligent instruction what to look for as evidence of real worth in the opposite sex.

"We provide advanced courses of instruction for those who would improve the breeding of horses, cattle, hogs, and sheep, but we do nothing for a course in training of any standard of requirement for those who are engaged in the complex and difficult task of rearing children and improving the race. The Government is spending vast sums in studying the antics of the non-communicative clam, but there is no public support for the scientific study of the interesting behavior of little children playing around the family fireside. The State and Government are spending thousands on scholarly dissertations on how to develop kindness in the recreant mule and how to bring up an orphan calf, but those in charge of the rearing and development of the human offspring must grope in the dark for a successful way.

"There ought to be instituted for prospective parents a course in matrimony. Let there be obtained by careful inquiry information as to what physical and mental and moral qualities most satisfactorily promise efficient parenthood and what types of temperament may be regarded as compatible. Then teach these things to young men and women, and they will be guided intelligently in a search for a true companion of the soul.

"We often find boys who through a lack of any well-planned exercise or the experience of persistent work are without the moral stamina necessary to enable them to answer the many imperative calls for well-disposed young artists and artisans. Girls, too, there are, approaching the age of womanhood, whose minds are nourished chiefly on the airy dreams of coming-out parties, pink teas, and the ultra fashions in clothes.

"This course in matrimony ought to include, besides the experience of thousands of fathers and mothers in child rearing, a complete course in the psychology of child culture. Such a course would do more to save the boys and girls than any other discipline that can be offered.

"After we have worked out a body of scientific literature on methods of rearing children, let every human pair who would receive a license to marry first pass a satisfactory examination in the theory of this great work about to be undertaken.

"If a farmer has a horse that balks in the harness, or a cow that acts queerly, he can write to the nearest Government or State experiment station and obtain a printed bulletin or letter on the subject from a high-salaried expert. But if the refractory creature is his 16-year-old son, or his fledgling daughter, he has no recourse but to find it out alone. This is not a square deal to the parent, nor is it at all fair to the boy and girl.

"A course in matrimony conducted by those who have carefully studied all of its problems would make child rearing easier, more successful, and produce better men and women."

The McKeever pamphlet has been sent broadcast all over Kansas, and it is now circulating in other States of the West and South, where scientific farming is being so closely studied at the present time, and it is said that the plan is looked on with favor.

Cattle Receipts Fall Off.

One contributing cause to the high price of meat, according to a report of the Department of Commerce and Labor, is the fact that live stock receipts for the year 1909 at seven leading interior markets of the United States were the lowest since 1904. The total live stock receipts for the year 1909 in these markets aggregated 59,545,725 head. The receipts of hogs for the last year fell off particularly. For each of the four years previous to 1909 the hog receipts had been in excess of 19,000,000 head, totaling more than 22,000,000 in 1908, falling to 18,834,641 last year.

Cattle receipts in these markets for 1909 were 9,180,312, and, while comparing favorably with those of the previous year, fell below the totals for the three years before 1908. Sheep fell below those in 1905 to 1907, but compared favorably with 1908.

The report also shows that grain receipts at fifteen of the principal markets during 1909 were 744,624,068 bushels, which is lower than for any year since 1904.

THE EUROPEAN BANKS.

Bank of England.

Total reserve increased	£271,000
Notes reserved increased	82,000
Notes in circulation decreased	356,000
Public deposits decreased	2,320,000
Other deposits increased	1,570,000
Government securities increased	3,000
Other securities decreased	1,005,000

The detailed statement compares as follows with the same week one and two years ago:

	1910.	1909.	1908.
Bullion	£36,576,140	£36,215,861	£38,034,490
Reserve	26,684,360	25,787,251	28,618,570
Notes res	26,054,165	24,128,175	27,380,655
Res. to liabil'y.	51¾	49⅝	53⅛
Circulation	27,797,990	28,878,610	27,865,930
Pub. deposits	7,890,753	10,512,691	13,654,448
Other deposits	41,624,271	41,320,889	39,810,394
Gov. securit's.	14,013,848	14,801,155	14,327,216
Other securit's.	26,628,722	29,255,647	28,675,259

The more important items at this date in the past few years compare as follows:

	Bullion.	Reserve.	Other Securities.
1910	£36,576,140	£26,684,360	£26,628,722
1909	36,215,861	25,787,251	29,555,647
1908	38,034,490	28,618,570	28,675,259
1907	35,362,551	26,193,166	28,606,249
1906	33,575,356	33,791,686	33,311,131
1905	35,906,778	27,045,038	24,427,700
1904	34,199,147	24,900,092	24,828,750

Proportion of reserve at this date in a number of years:

	P.C.		P.C.
1910	51¾	1903	49
1909	49⅝	1904	49¼
1908	53⅛	1902	48⅛
1907	50⅛	1901	49
1906	46⅛	1900	46
1905	55⅛	1899	45⅞

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

WHEAT.

	May High.	May Low.	July High.	July Low.
Monday	$1.18¾	$1.16¾	$1.08⅞	$1.07⅞
Tuesday	1.18¼	1.17¼	1.09⅛	1.08¼
Wednesday	1.18⅛	1.17⅞	1.09⅜	1.08⅞
Thursday	1.19⅜	1.18¼	1.09⅞	1.09⅜
Friday	1.19 7-16	1.18⅜	1.10¼	1.09⅝
Weeks range	1.19 7-16	1.16¾	1.10¼	1.07⅞

CORN.

	May High.	May Low.
Tuesday	75¾	74⅞
Friday	76⅛	76

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.

	May High.	May Low.	July High.	July Low.
Monday	$1.10¼	$1.08⅝	$1.01	.99⅝
Tuesday	1.10⅞	1.09⅝	1.01⅜	1.00⅝
Wednesday	1.10⅝	1.10	1.01½	1.00⅞
Thursday	1.11¼	1.10⅞	1.02¼	1.01¼
Friday	1.11⅝	1.10¾	1.02 7-16	1.01¾
Week's range	1.11⅝	1.08⅝	1.02 7-16	.99⅝

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
Monday	96⅞	95⅞
Tuesday	97⅛	96⅝
Wednesday	97⅛	96½
Thursday	97½	96¾
Friday	97¾	97⅛
Week's range	97¾	95⅞

CORN.

	May High.	May Low.	July High.	July Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
Monday	65⅞	65¼	65⅝	65¼	65⅝	65¼
Tuesday	66¼	65¼	66⅛	65¼	66⅝	65⅝
Wed'day	65⅝	65⅝	66⅛	65⅝	66½	65⅝
Thursd'y	66⅞	65⅞	66⅞	65⅞	66⅝	66
Friday	67⅛	66⅜	67 3-16	66⅝	67⅛	66 9-16
W'ks rge	67⅛	65⅜	67 3-16	65¼	67⅛	65¼

OATS.

	May High.	May Low.	July High.	July Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
Monday	46¼	45¾	43⅝	42⅞	40½	40¼
Tuesday	46¼	45¾	43½	43	40⅝	40¼
Wednesday	46⅜	46¼	43⅝	43⅜	40⅝	40⅜
Thursday	47	46⅜	43⅞	43⅝	41	40¼
Friday	47¼	46⅞	44	43⅝	41	40½
Week's range	47¼	45¾	44	42⅞	41	40¼

LARD.

	May High.	May Low.	July High.	July Low.
Monday	12.15	12.10	12.12½	12.05
Tuesday	12.25	12.12½	12.12½	12.10
Wednesday	12.25	12.15	12.22½	12.10
Thursday	12.32½	12.20	12.27½	12.15
Friday	12.45	12.35	12.37	12.27
Week's range	12.45	12.10	12.37	12.05

RIBS.

	May High.	May Low.	July High.	July Low.
Monday	11.87½	11.75	11.82½	11.75
Tuesday	11.90	11.82½	11.87½	11.80
Wednesday	11.90	11.82½	11.87½	11.77½
Thursday	11.95	11.82½	11.92½	11.80
Friday	12.07	11.97	12.02	11.97
Week's range	12.07	11.75	12.02	11.75

PORK.

	May High.	May Low.	July High.	July Low.
Monday	22.30	22.10	22.15	21.97½
Tuesday	22.45	22.25	22.22½	22.05
Wednesday	22.52½	22.30	22.22½	22.05
Thursday	22.75	22.42½	22.45	22.12½
Friday	22.85	22.72	22.60	22.42
Week's range	22.85	22.10	22.60	21.97½

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	March High.	March Low.	May High.	May Low.
Monday	14.99	14.79	15.07	14.89
Tuesday	14.82	14.67	14.92	14.71
Wednesday	14.95	14.76	15.06	14.85
Thursday	14.96	14.84	15.07	14.92
Friday	14.98	14.89	15.05	14.95
Week's range	14.99	14.67	15.07	14.71

	July High.	July Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
Monday	14.90	14.74	13.43	13.33
Tuesday	14.79	14.59	13.35	13.27
Wednesday	14.92	14.72	13.45	13.37
Thursday	14.92	14.77	13.43	13.33
Friday	14.87	14.80	14.34	13.34
Week's range	14.92	14.59	13.45	13.27

Staple Product Prices.

Following are the last cash prices of staple commercial products. Comparison is made with quotations for the same products one month and one year ago:

	Feb. 11, 1910.	Jan. 11, 1910.	Feb. 11, 1909.
Wheat, No. 2 red, nom.	$1.32	$1.32	$1.20
Corn, No. 2 mixed, new	.72½	.73⅝	.72½
Oats, No. 2 white, new	.54	.54½	.55
Flour, Minn. patent	5.75	5.95	5.90
Lard, choice	12.85	13.30	9.95
Pork, mess	24.00	24.50	17.25
Beef, family	16.00	16.00	16.00
Coffee, Rio No. 7	.08 11-16	.08¾	.07⅞
*Sugar, granulated	4.95	4.95	4.65
Iron, No. 1 foundry	18.75	19.00	17.25
Steel billets, No. 1 Pit's	27.50	27.50	25.00
Lead	4.70	4.70	4.00
Tin	32.65	32.65	28.50
†Copper, standard	13.12½	13.40	13.67½
Cotton, mid. uplands	15.15	15.30	9.85
Print cloths	.04¼	.04¼	.03 7-16

*Lowest net price less 1 per cent. †Price since July 31 quoted for standard copper. Previous quotations are for electrolytic.

Highest and lowest prices for the more active of the above commodities in 1910 were as follows:

	Highest, 1910.		Lowest, 1910.	
Wheat	$1.33	Jan. 12	$1.29	Jan. 18
Corn	.76	Jan. 14	.70¼	Jan. 3
Oats	.53½	Jan. 22	.52	Jan. 3
Flour	6.00	Jan. 12	5.80	Feb. 2
Pork	24.50	Jan. 3	23.00	Jan. 25
Beef	16.25	Jan. 12	15.75	Jan. 3
Coffee	.08¾	Jan. 7	.08⅝	Jan. 3
Sugar	5.05	Jan. 14	4.85	Jan. 3
Iron	19.00	Jan. 3	18.75	Jan. 27
Lead	4.70	Jan. 3	4.70	Jan. 3
Tin	33.50	Jan. 4	32.20	Jan. 18
Copper	13.50	Jan. 3	13.10	Feb. 4
Cotton	16.10	Jan. 3	13.85	Jan. 18
Print cloth	.04¼	Jan. 18	.04	Jan. 3

Range in 1909 was as follows: Wheat, high, $1.51, in June; low, $1.07¾, in January. Corn, high, 86¾c, in May; low, 65¾c, in January. Oats, high, 67c, in May; low, 44c, in September. Flour, high, $6.85, in June; low, $5.60, in September. Pork, high, $26, in November; low, $16.50, in January. Beef, high, $17, in January; low, $13.40, in June. Coffee, high, 8½c, in October; low, 6⅝c, in January. Sugar, high, $5.15, in November; low, $4.35, in February. Iron, high, $19, in October; low, $15.75, in April. Lead, high, $4.70, in December; low, $3.95, in February. Tin, high, $33.87½, in December; low, $30.32½, in March. Copper, high, $14.25, in January; low, $12.12½, in March. Cotton, high, $15.75, in December, low, $0.25, in January. Print cloth, high, 4c, in October; low, 3⅝c, in May.

AMERICAN BANK CLEARINGS.

Totals Showing the Exchanges of Checks in All Parts of United States.

The week's total of clearings of checks between New York Clearing House banks was $1,833,887,969. The Financial Chronicle's figures of five days' clearings in seven cities, received by telegraph, and its estimates of the country's clearing for the current week entire are:

	1910.	1909.	P.C.
New York	$1,833,887,969	$1,129,206,390	+62.4
Boston	135,784,616	126,165,646	+ 7.6
Philadelphia	119,850,598	75,381,464	+59.0
Baltimore	23,082,850	16,992,490	+35.8
Chicago	215,942,206	168,819,060	+27.9
St. Louis	59,965,599	40,761,528	+47.1
New Orleans	15,333,833	14,318,311	+ 7.1
Seven cities 5 days	$2,403,850,710	$1,571,644,889	+52.9
Other cities 5 days	480,003,497	369,847,923	+29.8
Total, all cities, 5 days	$2,883,854,207	$1,941,492,812	+48.5
All cities, 1 day	80,004,263	519,455,807	−84.6
Total, all cities, for week	$2,963,858,470	$2,460,948,619	+20.4

The country's clearings for this and past weeks, with corresponding weeks a year ago, have been:

	In New York.	Outside New York.	Total United States.
February—1910.	1910.	1910.	1910.
11.	$1,833,887,969	*$1,131,968,501	*$2,965,856,470
5.	2,448,757,914	1,331,713,934	3,780,471,848
January—			
29.	2,439,753,080	1,268,714,781	3,708,467,862
22.	2,839,550,276	1,401,812,425	4,241,362,802
15.	2,457,115,364	1,400,968,578	3,858,083,942
8.	3,320,863,772	1,547,933,184	4,868,796,956
February—1909.	1909.	1909.	1909.
27.	1,699,836,747	1,007,034,407	2,706,871,154
20.	1,751,044,340	1,144,555,014	2,895,599,355
13.	1,468,944,739	993,748,257	2,463,092,997
6.	1,968,477,496	1,224,501,629	3,192,981,126
January—			
30.	1,865,013,154	1,073,555,589	2,938,868,743
23.	1,878,518,533	1,197,781,232	3,076,290,765
16.	2,166,840,502	1,255,990,696	3,413,977,285
9.	2,459,233,738	1,314,098,060	3,773,331,799
2.	1,780,143,393	1,050,500,278	2,830,652,671
December—1908.	1908.	1908.	1908.
26.	1,838,256,675	967,605,775	2,805,862,432
19.	2,142,183,798	1,204,102,322	3,346,286,120

The clearings, by months, for two years have been:

1910.			
Jan.	$11,249,075,981	$5,887,868,549	$17,136,944,530
1909.			
Dec.	$9,906,738,805	$5,936,507,156	$15,843,243,961
Nov.	9,063,576,651	5,695,006,253	14,758,582,904
Oct.	10,052,341,546	5,798,872,871	15,851,214,417
Sept.	8,478,376,947	5,048,447,469	13,526,824,416
Aug.	8,686,437,410	4,804,543,105	13,490,980,515
July.	8,319,741,748	5,041,748,165	13,361,489,913
June.	9,111,703,304	5,038,750,629	14,150,453,933
May.	8,096,250,092	4,907,627,533	13,003,877,625
April.	8,614,728,677	5,075,065,014	13,689,794,291
March	7,486,838,120	5,139,549,059	12,626,387,179
Feb.	6,887,705,324	4,367,844,965	11,255,550,289
Jan.	8,884,299,694	5,162,781,941	14,047,081,636
1908.			
Dec.	$9,266,286,519	$5,128,540,012	$14,394,826,531
Nov.	8,191,022,802	4,799,242,503	12,990,265,305
Oct.	7,234,271,778	4,914,521,420	12,148,793,198
Sept.	5,782,483,615	4,354,175,951	11,123,050,566
Aug.	6,225,113,608	4,085,827,465	10,258,941,073
July.	6,618,087,759	4,393,977,903	11,014,065,662
June.	5,653,859,917	4,194,344,263	9,848,204,180
May.	6,669,833,831	4,211,011,134	10,880,844,965
April.	5,487,574,308	4,301,339,214	9,788,913,528
March	5,501,040,339	4,301,559,962	9,802,600,315
Feb.	4,896,030,828	3,880,220,815	8,776,251,643
Jan.	6,750,274,957	4,633,208,218	11,383,483,175

The record by years has been:

1909—	$103,588,738,321	$62,020,141,102	$165,608,879,423
1908—	79,275,880,256	53,132,968,880	132,408,849,136
1907—	87,182,165,381	57,843,565,112	145,025,735,493
1906—	104,675,828,656	55,229,888,677	159,905,717,333

*Financial Chronicle's estimate for current week corrected next week to actual report. The Chronicle's estimate last week was $126,713,887 less for clearings outside of New York than the corrected figures from it given above.

SMALLER PIG IRON OUTPUT.

January's Tonnage 27,075 Less Than December's Daily Output.

Pig iron production during January was 27,075 tons less than in December, the record month, but still 61,097 tons greater than in November. The daily rate of production, however, was lower than in any month since October.

January's total production of coke and anthracite pig iron was 2,608,605 tons, which compares with the production month by month for three years past as follows:

	1907.	1908.	1909.
January	2,205,607	1,045,250	1,797,560
February	2,045,068	1,077,740	1,707,340
March	2,226,457	1,228,204	1,832,194
April	2,216,558	1,149,602	1,738,877
May	2,205,505	1,165,688	1,883,330
June	2,234,575	1,032,151	1,980,866
July	2,255,630	1,218,129	2,103,431
August	2,250,410	1,359,831	2,248,930
September	2,183,487	1,418,998	2,385,206
October	2,336,972	1,567,198	2,599,541
November	1,828,125	1,577,854	2,547,508
December	1,234,279	1,740,912	2,635,680

The actual situation in the steel trade is better shown, however, by the figures of active weekly capacity on the first days of the months during the three years:

	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
January	577,397	235,152	401,994	595,216
February	492,359	241,925	414,497	586,512
March	511,035	267,435	420,807	......
April	496,456	264,890	409,217	......
May	524,538	238,674	412,010	......
June	524,220	250,284	446,096	......
July	528,170	264,452	463,029	......
August	513,471	284,590	488,742	......
September	507,768	313,112	525,037	......
October	511,397	337,925	565,606	......
November	491,436	362,685	593,608	......
December	347,372	381,102	598,216	......

The daily rate of actual production, which grew steadily month by month all of last year up to December, showed a falling off last month, as is indicated in the following table:

	Total.
January, 1909	57,975
February	60,976
March	59,232
April	57,962
May	60,753
June	64,656
July	67,793
August	72,546
September	79,507
October	83,856
November	84,917
December	85,022
January, 1910	84,148

COPPER STOCKS LOWER.

January Statistics Show a Decline of 43,302,772 Pounds—Deliveries Big Gain

The statistics of copper production and deliveries during January and the stocks of the metal on hand at all points in the United States at the close of the month, made public last week, make the best showing of any since the Copper Producers' Association was organized a year ago.

Stocks of 98,463,339 pounds of the metal at the end of the month, compared with 141,766,111 pounds on hand on Jan. 1, and the reduction of 43,302,772 pounds is the largest made in any previous monthly period. The largest previous decrease in stocks was shown on Aug. 1, when the falling off was 32,261,454 pounds.

Production during January totaled 116,547,287 pounds, compared with 117,828,655 in December, 1909, a falling off of 1,281,368 pounds. Deliveries, on the other hand, made the largest showing in the history of the association, reaching a total of 159,850,059 pounds, against deliveries of 129,066,071 pounds in December and of 150,539,057 pounds in July, when the largest previous monthly total was shown.

The following table shows production, consumption, and stocks at the end of each month since the association began to gather figures at the beginning of 1909:

1909.	Production.	Consumption.	Stocks.
January	112,135,200	90,362,421	144,130,045
February	103,700,817	74,546,614	173,284,248
March	117,058,661	108,063,007	182,279,002
April	113,574,292	112,656,121	183,198,073
May	118,356,146	131,706,078	169,848,141
June	116,567,493	131,557,573	154,858,061
July	118,277,603	150,539,057	122,596,607
August	120,597,234	107,906,911	135,196,930
September	118,023,130	102,182,932	151,472,772
October	124,657,709	122,620,855	153,509,626
November	121,618,369	122,124,468	153,003,527
December	117,828,655	129,066,071	141,766,111
1910.			
January	116,547,287	159,850,059	98,463,339

The following table shows how the consumption during each month has been divided between domestic and foreign markets:

1909.	For Domestic Consumption.	For Exports.
January	51,862,624	38,499,797
February	43,578,118	30,968,496
March	48,871,064	59,191,043
April	47,546,010	65,110,111
May	61,163,325	70,542,753
June	60,591,116	70,966,457
July	75,520,083	75,018,974
August	59,614,207	48,382,704
September	52,105,155	50,077,777
October	66,359,617	56,261,238
November	66,857,873	55,266,595
December	69,510,501	59,540,570
January (1910)	78,158,387	81,691,672

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Arrival of Buyers

Arriving and resident buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Trankla, Charles, & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; Miss A. Tully, millinery; Miss E. W. Rumsey, millinery; 57 White Street; Hotel Latham.

Hens & Kelly Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss M. A. Cole, gloves; Hotel Broztell.

Cohn-Coblens Company, Baltimore, Md.; A. Cohn, dry goods; J. E. Fissell, millinery and ribbons; Hotel Broztell.

Hertzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; Miss G. Lepper, waists and muslin underwear; Hotel Grand.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. J. Coyne, general merchandise; Broadway and Tenth Street; Holland House.

Gable, William F., & Co., Altoona, Penn.; J. M. Fay, linens; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Latham.

Stewart Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; W. D. Thomas, laces and trimmings; 214 Church Street; Hotel Latham.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. Metz, hosiery and underwear; Sixth Avenue and Twentieth Street; Hotel Latham.

Sisson Brothers & Welden Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; L. R. Marvin, cloaks, suits, and waists; A. H. Germond, dress goods; Miss A. Reardon, infants' wear; The Breslin.

Watt & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; W. S. Sullivan, cloaks; 57 White Street; The Breslin.

Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; A. Dusty, silks; 821 Broadway; Hotel Seville.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; H. Hanning, ginghams; 72 Leonard Street; Hotel Seville.

Westfall Drug Company, Oklahoma City, Okla.; W. J. Westfall, drugs; Park Avenue Hotel.

Spreaky, M., & Son, Grand Rapids, Mich.; H. Stein, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Gregorian.

Dobson, W. A., Hammond, Ind., cloaks, suits, and waists; 11 West Seventeenth Street.

Specialty Cloak Store, Omaha, Neb.; J. Friedman suits and dresses; 11 West Seventeenth Street.

Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss M. Kearney, infants' wear and muslin underwear; 684 Broadway.

Herz, A., Terra Haute, Ind.; S. Uffenheimer, laces, hosiery, and gloves; 487 Broadway.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. G. Spoeri, hosiery and knit underwear; 115 Worth Street.

Kuhn Brothers, Vicksburg, Miss.; A. S. Kuhn, domestics, cloaks and motions; 817 Broadway.

Rice-Stix Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; H. S. Wheeler, waists, petticoats, and muslin underwear; 377 Broadway.

Schmitt-Klopfer Company, Logansport, Ind.; E. Schmitt, cloaks and suits; Hotel York.

Wasson, H. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; Mrs. H. A. Flynn, notions and leather goods; 821 Broadway; Hotel Victoria.

Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss E. M. Merry, corsets, ladies', and infants' wear; 31 Union Square; Hotel Wolcott.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss S. Meagher, millinery; 874 Broadway; Hotel Wolcott.

Stewart Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. F. Davidson, ladies' neckwear and leather goods; Miss Sodler, art linens; 214 Church Street; Hotel Victoria.

McElwee-Thomas Dry Goods Company, Augustta, Ga.; J. McElwee, dry goods; Hotel Victoria.

Mullarky & Sullivan Company, Augusta, Ga.; J. A. Mullarky, cloaks; Hotel Victoria.

Ayres, L. S., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; J. C. Weinman, dress goods and silks; 31 Union Square; Hotel Victoria.

Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss A. M. Smith, notions and leather goods; Miss M. Hughes, gloves; Miss Sullivan, jewelry; Hotel Victoria.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss M. J. Spendlove, corsets, ladies' and infants' wear; Miss N. Cushing, millinery; 31 Union Square; Hotel Victoria.

Edwards, E. W., & Son, Rochester, N. Y.; Miss Quinlan, gloves; Miss F. Schairer, corsets, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Victoria.

Sisson Brothers & Weldon Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; P. F. Tracy, furnishing goods, notions, and linings; Hotel Grand.

Miller, D., Company, Baltimore, Md.; J. H. Spencer, domestics; Hoffman House.

Ogilvie, L. B., & Co., Paducah, Ky.; W. M. Rieke, cloaks, hosiery, and notions; 75 Spring Street; Hoffman House.

Carter Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; V. M. Smith, notions and housefurnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Root Dry Goods Company, Terra Haute, Ind.; C. H. Haffner, dress goods and silks; 214 Church Street.

Gable, William F., & Co., Altoona, Penn.; H. M. Fleck, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

McLoughlin Brothers, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; W. P. McLoughlin, furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Robertson, Sutherland & Co., Lawrence, Mass.; Miss M. A. Gray, millinery; Miss K. Dixon, millinery; 57 White Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. C. Rogers, dress trimmings; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.

McCreery & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; Miss L. M. Beatty, hosiery; Miss A. B. Cashdollar, fancy goods; 214 Church Street.

Stevens, C. A., & Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; C. A. Stevens, dry goods; 40 East Twenty-second Street.

Rosenthal-Sloan Millinery Company, St. Louis, Mo.; S. Block, hats; 621 Broadway.

Katz & Goldsmith, Bradock, Penn.; Miss Cristie, cloaks and suits; Hotel Grenoble.

Maison Blanche Company, New Orleans, La.; L. Hayem, linens; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Wilson, R., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y., dry goods; 2 Walker Street; The Hermitage.

Watt & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; E. G. Eby, notions; 57 White Street; Hotel Navarre.

Elliott-Taylor-Woolfender Company, Detroit, Mich.; Miss H. Silberman, ladies' wear; Miss A. Kerwin, fancy goods; Miss E. Oppenheim, fancy goods; Miss M. McCarthy, fancy goods; 31 Union Square.

Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; Miss E. Hammer, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Grand.

Field, Schlick & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; P. J. Barry, laces and neckwear; 45 East Seventeenth Street.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. E. Babcock, infants' wear; 115 Worth Street.

Jones Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; W. W. Marquis, housefurnishing goods; 15 East Sixteenth Street; Hotel Cumberland.

Kroeger Brothers Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; S. J. Queenman, domestics, dress goods, silks, and laces; D. D. Erther, dry goods; B. A. Rooslar, handkerchiefs and linens; S. J. Roehl, hosiery, gloves, and underwear; Miss A. Heiser, millinery; Hotel Cumberland.

Lloyd, Evan, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. Parsons, dress goods and silks; Miss L. Gelerd, ladies' wear; Miss F. Cannon, ladies' wear; Miss M. Skinner, infants' wear; Hotel Cumberland.

Donaldson, L. S., Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; W. J. McGovern, leather goods; W. J. Honey, dry goods; Miss I. Buell, infants' wear; 2 Walker Street.

Petris Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; H. G. Huss, laces, ribbons, and trimmings; W. A. Angrove, notions and jewelry; 2 Walker Street.

Kaufman-Strauss Company, Louisville, Ky.; Z. Jacoby, trimmings; 31 Union Square.

Fair, Chicago, Ill.; G. W. Mittler, laces and ladies' neckwear; 684 Broadway; Hotel Wellington.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; Miss A. M. Blanchard, ladies' wear; Miss M. A. Breden, fancy goods; 2 Walker Street.

Guide for Buyers

Directory of Wholesale Merchants and Manufacturers.

For rates for advertising telephone 1000 Bryant.

ADVERTISING NOVELTIES & SOUVENIRS.
A. C. Bosselman & Co., 469 Broadway.
ALUMINUM NOVELTIES AND SIGNS.
Willis-Du Bois Co., 150 Nassau Street.
"BABIHOOD CLOTHES," Children's Aprons, Rompers, Sleeping Garments, Sacques & Robes, Ribbed Vests.
Windsor Knitting Mills, 31 Union Sq. West.
BASKETS & WILLOWWARE NOVELTIES.
Chas. Zinn & Co., 138-140 Grand St.
BRAIDS.
Novelty Braid Mills, "V. N. & T.," 25 E. 20.
The Waitzfelder Braid Co., 101 Fifth Ave.
BRUSHES for Household, Toilet and Paint.
E. J. Kelly, "Anchor," 104 Chambers St.
CORD NECK RUCHING & BIAS FABRICS.
Erlanger & Reis, ("Rival" Fastener,) 109 W. 26
CORSET COVERS, MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.
Elite Muslin Underwear Co., 435 Broadway.
CROCHET AND KNIT SCARFS.
Louis Auerbach, 842, 844, & 846 Broadway.
Blanchard & Price, 142 Fifth Avenue.
Halperin Bros., 74-76 B'way, Brooklyn. (To neckwear manufacturers and jobbers only.)
DOG COLLARS, TRUNK & SHAWL STRAPS
George D. Pine, 104 Chambers Street.
DRESSES AND SKIRTS.
Joseph Schwartz, 11 West 20th Street.
FIBRE GOODS, SAMPLE & SUIT CASES.
Fibre Case & Novelty Co., 88 Chambers St.
HAIR ORNAMENTS AND BELTS.
Austin Walker Co., 565 Broadway.
INFANTS' HEADWEAR, Knit Goods & Cloaks
L. Herzig & Co., Inc., 141, 143, 145 W. 17th St.
LADIES' HAND BAGS & NOVELTIES.
A. & E. Leather Goods Co., 419-421 Broome St.
John Davenport & Co., 7 White Street.
LADIES' WAISTS.
Jos. Zindler, ("Empire" Waist,) 135 Wooster.
LEATHER GOODS.
Weiss M'f'g Co., 419 Broadway, cor. Canal.
MISSES' DRESSES.
A. Adler, 928 B'way. (Also Women's Neckw'r)
NECKWEAR—Men's.
Louis Auerbach, 842, 844, & 846 Broadway.
Berliner, Strauss & Meyer, 733,735,737 B'way
Keiser Cravats, 10-16 West 20th Street.
NECKWEAR—Women's.
Ostrich & Fancy Feather Boa Co., 28 E. 10th
RAINCOATS.
Harris Raincoat Co., 87-89 Fifth Avenue.
SPECTACLES, Eyeglasses, Optical Goods.
Spencer Optical Co., 31 Maiden Lane.
SUSPENDERS, BELTS, AND GARTERS.
Knothe Bros., 122 Fifth Avenue.
SWEATERS & LADIES' BATHING SUITS.
Progressive Knitting Works, 81 Union Sq.
TOYS, NOVELTIES, AND EASTER GOODS.
Playmate Toy Mfg. Co., 152 Bleecker Street.
H. Rosenstein, 36 Warren St.
TRAVELING BAGS AND SUIT CASES.
S. Rosenhaupt, 418-422 Broadway.
WOMEN'S NECKWEAR AND BELTS.
James R. Keiser, 10-16 West 20th Street.

SALESMAN.—Bernstein Brothers & Abrahams, 60 East 10th St.; cloak and suit salesman wanted; only one who has good following need apply.

CLOAK SALESMAN desires change; city, East, Washington, Baltimore; first-class house; references. Y 155 Times, Times Sq.

WANTED—Skirt salesman to call on office and city trade; crack line, $1.50 to $3; live man can make big money. International Skirt Co., 106 Greene St.

LEATHER GOODS SALESMAN.—Only competent need apply. M 130 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Good salesman for a nice popular line of furs. Y 90 Times, Times Square.

AUCTION SALES.

Open for inspection to-day and to-morrow from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M.
APPRAISED VALUATION $150,000.

ARTS and ANTIQUES

The Entire Stock and Fixtures of
MR. E. F. EBLE,
Located for the past 20 years at 105 West 42d St., having been removed to
222 Fifth Ave., New York.,
Between 26th and 27th Sts.,
on account of Mr. Eble retiring from business, will be sold at public auction by
D. HARTMANN & BEN HARRISON,
D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer.
COMMENCING ON WEDNESDAY,
FEB. 16, 1910, AT 11 A. M.,

and continuing each day until entire stock is disposed of. Mr. Eble is known as a collector of fine Arts and Antiques. This collection consists of Gold and Silver Antique Jewelry, English and Dutch Silverware, Old Sheffield Plate, Bronzes, Egyptian and Roman Antiques, Curios, Weapons, Armor, Miniatures on Ivory, Tapestries, Laces, Embroideries, Historical Fans; China, Russian, Italian and Oriental Works of Art; also collections of famous Oil Paintings, etc., which will be described in printed catalogues. Stock will positively be sold without reserve to the highest bidder. Auctioneer's Office, 22-24 Lispenard St. 'Phone 534 Franklin.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

The Citizens National Bank, located at Johnstown, in the State of Pennsylvania, is closing up its affairs, its corporate existence having expired at close of business on the 13th day of December, 1909. All noteholders and others, creditors of said Association, are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the Association for payment.

P. F. McANENY, Cashier.
Dated Johnstown, Pa., February 1st, 1910.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

NOTICE OF RECEIVER'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—United States District Court, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JOHN W. WALLACE COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York the undersigned, Albert G. Milbank, receiver in bankruptcy of the John W. Wallace Company, offers for sale the property, assets, and effects of the said company, subject to confirmation of title as to real estate by the Trustee or Trustees in bankruptcy of said John W. Wallace Company, hereafter to be elected or appointed.

The property, assets, and effects to be sold comprise a complete plant for the manufacture of sheet metal products, and consist of the land and buildings located at Nos. 394 to 400 South Second Street, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City, together with all of the machinery, equipment, tools, furniture, and fixtures contained therein, and raw material, material in process of manufacture, and finished product on hand at the time of sale as hereinafter stated. The business is being carried on by the receiver, and will be offered as a going concern on any bids for the entirety.

The above described property will be sold subject to the following liens and encumbrances: A first mortgage of $35,000 covering part of the real estate and buildings, a second mortgage of $20,000 covering the same, a first mortgage of $4,500 covering other parts of the real estate, a second mortgage covering said other parts of the real estate on which there is an unpaid balance of $1,592.78, a lien on the power plant on which there is an unpaid balance due of $1,100, a lien on one Bliss toggle press on which there is an unpaid balance due of about $6,000, with accrued interest on all of the foregoing, being all of which the receiver is at present advised.

Further particulars in regard to said liens may be obtained from the receiver.

The above described property may be inspected on the premises from February 15th to February 23d, 1910, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Bids for the above described property, assets, and effects as an entirety may be submitted to the receiver at his office, No. 49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before 2 o'clock on the afternoon of February 24th, 1910, at which time and place the bids will be opened by him, and creditors may attend and express themselves in reference thereto. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for at least ten per cent. (10%) of the amount of the bid. The receiver reserves the right to reject any or all bids, in which event the said property will be sold at public auction on the premises by Charles Shongood, United States auctioneer, on March 3d, 1910, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated New York, February 14th, 1910.
ALBERT G. MILBANK, Receiver,
49 Wall Street,
New York City.
HAMLIN & CONKLIN, Attorneys for Receiver, 59 Wall Street, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of SOLOMON PEARLMAN and SAMUEL HARRIS, individually, and trading as PEARLMAN & HARRIS, Bankrupts.—No. 12,440.

To the creditors of the above named bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the Estate of the above named bankrupts will be sold under the direction of Moses Ely, the Trustee herein, at public auction by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, at 113 Leonard Street, New York City, on the 14th day of February, 1910, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon. A general description of the property to be sold is as follows: Men's flannel shirts, work shirts, sample boxes, piece goods, buttons, desks, chairs, partition, cutting table, etc., and can be inspected at the above address on any day after February 9th, 1910, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of the said property from sale, unless it shall bring at least seventy-five per cent. of the appraised value.

Dated New York, January 27, 1910.
NATH. A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy, acting for John J. Townsend, Referee in Bankruptcy.
OPPENHEIMER & ARNOLD, Attorneys for Trustee, 170 Broadway, Manhattan, N. Y. City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BERNARD BARAS, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that Marshall S. Hagar, Trustee in Bankruptcy of Bernard Baras, will offer the property of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of toys, stationery, notions, school supplies, wall cases, show cases, and other fixtures for sale by Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, at the place of business of the bankrupt, No. 149 8th Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 25th day of February, 1910, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon.

The stock and fixtures may be inspected at the above address on the 18th and 21st days of February, 1910, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

MARSHALL S. HAGAR, Trustee,
34 Pine St., New York City.
FRANK J. WALDEYER, Attorney for Trustee, 258 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL and HERMAN ROTHSTEIN, individually, and composing the firm of ROTHSTEIN BROS., Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, February 14, 1910, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 222-224 Greene St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of finished and unfinished shirtwaists, laces, embroideries, silks, mercerized goods, linens, thread, buttons, machines, motor, safe, office fixtures, partitions, &c. MARK HYMAN, Receiver. OTTERBOURG, STEINDLER & HOUSTON, Attorneys for Receiver, 487 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB JACKERSON, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, Feb. 15, 1910, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of upholstery goods, sweaters, dry goods, &c.
ARTHUR J. COHEN, Receiver.
JULIUS G. KREMER, Attorney for Receiver, 350 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GOLDSTEIN & EISENBERG, Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Feb. 14th, 1910, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 97 Greene St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of lawns, laces, embroideries, waists, trimmings, machines, fixtures, safe, &c.
BURGWYN MAITLAND, Receiver.
SAMUEL S. BRESLIN, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SOLOMON PEARLMAN and SAMUEL HARRIS, individually and trading as PEARLMAN AND HARRIS, Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Feb. 14, 1910, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of men's flannel shirts, work shirts, piece goods, buttons, desks, chairs, partition, cutting tables, &c. Moses Ely, Trustee. Oppenheimer and Arnold, Attorneys for Trustee, 170 B'way, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MICHEL A. BELLUSCIO, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Monday, Feb. 21, 1910, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at Rye, Westchester County, N. Y., assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of boots, shoes, notions, furnishings, dry goods, fixtures, &c.
COLIN W. McLENNAN, Receiver.
CARELL & HENKEL, Attorneys for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—OTTO UHLMANN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Otto Uhlmann, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 19th, 1910, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on February 21, 1910, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Feb. 11th, 1910.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—ISAAC LEVY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Isaac Levy, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 1st, 1909, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on February 21, 1910, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Feb. 11th, 1910.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—DAVID GOLDSTEIN and BENJAMIN HEIDT, copartners, trading as GOLDSTEIN & HEIDT, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Benjamin Heidt, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 10th, 1910, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on February 21, 1910, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Feb. 11th, 1910.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 12,827.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JACOB SAPIRMAN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid:

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of October, A. D. 1909, the said Jacob Sapirman was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 80 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 25th day of February, A. D. 1910, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
February 11th, 1910.

NO. 13,156.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JOHN DOLAN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid:

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1910, the said John Dolan was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 80 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1910, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
February 11th, 1910.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—FRANK MULLEN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Frank Mullen, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 15th, 1910, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on February 21st, 1910, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Feb. 11th, 1910.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—No. 12,673.—MOSES PRICE, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Moses Price, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 2d, 1910, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, February twenty-first, 1910, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, February 2d, 1910.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of REED & AUERBACHER COMPANY, Bankrupt.—No. 13,035.

To the creditors of Reed & Auerbacher Company of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of January, A. D. 1910, the said Reed & Auerbacher Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the twenty-fourth day of February, A. D. 1910, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, February 7, 1910.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM FREED, individually and trading as Freed Embroidery Works, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that William Freed, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated Dec. 29th, 1909, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, individually and trading as Freed Embroidery Works, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Feb. 21st, 1910, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Feb. 11th, 1910.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—MARTIN BURCKEL, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Martin Burckel, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 31st, 1910, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on February 21st, 1910, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Feb. 11th, 1910.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—JOSEPH FLEISCHMAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Fleischman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 11th, 1909, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on February 21st, 1910, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Feb. 11th, 1910.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—JOHN B. THORPE, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that John B. Thorpe, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 31st, 1910, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on February 21st, 1910, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Feb. 11th, 1910.

Hotels and Restaurants

WHERE TO DINE.
Travelers' Co., 20 West 34th St. Tel. 2472 Murray.

LUCHOW'S
108 to 114 EAST 14TH ST. (Tel. 1480 Stuyvesant).
FAMOUS GERMAN RESTAURANT.
A LA CARTE AND TABLE D'HOTE.
Music by THE VIENNA ARTIST ORCHESTRA.

5th Avenue Restaurant
A la carte Table d'hote $1.50
Music
Fifth Avenue Building
24th St. & 5th Ave.

CAFE BOULEVARD
FAMOUS HUNGARIAN ORCHESTRA and SELECT VOCAL QUARTETTE.
Second Ave. and Tenth St. Tel. Orch. 4040.

CAVANAGH'S 258-260 W. 23d St. RESTAURANT, GRILL and BANQUET ROOM. MUSIC EVENINGS. Vocal and Instrumental

Little Hungary 257 E. Houston. Tdh., with wine. Hungarian Music and Singers Every Evening.

MARLBOROUGH HOTEL. B'way & 36th St. Music. Table d'Hote Dinner $1.00. Theatre Suppers.

Herald Square Hotel 34th St., just west of B'way. A la carte.

Hotel Bayard 142 West 49 St., nr. B'way. DINNER 75c. Music.

Port Arthur Chinese Restaurant. Alc. Tdh. 7 & 9 Mott St. See Eve. Telegram.

51 W. 35th, Near B'way. Tel. 1415 M. H. MORETTI Lunch 40c. Dinner 65c. Wine. Music.

Arrowhead Inn 177th St. & Ft. Wash'n Av. Alc. Ben Riley, formerly Saratoga.

Consumers Park Hotel, 1077 Wash. Av., B'klyn, & Cafe E. of Prosp. P'k. Alc. Tdh.

STAUCH'S CONEY ISLAND. Open all yr. High-class Rest. Alc. Music.

Shipping and Mails.

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..6:57 | Sun sets..5:33 | Moon sets..11:1

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water. A. M.	High Water. P. M.	Low Water. A. M.	Low Water. P. M.
Sandy Hook	10:58	11:30	4:50	5:1
Governors Island	11:08	11:45	5:17	5:4
Hell Gate	12:58	1:35	6:52	7:1

Arrived—Sunday, Feb. 13.

SS Montserrat, Cadiz, Jan. 31.
SS Campania, Liverpool, Feb. 5.
SS Calyx, London, Jan. 19.
SS Comal, Tampa, Feb. 8.
SS City of Savannah, Savannah, Feb. 8.
SS Thora, Bermuda, Feb. 10.
SS Comal, Mobile, Feb. 5.
SS Iroquois, Jacksonville, Feb. 10.
SS Dorothy, Brunswick, Feb. 9.
SS Monroe, Norfolk, Feb. 12.
SS Frumentia, Charleston, Feb. 8.
SS American, Philadelphia, Feb. 12.
SS Pawnee, Philadelphia, Feb. 12.
SS Coulsdon, Baltimore, Feb. 11.
SS Dunholme, Baltimore, Feb. 11.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Coppename, Paramaribo	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	———	3:00 P. M.
SAIL TO-MORROW.		
Cearense, Para	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Queen Amelia, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Rosalind, Newfoundland	11:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Rio de Janeiro, Pernambuco	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Cristobal, Cristobal	11:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Hamburg, Naples	———	1:00 P. M.
Oceania, Naples	———	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P. M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	———	3:00 P. M.
SAIL WEDNESDAY.		
Cedric, Azores	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Campania, Liverpool	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Denver, Nassau	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Advance, Cristobal	11:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Zeeland, Antwerp	———	10:00 A. M.
Orotava, Bermuda	———	10:00 A. M.
Comal, Galveston	———	12:00 M.
Iroquois, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P. M.
Comus, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.

Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Bohemian	Liverpool	Jan.
Calabria	Naples	Jan.
Wells City	Swansea	Jan.
Nueces	Galveston	Feb.
Baltic	Liverpool	Feb.
Duca degli Abruzzi	Naples	Feb.
Buffalo	Hamburg	Jan.
Caronia	Naples	Feb.
Lapland	Antwerp	Feb.
California	Glasgow	Feb.
Minneapolis	Southampton	Feb.
Carolina	San Juan	Feb.
Bermudian	Bermuda	Feb. 12
Orotava	Bermuda	Feb. 12
Maracaibo	Maracaibo	Feb.
Maracas	Trinidad	Feb.
El Cid	Galveston	Feb.
Antilles	New Orleans	Feb.
DUE TO-MORROW.		
Potsdam	Boulogne	Feb. 5
Prinzess Irene	Bremen	Feb.
Irene	Patras	Jan. 27
Gascogne	Havre	Feb.
Delaware	Avonmouth	Feb.
Russia	Libau	Feb.
Amazonense	Para	Feb.
Saramacca	Barbados	Feb.
Havana	Havana	Feb.
Panama	Cristobal	Feb.
Nacoochee	Savannah	Feb.
DUE WEDNESDAY.		
Nile	Kingston	Feb.
Pennsylvania	Hamburg	Feb.
Oceanic	Southampton	Feb.
Antonio Lopez	Naples	Feb.
George Washington	Bremen	Feb.
Valdivia	Glasgow	Feb. 2
Hamilton	Norfolk	Feb.
Huron	Jacksonville	Feb.
Sarnia	Kingston	Feb.

By Marconi Wireless.

SS California, incoming from Glasgow, was reported 710 miles east of Sandy Hook at 7:25 A. M. yesterday; due at her pier, if not delayed, Tuesday morning.

SS Minnehaha, incoming from London, was reported 634 miles east of Sandy Hook at 8 A. M. yesterday; due at her pier, if not delayed, Tuesday morning.

SS Gascogne, incoming from Havre, was reported 735 miles east of Sandy Hook at 3:30 P. M. yesterday; due at her pier, if not delayed, late Tuesday.

SS Caronia, incoming from Naples, was reported 534 miles east of Sandy Hook at noon yesterday; due at her pier, if not delayed, Tuesday morning.

SS Mauretania, outgoing, was reported 466 miles west of Fastnet at 1:45 P. M. yesterday.

By United Wireless.

SS Bermudian, Bermuda, 176 m. S. of Sandy Hook at 8 P. M., Feb. 13.
SS Nile, Southampton via West Indies, 930 m. S. of Sandy Hook 8 P. M.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville, 478 m. S. of Scotland Lightship, 7:53 P. M.
SS Orotava, Bermuda, 226 m. S. E. of Sandy Hook, 8 P. M.
SS Havana, Havana, 775 m. S. of Scotland Lightship, 8 P. M.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston, 287 m. W. of Tortugas, 8 P. M.
SS Nueces, Galveston, 705 m. S. W. of Scotland Lightship, 8 P. M.
SS Panama, Cristobal, 650 m. S. of Sandy Hook, 8 P. M.
SS Seguranca, Vera Cruz, 160 m. E. of Tampico, 8 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS New York, at Southampton, Feb. 12.
SS Columbia, at Moville, Feb. 13.
SS Grosser Kurfuerst, at Madeira, Feb. 13.
SS Laurentic, at Liverpool, Feb. 13.

Sailed.

SS Umbria, from Queenstown, Feb. 13.
SS Kaiserin Aug. Victoria, from Southampton, Feb. 13.

Passed.

SS Karonga, New York for Singapore, passed Perim.
SS Minnetonka, New York for London, passed the Lizard.
SS Sommelsdyk, New York for Rotterdam, passed the Lizard.

Pacific Steamships.

Destination and Steamer.	Mails Close in New York.
Samoan Islands, New Zealand, and especially addressed mail for Australia, (via San Francisco)—Earl of Elgin	Feb. 14 6:30 P. M.
Japan, Korea, and China, (via Tacoma)—Antilochus	Feb. 18 6:30 P. M.
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco)—Asia	Feb. 18 6:30 P. M.
Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.)—Makura	Feb. 20 6:30 P. M.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Fair weather and rising temperature will prevail Monday and Tuesday in all districts east of the Mississippi except that the weather will become unsettled and colder with snow Tuesday in the Upper Mississippi Valley and the upper lake region. Unsettled and much colder weather with rain changing to snow is indicated for Monday and Tuesday in the north plains States, the North Rocky Mountain region, and the middle plateau region. Fair and warmer weather is indicated for Monday in the Lower Mississippi Valley and the south plains States, followed by a change decidedly colder over the latter region Tuesday. The winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate west and southwest; South Atlantic Coast, light to moderate west.

Steamships departing Monday for European ports will have moderate to brisk west winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, New England, Eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina—Fair weather and rising temperature Monday and Tuesday; moderate west and southwest winds.

Western Pennsylvania—Fair and much warmer Monday; Tuesday unsettled and warmer; moderate south and southwest winds.

Western New York—Partly cloudy with rising temperature Monday and Tuesday; moderate southwest winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1909.	1910.		1909.	1910.
3 A. M.	45	26	4 P. M.	53	31
6 A. M.	45	25	6 P. M.	52	30
9 A. M.	45	22	9 P. M.	50	29
12 M.	48	27	11 P. M.	50	27

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 26; for the corresponding date last year it was 46; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 30.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 23; at 8 P. M. it was 29. Maximum temperature, 31 degrees at 4 P. M.; minimum, 22 degrees at 9 A. M. Humidity, 66 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 72 per cent. at 8 P. M.

Read the Lost and Found advertisements on Page 17.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.

PREVENTION is better than cure. Come to us when you are considering the purchase of a piece of real estate, rather than afterwards; for it is easier and cheaper to be kept out of trouble than to be extricated from it after you are involved. We furnish this kind of preliminary advice to our clients free of charge.

THE TITLE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK
135 Broadway, N. Y.
203 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

This Company will make first mortgage loans on desirable improved Real Estate

Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company
CAPITAL - - $4,000,000
SURPLUS - - 5,500,000
($5,000,000 added to surplus in last 17 years)
160 Broadway, New York.
188 Montague Street, Brooklyn.
375 Fulton Street, Jamaica.

Geo. R. Read & Co
REAL ESTATE
Head Office: 60 Liberty St., nr. B'way.
Branch: 5 East 35th St.

J. ROMAINE BROWN & CO
Manager of Estates
Brokers, Appraisers,
53 WEST 33D ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
J. Romaine Brown. A. P. W. Kinnan.

WHITEWASHING
F. J. FLECK & CO., 407 West 18th St.
LOFTS KALSOMINED.

Reduce Plumbing Bills
We will PROVE to you how. Write or 'phone to The Soles Plumbing Inspection System, 1,691 Park Av. Tel. 359 Harlem.

A Broadway 9-story modern mercantile building, leased at $19,000; excellent tenants; below builder's costs; price, $225,000; rarest sacrifice; investor's opportunity. Frederick A. Booth, 860 Broadway.

West Side.

Opportunities For Spring Buyers to Buy Cheap.

$22,000	Cheapest three story modern private Dwelling, near 72d St. subway express station.
$26,500	A decided bargain in a three story up to date brown stone private House, on 87th St.; two modern baths; electric lights.
$27,000	Large 21 foot three story private House, in the Nineties, near Central Park West.
$30,000	The very best four story private House in Park block, in the Eighties; complete in every detail.
$33,500	Extraordinary opportunity to secure a fine House, built expressly for physician.
$40,000	Cheapest four story 20 foot House in the Seventies, on a street that appeals to every home buyer.
$45,000	Elegant four story 20 foot private Residence, near Riverside Drive; complete in all its appointments; bay window, with beautiful view of Hudson River.

Will be pleased to show you any of these houses upon request.
Frank L. Fisher Co.,
440 Columbus Av., Cor. 81st St.

West 72d Street Can Be Bought Right.
South side, between Columbus Av. and Broadway, near Broadway corner, four-story private Dwelling, suitable for private house or can be altered for business; rented at $2,800, but can give possession in case of sale; cheapest house on the block.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, 284 COLUMBUS AV.

AT BARGAIN.
Opportunity to buy 3-story and basement private house, 16.8x100, on 131st St., between 7th and 8th Aves. Very little cash needed. Apply Louis Schlechter, 540 Lenox Ave.

Liquor Dealers, Attention!
8th Avenue, 5-story triple corner, together with one of the finest saloons on the avenue, will be sacrificed to quick buyer. Sohns, 321 West 116th St.

IN LOFT BUILDING ZONE, 40x98, 25TH ST., BET. 7TH AND 8TH AVENUES. ON 40TH ST., BET. 7TH AND 8TH AVES 95x100. ON 42D ST., BET. 9TH AND 10TH AVES., 60x100. JAS. JACKSON, 122 W. 135TH ST.

For Sale—439 and 441 West 54th St., 50x100, and 444 West 55th St. Thomas Devine, 108 West End Av.

East Side.

71st St., 221 East.—Four-story and basement single flat; steam heat, hot water, open plumbing; good location; reasonable. William Ebeling.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

MONEY
1ST MORTGAGES.
Charges 1% and disbursements.
2d Mortgage Money. Low Charges.
Butler & Herrman Co.
76 WILLIAM ST.

4½% Mortgage Money 4½%
Charges, 1% and disbursements; prompt attention; special funds. Sugarman & Kahn, 202 Broadway.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON 1ST & 2D MORTGAGES.
Good applications wanted.
John H. Keirns, 119 Nassau St.

MORTGAGE MONEY | At lowest rates and charges. A. W. J. Petrie. 31 Nassau.

REAL ESTATE—FLORIDA.

The valuable Hildreth estate, about 1 mile north City Gates, St. Augustine, Fla., house 14 rooms, orange grove, 100 acres land, $1,500 worth wood, fine location, must be sold to settle estate. Address Mrs. L. B. Russell, St. Augustine, Fla.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Have $9,000 second mortgage, willing to buy with same income property. Weiss, 2,134 Amsterdam Av.

RICHMOND BOROUGH—SALE OR LET.

Beautiful, restricted bungalow sites on hills of Staten Island, overlooking ocean; easy terms. Refined, 110 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE—OUT OF CITY.

For Sale.—Desirable property at Glen Spey, N. Y. Mrs. William McLaughlin, Round Hill, Nova Scotia.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET | LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET

HALF ACRE $250
Covering an area of 20,000 square feet of land (10 city lots), every foot level and close to village, railroad, and bay.

LONG ISLAND'S IDEAL SPOT
YOU WANT A HOME WITH GARDEN. YOU WANT TO LIVE IN THE OPEN AIR. YOU ALSO WANT TO BE RICH.
WE HAVE TO-DAY THE GREATEST INVESTMENT CENTRE OUTSIDE OF GREATER NEW YORK.

5,000 People Reside There. Great Oyster and Fish Centre. The Home of Many Millionaires. Schools and Many Churches.

BAY SHORE

50 Business Houses—Room for More. Every One Owns His Own Home. About One Hour Out by Rail. Commutation Rate, 18 Cents a Trip.

$5 DOWN **SPECIAL EXCURSIONS** $5 MONTHLY
Wednesdays, Saturdays, Sundays,
LEAVING AT 10.30 A. M. EACH DAY FROM LONG ISLAND CITY & FLATBUSH AVE. STATION, BROOKLYN.
Make application at once for FREE TICKETS AND LITHOGRAPH MAPS.
WM. H. MOFFITT REALTY COMPANY, 192 Broadway, cor. John, New York City. Tel. 793 Cortlandt.

Have three lots which I expected to build on at Bayside Park; must sell at once at a bargain. Box S 22 Times, Times Square.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Kinko Duplex-Houses
are ideal homes for small families. Charmingly artistic and cleverly arranged. Two Duplex Apartments beneath one roof with entire separation and privacy. The owner may occupy one Apartment and rent the other, paying all fixed charges for the whole house from the income.
Two groups now offered for sale at Brooklyn Ave. and St. John's Place and Third Street and Prospect Park West.
Prices moderate. Rentals $60 to $75. As investments they are exceptional. Call or write for Catalog.
Kings & Westchester Land Co.
350 Fulton St., Brooklyn-New York.

Beautiful Brick Houses
1 and 2 family, Brooklyn, 5-cent fare, 30 minutes out. Prices $4,000 to $8,500. Terms as you like.
Send for Descriptive Booklet.
'Phone 7440 Cortlandt. New York. Special Manager, 60 Liberty St., Room 67.

HENRY MEYER BUILDING CO.
Will send booklet upon request of their One-Family Stone-Front houses; price $7,250; finest section of Flatbush. Address Ave. D and East 25th St., Brooklyn.

Two or four splendid lots, $650 each, near Gravesend Av. Eureka, 128 Times Downtown.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET

INVESTORS—HOMESEEKERS.
Lots at Summit Park, South Orange, will be offered for sale the coming week at opening prices. The property (an old estate), situated in the heart of the best residential section of beautiful South Orange and commanding a superb view of the Orange Mountains, has every improvement. Sewers, water, gas, electric light, and telephone. Streets parked and macadamized, cement sidewalk, curb and gutter. Lots 25x150, $425 to $1,000, on boulevards 80 feet wide. Sold on easy terms. For maps, price list, etc., write Manager, Room 1036, No. 30 Church Street, New York.

15 minutes from New York. Cozy little 7-room house; 3 bedrooms and bath, second floor, large attic, furnace, cellar, gas and electricity, hardwood floors, beautifully finished hardwood throughout. Only $5,400. Shown any time. Terms to right party. A 1 Times, Times Square.

Free souvenir postcards of Asbury Park sent upon request to any one interested in the growth of Asbury Park and its new bungalows. Secretary, Room 304, 45 West 34th St.

Farms, country homes, all kinds, everywhere; bargain list mailed. Lebkuecher, 71 Bible House, Manhattan.

HOME Plainfield, best street, brick stuccoed, 12 rooms, plot 135x140; perfect in every detail; $18,000. J. S. DRAKE, 42 Broadway.

Artistic Nutley houses $4,750 up; choice lots $250 up. Lambert, 99 Nassau St., N. Y.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

THIS PROPERTY MUST BE SOLD.
A year-old beautiful 14-room house, tiled baths, steam heat, gas, electricity, sewer; expensive decorations and fixtures; numerous open fireplaces; superb location, high ground, large plot, plenty of shade. A Gentleman's Place—Sale must be made—Investigate if you want a bargain.
COOLEY & WEST, Inc., New Rochelle, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Have free and clear building, value $60,000, to exchange for good second mortgages. Louis Levy, Room 707, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

West Side.
Above 110th Street and Washington Heights.

118TH ST., 414 WEST.—Six rooms and bath; faces south; steam heat; telephone; elevator; electricity; excellent neighborhood; reasonable.

West Side.

We store your furniture; $3; moving, $3 van load; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 604-608 West 48th St. Telephone 2667 Bryant.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON
324-328 West 51th St.
Beautiful modern apartments, five, six and seven large, light rooms, electricity, elevator. Apply Superintendent or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Ave.

East Side.

THE BELLA,
48 East 26th St., centrally located, high-class elevator apartments; $1,300 and $2,000; convenient theatres, Subway, &c. Apply Supt. on premises.

Brooklyn.

QUINCY ST., 105.—Corner apartments, six rooms and bath; parquet floors, gas and electricity, steam heat, hot water supply; near Franklin and Gates Avenue cars and "L" station; $30 to $65. Janitor on premises, or Henry L. Bogert, 99 Nassau Street, N. Y.

Bronx.

THE A-RE-CO. APTS.
American Real Estate Co., Owner.
MOST HOMELIKE IN ALL NEW YORK!
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
4 to 6 rooms and bath, $28 to $42.
NON-ELEVATOR APTS
4 to 6 rooms and bath, $21 to $32.
Large, light rooms, Electric lights, hardwood floors, artistic decorations.
HOT WATER AT ALL TIMES.
Plenty of Steam Heat NOW
Apply to Rental Office, 985 Southern Boulevard (just around corner from Simpson St. Subway Station.)

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS
5 and 6 All Light Rooms.
Elegantly finished, modern, up-to-date improvements. Large, handsomely decorated dining room.
948-50-52 TRINITY AV.
Just east of 161st St. 3d Av. "L" Station.
RENTS $24 UP.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

80TH ST., 204 WEST.—Elevated and Subway stations two blocks; completely furnished housekeeping, five rooms and bath; immediate possession; rent, $65; seen by appointment; 'phone Webster, 9791—Schuyler.

Five-room nicely furnished modern apartment; references required. Inquire of hallboy, 206 West 99th St.

Want farm fifty acres or more, within 20 miles of Manhattan. Franklin Baylis, 7 East 42d St., New York.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

OFFICES

Singly or in Suites
BANKING ROOM
4,400 sq. ft. on Ground Floor.
PROVIDENT BLDG.
W. S. NORTON,
Agent on Premises
TEL. 5999 CORT.
Full Commission to Brokers.
35 NASSAU STREET,
S. W. Cor. Liberty Street.

For Sub-Rental At a Great Bargain
The former offices of The Eagle Fire Company, in the modern office building,
No. 82 Beaver Street
A few steps from Wall Street, about 5000 square feet; light on three sides.
Apply at the office of the Company, No. 82 Beaver Street.

OFFICES TO LET
Single or en suite. Light, airy rooms.
PHELPS-DODGE BUILDING,
99 JOHN ST. Corner of Cliff St.
NEW MODERN BUILDING.
RATES LOWER
than can be obtained in any other first class building downtown. Apply to
WM. H. WHITING & CO.,
41 Park Row. Tel. 5900 Cort.

Manufacturers' Opportunity
CORNER LOFTS 100x100
AT 20 CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT
FIREPROOF BUILDING,
WITH OR WITHOUT POWER.
At Southwest Corner
Apply to H. MARKOWITZ,
Phone 5545 Chelsea. 30 W. 20th St.
Columbus Ave. & 101st. St.

WORTH WHILE
LOFTS—JUST READ!
204 to 208 East 27th St., near 3d Av., running through to 26th St.; elevator; only 5th and 6th (top) floors left. Act quick!
FINE LOFTS, LOW RENTALS.
360 3d Av., near 27th St.; 3,000 square feet loft space on each floor; large show windows on 1, 2, 3 floors, facing "L"; electric elevator, steam heat.
Apply on premises, or GEO. B. McENTYRE, 401 Greenwich St.

NEW BUILDING
Finest Warehouse in New York.
Immediate Possession.
510-512-514 West 27th St.
6 Stories and Basement.
75 ft. Wide.
50,000 Square Feet.
Large Elevator. Heat.
High Cellar. Level Ceiling. Maple floors.
Apply to J. J. Radley, 624 East 19th Street, or your own broker.

25 BROAD STREET
WILL sublet at enormous sacrifice—2453 sq. feet on 4th floor to May, 1913
Suitable for Brokers' offices.
Apply to Warren & Skillin 174 Fulton St.

Stores, Lofts, Buildings TO LET
in downtown business districts.
Send for List.
WARREN & SKILLIN
174 FULTON ST. 'PHONE 5077 CORT.

BUILDINGS, STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES
To Let in downtown district.
WM. H. WHITING & CO.,
41 Park Row. Tel., 5900 Cort.

Adjoining 7th Av. and 26th, 42 feet, three-story, stable; good light; suitable alteration.
Adjoining 8th Av. and 54th, 25x175, five-story and four-story buildings.
Lower Madison Av., four-story large extension; good business location.
Dimick, 140 Fifth Av.

FOR LEASE
TERM YEARS, PLOT 30 LOTS, UNIMPROVED; ALSO, ON THE WEST SIDE AV. B, BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH STS., PLOT 9 LOTS, VACANT, SMALL STABLE AND OFFICE. JOHN U. BROOKMAN, OWNER, 88 WALL ST.

LOFT FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES, 10,000 SQUARE FEET, MODERN ELEVATOR BUILDING; VERY LIGHT. THE MEYROWITZ MFG. CO., COR. 31ST ST. AND 1ST AV., or YOUR BROKER.

7 East 41st St.
5-story American basement dwelling for business. Owner, 31 Nassau, Room 713. 2 to 5 P. M.

LOFTS Rent inducements: 10 West 18th St., 28x90; good light. Duross, 155 West 14th.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

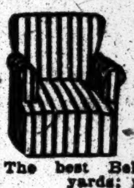
HARNED, CAROLINE H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE H. HARNED, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James M. Tully, No. 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of September, 1909.
BEDELL H. HARNED, Administrator. JAMES M. TULLY, Attorney for Administrator, 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

FOR SALE.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED 5½¢ PER DAY

$5 FOR 3 MONTHS
Our trade connections give us the pick of the latest models in all makes. Every machine is in fine working order, and we will keep it so during term of rental. WE SELL rebuilt machines at a saving of 50% to 75%. Year's guarantee.
TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 1½ Barclay St.
5 Doors from B'way. Tel. 5915 Barclay

SLIP COVERS



Made to order.
Direct from the manufacturer.
5 Pieces **$4.35**
The best Belgian Damask, allowing 30 yards; perfect fit guaranteed.
'Phone or send postal and experienced upholsterer will call with samples and give estimate.
H. LEHMAN CO.,
146 West 23d St., bet. 6th and 7th Avs.
First-class Upholstering and Drapery at lowest prices. 'Phone 2733 Chelsea.

ROLL TOP DESKS
Office Furniture
in great variety of Style and Price.
T. G. SELLEW
111 FULTON ST.

TYPEWRITERS
Rented $3 month; $100 machines $15 to $50 six months; rental allowed to apply if purchased. Typewriter Sales Co., 5 Cortlandt St. Telephone 1983 Cortlandt.

Desks, partitions, telephone booths, tables, chairs, wardrobes, files, bookcases, stockboards, mirror, wall fixtures, business furniture, all kinds; large safe, 7 ft. high, 5 ft. 6 wide, 2 ft. 9 deep. Finn Bros., 353 Broadway.

OFFICE PARTITIONS.
Highest grade of workmanship; lowest price. Save money by getting our price before you buy. David Kramer, 48 Broad St. 'Phone connec'n.

Big bargains in slightly used desks, chairs, National cash registers, time clocks, typewriters, Neostyles, mimeographs, safes, filing cabinets. Nathan, 4 White St.

Perfect duplication typewritten letters; $2 first thousand; $1 each additional. New York Letter Co., 23 Park Row. 'Phone 5748—Cortlandt.

TYPEWRITERS ALL MAKES, $10 to $50; rented, bought, repaired. Eagle T. Co., 312 B'way.

Color and commercial printing of all descriptions. Eagle Press, 202 West 34th St. Union label.

For Sale—Billiard table. Inquire Greek restaurant, 101 West 42d St.

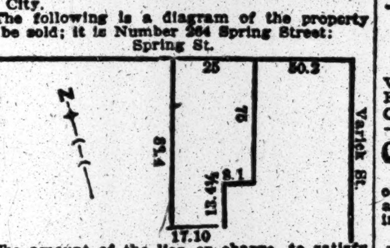
REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—CAROLINE B. SELLEW, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH BENDFELDT and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 27th day of January, 1910, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-third day of February, 1910, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot of land, with the improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Spring Street distant fifty feet and two inches westerly from the southwesterly corner of Spring and Varick Streets; running thence southerly parallel with Varick Street, seventy-five feet; thence westerly parallel with Spring Street, eight feet and one inch; thence southerly thirteen feet four and one-half inches to a point distant fifty-seven feet and four inches more or less westerly from the westerly side of Varick Street; thence westerly parallel with Spring Street seventeen feet and ten inches more or less to a point distant seventy-five feet and two inches westerly from the westerly side of Varick Street; thence northerly parallel with Varick Street, eighty-eight feet and four inches to the southerly side of Spring Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Spring Street, twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning; being known by the Street Number Two Hundred and Sixty-four Spring Street.

Dated New York, February 1st, 1910.
PAUL L. KIERNAN, Referee.
STITT & PHILLIPS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 113 Fulton Street, (Manhattan,) New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; it is Number 264 Spring Street:



The amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is thirty-five thousand dollars, with interest thereon from the 13th day of May, 1909, together with costs and allowance amounting to three hundred and thirteen 42-100 dollars, with interest from January 27th, 1910, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is seven hundred and fifty dollars and interest.

Dated New York, February 1st, 1910.
PAUL L. KIERNAN, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—MARY E. McCOUN and JOSEPH M. SMITH, Plaintiffs, against ABBIE W. SMITH and others, Defendants.

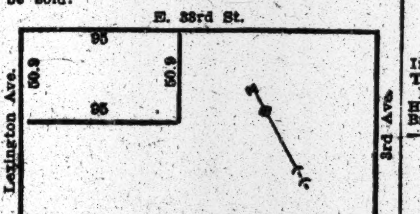
In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 4th day of February, 1910, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales Rooms, 14-16 Vesey Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County of New York, on the 2d day of March, 1910, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises described by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the southeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Thirty-third Street; running thence south along the east side of Lexington Avenue fifty (50) feet nine (9) inches; thence east parallel with Thirty-third Street ninety-five (95) feet; thence north parallel with Lexington Avenue fifty (50) feet nine (9) inches to the south side of Thirty-third Street, and thence west along the same ninety-five (95) feet to the point of beginning, being known as Nos. 215 and 217 Lexington Avenue.

Dated New York, N. Y., February 5th, 1910.
ADAM WIENER, Referee.

BEARD & PARET,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs,
45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



ADAM WIENER, Referee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

INTER STATE TUBE COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Inter State Tube Company, a domestic corporation, having its principal office in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a Special Term, Part I., to be held in the County Court House of the City and County of New York on the 8th day of March, 1910, at 11:00 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporation name to Inter State Pneumatic Tube Company.

Dated Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, January 25, 1910.
INTER STATE TUBE COMPANY.
By E. H. McNULTY, President.

North German Lloyd
Large, Fast, and Luxurious Twin-Screw Express and Passenger Steamships
Equipped with Wireless and Submarine Signals.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN
Express Sailings Tuesdays at 10 A. M.
K. Wm. der Gr.Mar. 8 | Kaiser Wilh. II.Apr. 5
Cecilie ....Mar. 22 | K. Wm. der Gr.Apr. 19

The Great New 27,000 Ton Steamship | **George Washington Sails Feb. 24 for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Bremen**

BREMEN DIRECT
Twin-Screw Sailings Thursdays at 10 A. M.
Rhein ....March 3 | *P. Fr'd'h Wm.Mar. 17
Zieten ....Mar. 10 | *G. Washington Mar. 31
*Calls at Plymouth and Cherbourg.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA—ALGIERS
Mediterranean Sailings Saturdays at 11 A. M.
Barbarossa ...Feb. 26 | *Berlin (new).Mar. 12
P. Irene.......Mar. 5 | Fried'h der Gr.Mr.19
*Omits Algiers.
Independent Around the World Tours.
Travellers' Checks Good All Over the World.
Apply OELRICHS & CO., General Agents
5 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Go To Bermuda
Forty hours from frost to flowers.
By Twin Screw Line
Largest and Fastest Steamers
S.S. Oceana, 8000 Tons
Sailing Every Saturday from New York.
Gymnasium, Orchestra, Electric Fans.
S.S. Bermudian, 5530 Tons
Sailing Every Wednesday from New York.
Wireless on both Steamers; also bilge keels.
WEST INDIES
New S. S. "Guiana" and other steamers fortnightly for St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbadoes and Demerara. For illustrated pamphlets with full information apply to A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Gen'l Agts., Quebec S. S. Co., Ltd., 29 Broadway, New York, THOS. COOK & SON, Pass. Agts., 245 and 1200 Broadway, 649 Madison Ave., 563 5th Ave., N. Y., or any Ticket Agent, or Quebec S. S. Co., Ltd., Quebec.

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON!

COOK'S PROGRAMME OF
70 TOURS TO EUROPE AND THE PASSION PLAY
now ready. Ask for Programme No. 28.
Long and Short Vacation Tours and Tours *de Luxe*
Independent Travel Tickets Everywhere.
THOS. COOK & SON,
245—1200 Broadway, 649 Madison Ave., 563 Fifth Ave. (Windsor Arcade), New York.

24 DAYS' TRIP TO WEST INDIES $135
Leaves New York By NEW S. S. **Feb. 18, 2 P. M.**
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH
Calls at Montego Bay, Kingston, Savanilla, Cartagena, Jacmel, Aux Cayes and Jeremie. Stop over allowed at Jamaica.
These delightful trips (alternating with a 25-day cruise at $140) leave New York every week. SEND FOR FULL PARTICULARS.
WEEKLY SAILINGS TO JAMAICA.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
41-45 Broadway. New York.

CALIFORNIA LOW RATES VIA WATER AND RAIL
During March-April LOW rates are offered via
Southern Pacific Steamships
NEW YORK—NEW ORLEANS
in connection with SUNSET ROUTE
L. H. NUTTING,
G. P. A., 1,366, 1,158 B'way, New York.

FABRE LINE
REGULAR FAST STEAMERS NEW YORK DIRECT TO NAPLES, NICE, MARSEILLES. FRENCH CUISINE. WINES GRATIS. OUTSIDE STATE-ROOMS ON PROMENADE DECKS. 1ST CLASS .... $70 & UP
MEDITERRANEAN CRUISES, EXPENSES INCLUDED .... $299.50 UP
J. TER KUILE, G. P. A., 33 B'way, N. Y.

LLOYD ITALIANO
Twin-Screw Service. Cabin $65.
NEW YORK—NAPLES—GENOA.
Virginia.......Mar. 3 | Luisiana .....Mar. 26
Florida.......Mar. 17 | Virginia.......Apr. 9
C. B. Richard & Co., Gen'l Agts., 31 B'adwy, N.Y.

CLARK'S TOURS TO EUROPE
Most comprehensive and attractive ever offered; frequent departures between Apr. 16 and July 5, with rates from $275 to $820, including all necessary expenses.
F. C. Clark, Times Building, New York.

CALIFORNIA
Independent 30-Day Tour. "Invisible Courier System." Starting any time, including Hotels, Pullmans, Transfers, etc., $280.25.
Frank Tourist Co., 396-398 Broadway, N. Y.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND
FALL RIVER LINE via Newport and Fall River. Lv. Pier 19, N. R., foot Warren St., week days and Sundays, 5:00 P. M. Strs. PROVIDENCE and PRISCILLA. Orchestra on each.
NORWICH LINE via New London. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., foot Clarkson St., week days 5:00 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., foot E. 22d St., 6:30 P. M. Strs. CHESTER W. CHAPIN and NEW HAMPSHIRE.
NEW HAVEN LINE For New Haven, Hartford, Springfield, and North, week days only. Leave Pier 28, E. R., 3:00 P. M. Str. RICHARD PECK.
BRIDGEPORT LINE Week days only, leave Pier 21, E. R., 11 A. M., Str. NAUGATUCK.
Tickets, staterooms, and information at City Ticket Office, 171 Broadway, near Cortlandt St. Telephone 5121 Cortlandt. Also at N. Y. Transfer and Tourist Offices and at Piers.
NEW ENGLAND NAVIGATION CO.

JOY LINE $2.40 TO BOSTON VIA BOAT & RAIL.
Providence Direct, $1.50 | Worcester, $2.40
Every week day, 5 P.M., from Pier 19, East River.

INSTRUCTION.

NEW YORK—Manhattan.

GERMAN
FRENCH, ITALIAN, SPANISH, ETC.
Low rates and most efficient instruction. In classes and privately. Native teacher only.
THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, MADISON SQUARE (1,122 BROADWAY).
Harlem Branch.........343 Lenox Av., near 127th St.
Brooklyn ....218 Livingston St.

Founded 1879. Stern's School of
LANGUAGES
961 Madison Ave., near 75th Street,
200 West 72d Street.
Languages taught in classes or privately.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

SELECT DANCING SCHOOL.
Stage Dancing and Plain Dancing. The Boston. MISS MANT, No. 41 EAST 53D STREET.

MUSICAL.

VAN BAAR'S OLD GUARD ORCHESTRA MILITARY BAND.
Charles L. Van Baar, Musical Director and Bandmaster, 102 West 57th St. Tel. 4209 Col. From Pianist to Orchestra or Military Band of 100 Men.

If you want high-class Office Help see Page 15.

The Most Inviting Cruises of the Season are those to **AGWI** The American Mediterranean

PORTO RICO
Only 5 Days from New York
This newest and delightfully situated resort in the West Indies, possesses an incomparable "summer" climate throughout the winter months, and presents a perfect panorama of picturesque scenery from seashore to mountains, forests, fashionable cities, and affords every opportunity for outdoor recreation, including Fishing, Bathing, Yachting, Automobiling, Horseback Riding, Driving, Golf, Tennis, etc., and has excellent hotel accommodations for those wishing to spend the entire winter on this tropical island.
Most conveniently reached by the
N. Y. & Porto Rico Steamship Co.
$30.00 - $50.00 - $90.00 - $140.00 Every Saturday
One of the most delightful and interesting cruises this year is from New York to Porto Rico and around the entire island—calling at the various ports—and return to New York, all meals and accommodations on steamer for the entire trip being included in the rate.
Florida, The Carolinas, Alabama, Texas, Nassau, Cuba, Mexico, Yucatan are directly and most conveniently reached by the 20th Century steamers of the
Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies Steamship Lines Clyde, Mallory, Porto Rico & Ward Lines
Write for copy of AGWI NEWS—a travel magazine describing this romantic resort region, and outlining some of the season's most attractive all water, or rail and water combination tours with liberal stop-overs. Our Tour Bureau can issue all tickets, reserve choice accommodations, arrange all details, and render invaluable service in all travel matters. Address
N. Y. & PORTO RICO STEAMSHIP CO., 12 Broadway
TOUR BUREAU, AGWI LINES, 290 Broadway } New York

THE LARGEST AND FINEST STEAMSHIP EVER SENT TO THE West Indies
Calling at all important points
LEAVES NEW YORK FEB. 22, 1910, ON A
28 Day Cruise

WE AS ORIGINATORS OF PLEASURE CRUISING HAVE DEVELOPED OUR CRUISES TO THE HIGHEST STATE OF PERFECTION THROUGH PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE OF OVER 20 YEARS.
COST, $150 UPWARDS
EASTER CRUISE The Moltke also makes an Easter Cruise of 16 days, leaving March 24. Cost $85 up.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
41-45 BROADWAY, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN

CRUISES DE LUXE
EASTER CRUISE
DURING THE LENTEN PERIOD A SPECIAL CRUISE HAS BEEN ARRANGED BY THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE LEAVING NEW YORK
March 24th, on
TWIN SCREW STEAMSHIP
MOLTKE 12,500 TONS
16 days—$85.00 up.
BERMUDA ST. THOMAS SAN JUAN AND HAVANA
Also Summer Cruises to Norway, Spitzbergen, Iceland, Etc. Write for Travel Books.

REGULAR SERVICES
All Modern Safety Devices (Wireless, &c.)
London—Paris—Hamburg
KAISERIN AUG. VIC. 25,000 TONS
Leaving New York, March 5, 12 Noon.
†Unexcelled Ritz-Carlton a la Carte Restaurant. Gymnasium, Electric Baths, Elevator, Palm Garden.
§Pennsylv'a. Feb. 22, 3P.M. | *Pres. Grant.....Mch. 19
§Graf Waldersee....Feb. 26 | †Amerika..........Mch. 26
†Kais'n Aug. Vic..Mch. 5 | §Pennsylvania..April 2
*Pres. Lincoln....Mch. 12 | §Graf Waldersee April 9
§Hamburg direct. *Omits Plymouth.
ITALY VIA GIBRALTAR, NAPLES AND GENOA.
S. S. HAMBURG, FEB. 15, 1 P. M.
S. S. BATAVIA.......................March 15
S. S. HAMBURG.....................March 29
S. S. MOLTKE.........................April 19
TRAVELLERS' CHECKS ISSUED.
Tourist Dept. for Trips Everywhere.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 41-45 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Next "AVON" (11,500 Tons Twin-Screw)
31-Day Cruise to the WEST INDIES
Including PANAMA—CUBA—NASSAU—BERMUDA, Etc.
Leaves SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19th
Send for Details
THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO., 22 State St., N. Y.

Cunard Cruises TO ITALY Via Azores, Madeira, Gibraltar
Offer the unsurpassed in Luxurious and Comfortable Ocean Travel
By the great 20,000 ton steamers
"CARONIA" February 19
"CARMANIA" March 5
Largest triple-screw turbine in the World
"SAXONIA" March 19
Twin-Screw, 14,300 tons
For Full Particulars and Reservations apply to
THE CUNARD STEAMSHIP CO., Ltd.
New York, Boston, Chicago, Minneapolis, Philadelphia, St. Louis, San Francisco, Toronto and Montreal, or Local Agents.
CONTINUING TO **EGYPT** AND FIUME

CUNARD LINES
From Piers 51-52-56, North River, 9 A. M.
Liverpool Service. Calling at Fishguard, South Wales.
New York to London Direct
via Fishguard.
Wednesday from New York
Monday in London
MAURETANIA—LUSITANIA.
Largest, Fastest Steamships Afloat.
Sail Wednesdays.
Wireless Telegraph—Submarine Signals.
Campania ....Feb. 16 | Lusitania .....Mar. 9
Umbria ....Feb. 23 | Campania.....Mar. 16
Mauretania...Mar. 2 | Mauretania...Mar. 23

To Italy & Egypt | TWO SPECIAL CRUISES. CARMANIA & CARONIA
Magnificent New 20,000-Ton Strs.
Feb. 19—March 5.
Via Azores, Madeira, Gibraltar.
SPECIAL CRUISE
SAXONIA TO ITALY, Mch. 19.
HUNGARIAN-AMERICAN SERVICE TO FIUME, VIA
GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES, TRIESTE
*Caronia.Feb. 19, noon | *Saxonia .....Mar. 19
*Carmania.Mar.5, noon | Carpathia.....Mar. 31
*Does not call at Trieste
BOSTON—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL
Fast twin-screw mail passenger steamers.
IVERNIA..Mar. 15, 12:30 PM., Apr 12, May 10
Travellers' checks issued—good everywhere.
THE CUNARD STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.,
21-24 State St., opposite the Battery.

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Générale Transatlantique
Direct Line to Havre—Paris (France).
Sailing every Thursday, 10 A. M.
from Pier 42, North River, foot Morton St.
*La Provence..Feb. 17 | *La Lorraine...Mch. 10
La Bretagne..Feb. 24 | *La Provence.Mch. 17
*La Savoie...Mch. 3 | *La Touraine Mch. 24
*Twin screw steamers.
GENERAL AGENCY, 19 State Street, N. Y.

AUSTRO-AMERICAN LINE
MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC
From New York Wednesdays, 1 P. M.
To and from Italy, Greece and Austria with scheduled calls at GIBRALTAR, (East,) ALGIERS (West) and AZORES (East).
TWIN SCREW S.S. MARTHA WASHINGTON, ALICE, LAURA, ARGENTINA, OCEANIA.
Further information and 1910 sailings furnished by PHELPS BROS. & CO., General Agents, Whitehall Building, N. Y. City.

ANCHOR LINE
GLASGOW via LONDONDERRY
California, Feb. 19, 3 P. M. | Columbia, Mar. 5, noon
Furnessia, Feb. 26, 10 A. M. | Caledonia, Mar. 12, 9 A.M.
FIRST CABIN, $67.50 AND $72.50.
SECOND CABIN, $45 AND $47.50.
THIRD CLASS, $28.75 AND $30.
Apply for Illustrated Booklet of Tours.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17-19 Broadway.

American Line From Pier 15, N. R., at 10 A. M.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
St. Louis .....Feb. 19 | Philadelphia..Mar. 5
*Oceanic .....Feb. 26 | *Adriatic......Mar. 12
*White Star Line Steamer from Pier 48, N.R.

Atlantic Transport Line
New York—London Direct—Pier 39, N. R.
Min'haha, Feb 19, 2:30 PM Min'waska, Mar.19
Min'tonka, Mr. 12, 9:30 AM Minneapolis Mr. 26

Red Star Line From Pier 14, N. R., at 10 A. M.
New York—Antwerp—Paris
Mammoth New S. S. **LAPLAND, FEB. 23,** 10 A. M.
Glass-enclosed Promenade, Verandah Cafe, Lounge, Elevator, Orchestra, Shop, Wireless.
Zeeland ....Feb. 16 | Kroonland ...Mar. 9
Lapland (new).Feb.23 | Finland.Mar. 5, 11 AM

White Star Line From Piers 48 & 49, N. R.
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.
Baltic, Feb. 19, 2 PM; Laurentic, (new) Mar. 5
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
†St. Louis.Feb 19, 10AM | †Philad'a.Mar.5, 10 AM
Oceanic.Feb. 26, 10 AM | Adriatic, Mr.12, 10 AM
†American Line Steamer from Pier 15, N. R.
NEW YORK & BOSTON TO THE **MEDITERRANEAN**
Via Azores, Madeira, Algiers & Gibraltar.
Cedric (21,035 tons).........Feb. 16, 11 A.M.
Romanic ....Feb. 26; Apr. 2
Cretic ....Mar. 12; April 16
Celtic (20,904 tons)..........Mar. 16.
Canopic ....Mar. 24; May 4
PASSENGER OFFICE, 9 BROADWAY.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY **R. M. S. P.**
JAMAICA-COLON, BARBADOS, Etc.
Nile..........Feb. 19 | Oruba.........Mar. 19
Tagus.........Mar. 5 | Magdalena....April 2
Tours of 12 to 25 days from $95 up.
SANDERSON & SON, G.P.&F.A., 22 State St., N. Y.

Fortnightly Service to HAITI, CURACAO, VENEZUELA, TRINIDAD & SURINAM
ROYAL DUTCH WEST INDIA MAIL
Weekly Service to Trinidad and Surinam. Fortnightly to Barbados, Demerara.
Apply—17 State St., New York City

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
Twin-Screw Passenger Service
New York—Rotterdam via Boulogne
Potsdam....Feb. 22, 9 AM | Ryndam ....Mar. 22
Noordam....Mar. 8, 8 AM | Potsdam ....Mar. 29
Holland-America Line, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

Lost.

20c. a line 1 time; 3 times 18c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

LOST.—On 23d St. crosstown car or Lackawanna Ferry, Tuesday, Feb. 8, lady's gold openface watch, with black onyx bead fob; engraved on back "S. M. P.," and inside case "H. S. D. to S. M. P." Reward if returned to Picksley & Co., 233 5th Av.

LOST—Friday, Feb. 11, diamond stud, about one and a half carat, between Waldorf-Astoria, 25 Broad Street, 165 Broadway, or Sixth Avenue elevated; $75.00 reward and no questions asked. Y 91 Times, Times Square.

LOST.—Lady's mink fur neckpiece, in Carnegie Hall Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 9. Owner would appreciate finder communicating name and address to Supt. of Carnegie Hall or "G. P. H." Phone 6829 Murray Hill.

LOST—Pair gold eyeglasses in Case No. F7187 in vicinity Metropolitan Opera House; reward. Return to E. B. Meyrowitz, Madison Av., 60th St.

LOST—On Manhattan Av. or 111th St., a diamond pin with pearls and rubies; a keepsake; liberal reward. Robinson, 133 West 111th St.

LOST—Jet necklace, Sunday afternoon, between West 28th St. and via Subway to Hotel St. George, Brooklyn. Reward if returned to Y 156 Times, Times Square.

LOST.—In shopping district, lady's oval opal ring, surrounded by diamonds; opal cracked. Liberal reward. Room 303, 53 Wall St.

LOST.—Wednesday evening, old-fashioned fob watch key, yellow topaz top; liberal rewark. Room 51, 350 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

LOST.—Feb. 10, lady's gold watch, at Teutonia Hall, 16th St., 3d Av. Reward. Apply H. Dohrman, 444 1st Av.

LOST—Feb. 8, Grand Central Palace, diamond crescent; $150 reward if returned to Gerome Sardi, 704 Broadway.

LOST.—Blue enamel pin, inlaid flowers on white antique setting. Reward. Ware, 509 West 140th St.

LOST—Feb. 13, white belt, silver buckle, between Lexington Av. and Park entrance, 90th St.; reward. A. H., 140 East 92d St.

LOST—Pearl brooch, diamond centre, Saturday evening, Belasco Theatre, vicinity; reward. Y 153 Times, Times Square.

LOST—Baroque pearl daisy scarf pin, topaz centre; reward. Apartment 7, 746 St. Nicholas Av.

LOST—Lady's diamond crescent pin, in Cafe Lafayette. Liberal reward will be paid for its return to G. A. W., Hotel Carleton, 54th St.

LOST—Bank book No. 91,324, Irving Savings Bank; payment stopped; kindly return to bank.

FOUND—Keys, 8th Av.; owner can have on payment of ad. Y 152 Times, Times Square.

THE NEW YORK TIMES welcomes information concerning any advertiser whose advertisement is open to the charge of misrepresentation. Decoy advertisements are barred from The Times.

Lost and Found—Cats, Dogs

20c. a line 1 time; 3 times 18c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

FOUND—Saturday evening at 42d St. and Broadway, brindle bull, (female.) Call or telephone Fitz Maurice, 571 West 161st St.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, 102d St. and East River, or the Ambulance House at 111 East 22d St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

Found.

20c. a line 1 time; 3 times 18c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

FOUND, Feb. 11.—INTERBOROUGH R. T. CO. Apply 9 Morris St.: SECOND AV. ELEVATED: Knife, chisel, envelope purse, purse, 2 pairs gloves, package putty. THIRD AV. ELEVATED: Purse, pair specs, breastpin, bill book, roll colored paper, glove, insurance policy, key, glove, overalls, shirt, package paper, electric battery, rosary. SIXTH AV. ELEVATED: Two umbrellas, 2 railroad tickets, corset cover, coil wire. NINTH AV. ELEVATED: Umbrella, grip, pair gloves, package towels, box eggs. SUBWAY: Four umbrellas, hat shape, 2 pair eyeglasses, gloves, pass case, purse, handbag, breastpin, railroad ticket, books, music, gloves, old glove, picture, identification card, law papers, post cards, &c., belt, insurance policy, box stationery, cap, ties, waist, &c., shirt, pair sleeves, 2 pair stocking feet, towel, coat and trousers, apron and book, coat, apron, package cigarettes, 4 muffs, neckpiece, belt.

FOUND, Feb. 12.—L. I. R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, L. I. City: Muff, package, umbrella.

FOUND, Feb. 12.—ERIE R. R. Apply information desk, Jersey City, N. J.: Package, umbrella, pair gloves, book.

FOUND, Feb. 12.—PENNSYLVANIA R. R. Apply baggage master, Jersey City, N. J.: Umbrella, hatpin, two packages. JERSEY CITY STATION: Roll, umbrella, castings.

FOUND, Feb. 12.—N. Y. CENTRAL R. R. Apply Lost Article Office, G. C. S.: Four packages, dress suit case, grip, two pairs gloves, pocket book, commutation book, umbrella, pair skates, pair rubbers.

FOUND, Feb. 12.—NEW ENGLAND NAVIGATION CO. S. S. RICHARD PECK: Opera glasses. S. S. PRISCILLA: Two pairs bed slippers, shirt, undershirt, advertising folders.

Help Wanted—Females.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

CHOCOLATE DIPPERS AND PACKERS, experienced, wanted. Henry Heide, Hudson and Vandam Sts.

CHOCOLATE DIPPERS; good wages. Kuhn's, 78 Carmine St.

FIRST-CLASS TRIMMERS AND MILLINERS; NONE BUT EXPERIENCED NEED APPLY. SCHWARTZ'S, 685 8TH AV., NEAR 43D.

FIRST-CLASS, EXPERIENCED OPERATORS on ajour and ship braids; piece work; best prices; long season. Apply at once W. Aronstein & Bro., 253 36th St., South Brooklyn.

HOUSEWORK.—Girl wanted for general housework, German or American preferred, with or without washing; a good home and good wages to right party; references required. Call or phone 1574 W Tremont. Mrs. Herman Duval, 1,690 Topping Av., near 173d St., Bronx.

MILLINERS' learners wanted; paid while learning. Apply in store, 118 West 44th St.

MODEL 38 and 40 in ladies' tailoring establishment. Apply store, 118 West 44th St.

YOUNG WOMEN, between 17 and 23 years of age, to learn telephone operating for Central Office positions; for those who qualify salary of $5 a week paid while learning. Apply after 9 A. M. at Application Department, New York Telephone Co., 58 West Houston St., cor. Wooster St.

THE NEW YORK TIMES welcomes information concerning any advertiser whose advertisement is open to the charge of misrepresentation. Decoy advertisements are barred from The Times.

Help Wanted—Males.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

CORSET CUTTERS AND CORSET IRONERS. —Experienced corset cutters and corset ironers to go to Quebec, Canada; steady work; good pay; all traveling expenses paid. Apply by letter or in person to Geo. E. Amyot, care of Strouse Adler & Co., 45 East 17th St., New York, Monday, Feb. 14, 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

CUSTOM HOUSE EMPLOYES.—Examinations in New York May 9; salary, $600 to $1,500; recent customs frauds mean many appointments; candidates prepared free. Franklin Institute, Department 513 L, Rochester, N. Y.

MEN, are you tired of working for others? Write for my proposition; no capital required. F. N. Wagner, 1,387 E. 9th St., Cleveland, O.

MEN WANTED.—To prepare for railway mail examinations; commencement salary $800; preparation free. Franklin Institute, Dept. 260 L, Rochester, N. Y.

SALESMAN for kimonos, side line, or full line of kimonos only; good commission. Apply any time, forenoons, R. Tahan & Co., 98 Washington St., New York.

SALESMEN to sell teas and coffees direct to consumers, restaurants, and small stores; experience not necessary. Write or call, Burns & Reed, 209 Hudson St., N. Y. City.

WANTED.—Able bodied men for the U. S. Marine Corps, between the ages of 19 and 35; must be native born or have first papers; monthly pay $15 to $69; additional compensation possible; food, clothing, quarters and medical attendance free; after 30 years service can retire with 75 per cent. of pay and allowances; service on board ship and ashore in all parts of the world. Apply at 109 W. 42d St., 101 Park Row, New York; 330 Fulton St., Brooklyn; or 288 Market St., Newark, N. J.

WANTED, by large book manufacturing house in New York City, young man for office position; must be hustler, not afraid of work, and have had some experience in manufacturing end of business; moderate salary to start; all answers confidential. Y 85 Times, Times Square.

$100.00 WILL BE PAID by The New York Times for the arrest and conviction of any swindler who may have obtained money under false pretenses through the medium of a misleading or fraudulent advertisement appearing in The Times.

The Way to Rent Furnished Rooms

The best way to rent Furnished Rooms or to obtain Boarders is to advertise in The New York Times.

E. S. Goodrich, 622 West 137th Street, New York, wrote, under date of February 1st:

> "I am very much pleased with advertising in the Furnished Room column of The New York Times. I tried The Times last week and gave you an advertisement for seven times, and after the very first time my advertisement appeared I rented the room."

When you have Furnished Rooms for rent, or want Boarders, advertise in The Times.

The rate for advertising is fifteen cents a line, one time; twelve cents a line a day, three times; and ten cents a line a day, seven times. Seven average words make a line.

All advertising agents accept Times Want Advertisements at regular office rates, or telephone 1000 Bryant.

The New York Times
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Situations Wanted--Females.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

A LADY of refinement and culture, past 50, widow of a well-known physician, capable of assuming the duties of a housekeeper in a genteel family, desires such a position; full information and references will be exchanged upon request. Address Culture, in care of Allen Adv. Agency, 45 West 34th St.

A LADY, going abroad, desires to find situations for her cook, kitchen maid, and groom, whom she can recommend. Call on Monday before 1 o'clock at 45 East 68th St.

COMPANION and PRIVATE SECRETARY.—Intelligent, cultured younk lady wants position as companion and private secretary; is a graduate nurse, good traveler, and has exceptional executive ability. Box Y 3 Times, Times Square.

FAMILY WASHING, ironing; month, week, dozen; private house; open air drying. 332 East 72d St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—As managing housekeeper; 15 years' experience; best references; executive ability; capable of taking entire charge of all arrangements. Y 154 Times, Times Square.

PHOTO COLORING.—Platinum, landscape, and portrait; experienced colorist; piece work only. V 70 Times, Times Square.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' continuous experience; can take dictation rapidly and transcribe neatly, quickly, and intelligently; understands office work thoroughly; references furnished; $15. Miss D., 131 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, OFFICE ASSISTANT.—experienced, capable, and reliable; strictly attentive to business; not afraid of hours or work; can furnish good references; salary, $8. Miss Dorothie, 132 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Excellent typist; High School education; good speller; takes dictation quickly, reads notes well, operates any machine; understands office work, filing; references; $7. G 191 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Business school graduate; anxious to make good start; small salary, with advancement. Miss Fisher, 605 Madison Av. 'Phone 2993—Plaza.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced in banking, brokerage, and insurance; executive ability; whole-hearted service. Weir, 110 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable; accustomed to turning out large quantities first-class work. Integrity, 120 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, young lady, experienced, well educated, capable, wishes permanent position. Robson, 548 West 156th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—19, Christian; limited experience; educated; accuracy rather than speed. Moderate, 117 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER with nine years' experience desires to change her position. M 127 Times Downtown.

TEACHER.—Experienced teacher for exceptional and sub-normal children desires pupils, New York and vicinity; excellent references. Address Box 595, Westwood, N. J.

$100 will be paid by The New York Times for the arrest and conviction of any swindler who may have obtained money under false pretenses through the medium of a misleading or fraudulent advertisement appearing in The Times.

Situations Wanted—Males.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

A.—CONFIDENTIAL MAN—Experienced bookkeeper and stenographer, record of twelve years with two employers, desires position of responsibility, where ability will lead to recognition; opportunity of more importance than immediate compensation. Opportunity, X 146 Times, Times Square.

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, expert, opens, writes up, disentangles, balances, supervises, closes, audits books; $5 monthly upward; financial statements rendered; references. Accountant, 320 Broadway, Room 1,204. 'Phone 2114 Worth.

ACCOUNTANT, BOOKKEEPER.—Examines accounts, simplifies systems, keeps books written up, makes up profit, loss, business statements. Christie, 860 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up; kept part time; reasonable. Accountant, 32 Union Square. 'Phone 2259 Stuyvesant.

ATTORNEY, 30 YEARS OLD, FINE APPEARANCE, GOOD SALESMAN, THOROUGH BUSINESS ABILITY, HIGHEST REFERENCES, DESIRES COMMERCIAL POSITION. HUSTLER, 194 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant; books opened, audited, system installed; firms not employing bookkeeper, $2.50 weekly. Accountant, Room 285, 280 Broadway. Telephone 2471—Worth.

BOOKKEEPER.—Christian man of 29; thoroughly experienced and capable; excellent references; moderate salary to begin. Bingham, 114 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, AUDITOR, 30; experienced; married man; can take full charge office; prompt and accurate trial balance. Cummiskey, 130 West 109th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—As assistant bookkeeper, aged 20, where strict attention to business will be appreciated; references. Y 58 Times, Times Square.

CHAUFFEUR.—Expert on both French and American cars; careful driver, first-class mechanic; desires to secure position; best of references and character. Write Fred Finkelsen, 10 2d Place, Brooklyn.

CLERK.—Grocery clerk, aged 23; good experience, with best of reference; speaks English and German, seeks position in city or country. Philip Sturm, 55 Broome St.

GARDENER, head; age, 36; English; thorough practical experience in all branches; under glass and outside; carnations, roses, and orchids, &c. G. Norris, Box 175, White Plains, N. Y.

FRENCH CORRESPONDENT wanted by a gentleman of education; the position of secretary or correspondent for a French firm; references given. Address P. P. Brant, 137 Edgecombe Avenue, New York City.

MAN, 38, position anything; understands horses; city or country; references. Howard, 1,852 2d Av.

NURSE, MASSEUR, (male,) as attendant to invalid gentleman; 5 years in last position. Y 83 Times, Times Square.

OFFICE PORTER, Watchman, &c., German man, speak English, married, first-class references; experienced; can give bond. Y 147 Times, Times Square.

PORTER.—Man wishes work as porter; willing to learn packing. Murray, 2,091 3d Av.

SWEATER and UNDERWEAR SALESMAN, 28; a hustler who knows the trade thoroughly. M 117 Times Downtown.

TINSMITH.—Roofer wishes work for landlords' agent or real estate. Lande, 235 East 122d St.

YOUNG MAN, age 23, technical school graduate, three years' business experience, now holding responsible position as chemist, seeks change to commercial position. Y 136 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 23 years old, speaking and writing English, French, Greek, and Turkish, wishes position. E. Kast, 118 East 4th St., city.

THE NEW YORK TIMES welcomes information concerning any advertiser whose advertisement is open to the charge of misrepresentation. Decoy advertisements are barred from The Times.

Boarders Wanted.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

West Side.

1.—ATTRACTIVE SUITES, single rooms, with and without board; all locations; references; doctors' offices. Leland Board Directory, 4 West 33d St.

5TH AV., 46.—Handsomely furnished large back parlor bedroom, bath, suitable gentleman; other rooms.

11TH ST., 23 WEST.—Clean, well-heated room, comfortably furnished; telephone; good table.

21ST ST., 350 WEST.—Double, single rooms; superior board; comfortable house; moderate.

39TH ST., 57 WEST.—Board and rooms for persons with reliable references; Southern home.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Large and small rooms; first-class; telephone; references.

64TH ST., 165 WEST.—Attractive large, small room; clean; excellent German table; homelike; reference.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Pleasant medium room, nicely furnished; excellent table; moderate.

70TH ST., 151 WEST.—Sunny third-story front room; private bath; hot water supply; telephone in room; single room adjoining; references.

72D ST., 133 WEST.—Desirable, large second-floor front; also medium-sized room; board; references.

74TH ST., 102 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable suite; private bath; steam heat; single room; table guests.

79TH ST., 151 WEST.—Large, well-furnished, second-floor rear rooms, with board.

80TH, 150 WEST.—Table guests; home cooking specialty; best food; also nicely furnished room.

83D ST, 127 WEST.—Pleasant, sunny rooms; every convenience; good table; moderate; table guests; references.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Large rooms with board; table boarders; excellent cuisine; all conveniences; telephone.

96TH ST., 64 WEST.—Handsome rooms, bath, superior board; gentlemen or family; near Central Park.

96TH ST., 54 WEST.—Exceptional accommodations; Southern cuisine; parlor dining; table guests; telephone 429—Riverside.

149TH ST., 542 WEST., (near Broadway Subway, "The Audubon.")—First-class rooms; board; very reasonable first-class parties; parlor dining rooms; excellent meals; every comfort; telephones; booklet on request.

East Side.

1.—IRVING PLACE, 53, (GRAMERCY PARK DISTRICT, NICHOLAS FISH MANSION.)—ATTRACTIVE TO THOSE APPRECIATING QUIET, WELL-ORDERED HOUSE; BREAKFAST SERVED IN ROOMS; REFERENCES.

15TH, 218 EAST.—Most desirable rooms; view of Stuyvesant Park; excellent table; references; 'phone.

18TH ST., 306 EAST.—Second floor; double room; steam heated; running water; board optional.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Desirable furnished rooms; suite two rooms; private baths; small rooms.

LEXINGTON AV., 850.—Sunny front room, suitable two; all conveniences; excellent board; clean; 'phone.

Brooklyn.

GREENE AV., 41.—Do you want a beautiful suite, second floor, five windows, running water, everything comfortable, homelike, and refined? References.

Long Island.

DOUGLAS MANOR INN, DOUGLASTON, L. I.; easy commuting distance. For Winter rates, apply New York Office, 1,123 Broadway.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Country Board.

20c. a line 1 time; 3 times 18c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

Cranford, N. J.—For commuters. Double rooms for two young men in each; very convenient to station; excellent table; references required. Address Y 152 Times, Times Square.

Agents Wanted.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

AGENTS.—I can put you next to a vest-pocket vaporizer for catarrh that everybody wants; the agents' harvest; particulars free. Address E. J. Worst, Ashland, Ohio.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Situations Wanted—Employment Bureaus.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

A.—RASMUSSEN BUREAU,
Now waiting, Scandinavian chambermaids, waitress, general houseworkers, useful men, married couple, cooks. 722 Lexington, (58.)

CHAMBERMAID—WAITRESS, $20; German useful man, $35; French couple, $60. Albany Agency, 20 East 33d St.

COMPANIONS, governesses, teachers, housekeepers, maids, secretaries. Mrs. Pillsbury, 507 5th Av. 6185 Murray Hill.
TRAINED AND PRACTICAL NURSES.

COOKS, German; waitresses, laundresses, houseworkers, nurses. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 River.

HOUSEWORK.—Several neat colored girls, experienced, with good references, want places in small families; other good Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, 314 West 59th St. 'Phone 4786—Columbus.

HOUSEWORKER.—Middle-aged woman; good breadmaker; personal references; wages not so much an object; city, country. Cooper's Bureau, 657 6th Av.

HOUSEWORKERS, laundresses, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, useful men. Henderson's Agency, 110 West 134th St. Tel., 486 Morningside.

MAN and wife, coachman and gardener; wife, cook and laundress or housework; German; excellent references. Cooper's Bureau, 657 6th Av.

OLD DOMINION EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 88 West 134th St.—Bond $1,000; guarantees colored help. 1119 Harlem.

Furnished Rooms Wanted.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

ROOM.—Private family, between 4th and 7th Avs., 47th to 49th Sts.; self-supporting woman. Y Box 26 Times, Times Square.

MAN AND WIFE desire large sunny room, preferably with family; references exchanged. X 140 Times, Times Square.

Furnished Rooms.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

West Side.

12TH ST., 41 WEST.—Nicely furnished back parlor; running water; suitable two persons. Telephone.

13TH ST., 104, (West of 6th Av.)—Desirable hall rooms, adjoining bathrooms, for gentlemen.

14TH ST., 237 WEST.—Select house; clean, large and single rooms; reasonable; continuous hot water.

15TH ST., 252 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; hot and cold water; telephone; private house.

44TH ST., 216 WEST.—Desirable, well-furnished rooms; quiet, refined; board optional; moderate; references.

45TH, 232 WEST.—Newly renovated, exceptionally cheerful rooms, large, small; private bath; homelike.

55TH ST., 120 WEST.—Large and small furnished rooms; well furnished.

68TH ST., 38 WEST.—Rooms for gentlemen; absolutely clean; daintily furnished; private house; electric lights, telephone; private baths; every modern convenience; exceptional service; breakfast if desired; highest references only.

70TH ST., 267 WEST.—Two large rooms, handsomely furnished; absolutely clean; every convenience; meals optional.

71ST ST., 68 WEST.—Furnished rooms for gentlemen only.

72D ST., 105 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, bath; convenient "L," Subway. Telephone 8380—Columbus.

76TH ST., 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, warm rooms; refined house and neighborhood; breakfast; telephone; references.

77TH ST., 160 WEST.—Exceptionally fine room and extension; physician's office; reception room; service; telephone.

80TH ST., 122 WEST.—Bachelor home; superior accommodations; quiet, sunny rear room; bath; refined surroundings; Park and Riverside; Subway and elevated; references.

80TH ST., 132 WEST.—Private house; large front room, neatly furnished and decorated; references.

82D ST., 107 WEST.—Attractively furnished outside room; large closets; business woman; references. Rollen.

82D ST., 148 WEST.—Desirable room; southern exposure; running water; dressing room; adjoining bath; telephone.

83D ST., 57 WEST.—Desirable, small, large, sunny, well heated; running water; private house; telephone.

84TH ST., 14 WEST.—Large front room, nicely furnished; references required.

87TH ST., 352 WEST.—Large, sunny room, with private bath; excellent home table.

91ST ST., 31 WEST.—Pleasant room; southern exposure; all conveniences; moderate; Subway and L.

91ST ST., 21 WEST.—Comfortably furnished, large room; private bath; also small room; conveniences; telephone.

94TH ST., 78 WEST.—Single, connecting rooms; running water; adjoining bath; $3; one flight. Corwin.

94TH ST, 137 WEST.—Two large sunny front rooms; private bath; water; telephone; moderate price.

96TH ST., 138 WEST.—Attractive, clean rooms; Subway, elevated express; breakfast optional; terms moderate. Muir.

96TH ST., 58 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with board. Telephone 7725—Riverside.

103D ST., 216 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Superior large outside room; one smaller; private; references. Apartment 2.

103D ST., 12 WEST.—Back and front parlor; married couple or two gentlemen. Stern.

106TH ST., 160 WEST.—Newly furnished, large front room; elevator, telephone; $6; all cars. Poole.

111TH ST., 312 WEST.—Two connecting rooms, modern apartments; telephone; kitchen if desired. Landis.

113TH ST., 328 WEST, (view Morningside Park.)—Parlor, bedroom adjoining; scrupulously clean; choice, inviting apartment; piano; refinement; 'phone; perfect transit; gentlemen. Wright.

121ST ST., 203 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished room, suitable for two; conveniences; telephone; quiet house.

122D ST., 514 WEST.—High-class rooms; electric lights, steam heat, elevator. Kenyon.

123D ST., 358 WEST.—Large, light room; suitable for two; select house; meals optional; moderate.

West Side.

132D ST., 236 WEST.—Sunny southern room, with refined, homelike people; references. Telephone 5460—Morningside.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON APARTMENTS, Broadway and 161st St., near Subway.—Nicely furnished room; electric light, telephone, elevator; board optional; reasonable. Apartment 35.

CHARLES ST., 10.—Large and small, heated, hot water; near 6th Av. El; gentlemen.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 600, Corner 137th St., Apartment 51A.—Beautifully furnished light rooms; closets, running water, steam heat; facing Hudson; Subway express; gentlemen; board optional; references.

East Side.

85TH ST., 77 EAST.—Beautiful, sunny alcove parlor, front; bath, steam heat; private family; one flight up; reasonable. Collette's bell.

Help Wanted—Employment Bureaus.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

Commercial Help.

BOOKKEEPERS, stenographers, office help furnished free 4470—Murray Hill. Universal Exchange, 110 West 34th.

EFFICIENT STENOGRAPHERS, office workers furnished free; expert multigraphing. Jupp Exchange, 37 Nassau. Cort. 4221.

STENOGRAPHERS.—When in need of stenographers, typewriters, bookkeepers, or office assistants for permanent or temporary positions write or telephone Miss S. M. Gahagan, 233 Broadway. Tel. 7035—Barclay.

Domestic Help.

A.—COLONIAL BUREAU, 60 West 39th.—Strictly reliable domestic help; specialties; governesses, lady's maids; references thoroughly investigated. Telephone 5582—Murray Hill.

BLOOM'S BUREAU, 747 Lexington Av., furnishes first-class Scandinavian help; investigated references. 4887—Plaza.

FOR SELECT COLORED HELP apply Duncan Help Exchange, 250 West 133d. 'Phone 5078—Morning.

LIND'S EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 729 Lexington Av.—Reliable servants, all nationalities; references investigated. 'Phone 4096—Plaza.

MISS BRINKLEY
Employment Office,
4 East 42d St. Tel. 2484 Murray Hill.
Housekeepers, governesses, visiting and resident; also competent, thoroughly trained servants supplied after a careful and thorough investigation of their references.

Mrs. Dickinson's
Co-Operative Emp. Bureau,
331 Madison Av.
Phone 3734 Murray Hill.
Bureau supplies high-class household servants, male and female; references personally investigated; waitresses, cooks supplied for dinners and luncheons; entertainer for children parties.

MISS WILD,
Employment Office,
47 West 34th St., Rooms 1011-15-17.
Tel. 2943-2944 Murray Hill.
Thoroughly trained, high-grade servants supplied after references are personally investigated. Circular sent on request. Educational department under management Mrs. Janes.

RELIABLE Hungarian, German, Polish help; references investigated. Roth's, 170 East 3d St. Telephone 2508—Orchard.

RELIABLE SERVANTS, all kinds, Mrs. Neilson, 503 5th Av., Room 300; 42d St. entrance.

THE WALDORF BUREAU,
12 West 33d St. Opposite Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, requires immediately for waiting situations, governesses, ladies' maids, nurses, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, parlor maids, kitchen maids, couples and butlers; Swedish, German and other nationalities. No fee until placed.

THE NEW YORK TIMES welcomes information concerning any advertiser whose advertisement is open to the charge of misrepresentation. Decoy advertisements are barred from The Times.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is the best medium for Art Dealers' announcements, having the largest circulation of quality. Advertising rate, 40c. per agate line.

EUROPEAN RESORTS. EUROPEAN RESORTS. EUROPEAN RESORTS.

GOING TO BERLIN THIS YEAR ????

STAY AT BERLIN'S FINEST HOTEL
CONRAD UHL'S HOTEL BRISTOL
HOME OF DISTINGUISHED AMERICANS FROM TIME IMMEMORIAL.

ALL ROADS LEAD TO THE
HOTEL BRISTOL BERLIN
UNTER DEN LINDEN

MAGNIFICENT APARTMENTS
SUPERB SUITES WITH BATHROOMS
EVERY MODERN COMFORT
FAMOUS RESTAURANT
WITH CUISINE OF THE HIGHEST ORDER

Illustrated Tariff Booklet free from Town & Country Travel Bureau 389 Fifth Avenue New York.

Business Opportunities.

30c. a line 1 time; 3 times 25c. a line a day; 7 times 20c. a line a day.

ASSOCIATES WANTED—GROUND FLOOR OFFER.
A group of less than twenty men whose investments average $5,000 each owns Long Island real estate now worth $100,000 more than its cost.
An opportunity is open for a few others who can invest from $5,000 to $10,000 each to join in the ownership of this property on ground floor terms. Large profits with a minimum of risk are assured. M 120 Times Downtown.

OUTSTANDING ACCOUNTS.
Manufacturers and wholesale merchants of good financial standing, who desire to increase their sales and need additional capital, can secure same upon the security of their book accounts. Correspondence strictly confidential. Address Bankers, R. 152, Times, Downtown.

For Sale.—Canada Patent No. 122,937, on a pistonless hydraulic press, at a reasonable price; the newest era of hydraulic presses; money or stock if company is formed. Apply to Natalie Demianov, 1,420 Madison Av., New York.

Wanted—Bids from transportation companies to handle the output of a large metropolitan daily; give price per day or night for each wagon. Y 92 Times, Times Square.

Bills discounted; merchants and manufacturers financed; companies organized; legal papers drawn. Mercantile Advancer, 320 5th Av., Room 213.

A SECRETARY-TREASURER
wanted for corporation; good salary; investment required; safety; profitable. President, 1,302 Flatiron Building.

Call Press, 58 East 18th St.: 1,000 bond letter heads, $2; bill heads, envelopes, $1.50. Other work equally low. Quick service and low prices.

Photo Studio For Sale.—Established 15 years; finest location; equipped to 20x24; owner other business. Dana, 565 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Old-established dental office for sale; owner non-dentist, has other business. Address Bernard Edelhertz, 302 Broadway, New York.

$100 will be paid by The New York Times for the arrest and conviction of any swindler who may have obtained money under false pretenses through the medium of a misleading or fraudulent advertisement appearing in The Times.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given under and in pursuance of the provisions of Article 4 of Chapter 10 of the Consolidated Laws of the State of New York, known as the "Banking Law," of an intention of the undersigned to organize a Savings Bank pursuant to the provisions of said act, and the amendments thereof, and to apply to the Superintendent of Banks for his approval thereof. The proposed title of said bank is the "Commonwealth Savings Bank" of New York City, to be located at 2,007 Amsterdam Avenue, between 159th Street and 160th Street, in the 12th Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, County of New York, City and State of New York.

HERMAN AHRENS,
HERMAN W. BEYER,
JOHN H. BOSCHEN,
MOSES W. CORTRIGHT,
JOHN R. DAVIES,
VALENTINE J. HAHN,
JACOB HASSINGER,
WILLIAM T. HORTON,
GEORGE H. HYDE,
BERNARD LOTH,
JOHN A. MURRAY,
WILLIAM F. SCHNEIDER,
RICHARD H. SMITH,
GEORGE H. SMITH, Jr.
L. K. UNGRICH,
B. J. S. WILKIE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the application of THE NEW AMSTERDAM SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY for authority to change its name to "HUDSON SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY."
Notice is hereby given that the New Amsterdam Safe Deposit Company, a domestic corporation, organized under the Banking Laws of the State of New York, having its principal business office in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term, Part I., thereof, to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, on the 28th day of February, 1910, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to "Hudson Safe Deposit Company."
Dated New York, January 27th, 1910.
THE NEW AMSTERDAM SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, by
E. R. CHAPMAN, President.
HOLM, WHITLOCK & SCARFF, Counsel for Petitioner, 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the Matter of the application of NEW YORK & OHIO BUCKLE CO. for authority to change its corporate name to NEW YORK BUCKLE CO.
Notice is hereby given that the New York & Ohio Buckle Co., a domestic corporation having its principal business office in the City, County, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term, Part I. thereof, to be held in and for the County of New York at the County Court House in said county, on the 28th day of February, 1910, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to the New York Buckle Co.
Dated New York City, February 2d, 1910.
NEW YORK & OHIO BUCKLE CO.,
By JOSEPH SCHANZ, President.
HERMAN GOLDMAN, Attorney for New York & Ohio Buckle Co., 13-21 Park Row, Bor. of Manhattan, New York City.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the application of the MANHATTAN SHOE CO. for authority to change its name to THE RICE & HUTCHINS NEW YORK CO.—Notice of application for order to change name.
Notice is hereby given that the Manhattan Shoe Co., a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the City, County, and State of New York, Borough of Manhattan, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, for the County of New York, at a Special Term, Part I. thereof, to be held at the Court House thereof in the City and County of New York, on the 24th day of February, 1910, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing the said corporation to change its corporate name to The Rice & Hutchins New York Co.
Dated New York City, February 5th, 1910.
MANHATTAN SHOE CO.,
By THEODORE M. BROWN, President.
LESSER BROTHERS, Attorneys for Applicant, 299 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

WINTER RESORTS. WINTER RESORTS.
NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City. NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

Whenever You Go to Enjoy a Sojourn in the Bracing Salt Air at

Atlantic City

you will find the comforts and luxuries necessary to thoroughly enjoy your stay at any of the following

LEADING HOUSES

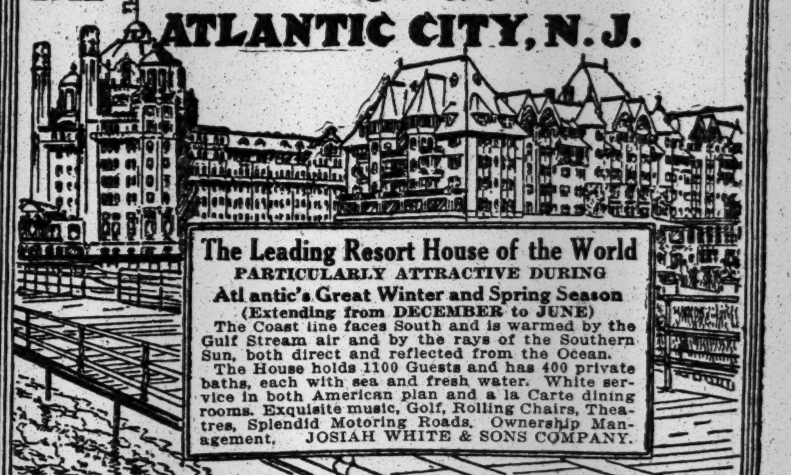
Galen Hall F. L. Young, Mgr.	**The Pennhurst** Wm. R. Hood	**Hotel Traymore** Traymore Hotel Co.
Haddon Hall Leeds & Lippincott	**Seaside House** F. P. Cook's Sons	**Chalfonte** The Leeds Co.
Marlborough-Blenheim Josiah White & Sons Company	**Hotel St. Charles** Newlin Haines	**Hotel Dennis** Walter J. Buzby

The rendezvous of visitors, comprising representative people from all sections of the country. The standard of excellence—maintained for comfort, luxury and convenience—is par excellence. Any of the above will furnish information on Atlantic City, quote rates, &c., on request.

The morning or afternoon train via the Central R. R. of N. J. or the Pennsylvania R. R. will in three hours place you amid the healthful and pleasurable environs afforded by the "Queen City by the Sea."

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, FEB. 22nd.
Spend this popular holiday at Atlantic City.

Marlborough-Blenheim



ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

The Leading Resort House of the World
PARTICULARLY ATTRACTIVE DURING
Atlantic's Great Winter and Spring Season
(Extending from DECEMBER to JUNE)
The Coast line faces South and is warmed by the Gulf Stream air and by the rays of the Southern Sun, both direct and reflected from the Ocean.
The House holds 1100 Guests and has 400 private baths, each with sea and fresh water. White service in both American plan and a la Carte dining rooms. Exquisite music, Golf, Rolling Chairs, Theatres, Splendid Motoring Roads. Ownership Management. JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY.

HOTEL TRAYMORE
Atlantic City, N. J.
Open Throughout the Year
Famous as the hotel with every modern convenience and all the comforts of home.
TRAYMORE HOTEL CO., D. S. WHITE, Pres.
CHAS. O. MARQUETTE, Mgr.

THE WESTMONT Hotel & Sanitarium.
Most up-to-date and modern appliances for all kinds of curative and tonic baths. Unexcelled table; refined surroundings. Booklet on request. W. H. Moore, Manager.

NEW JERSEY—Montclair.

A Hotel Home
For a Day or Year
THE MONTCLAIR
MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Apply Am. Hotel Bureau, 1122 B'way, N.Y.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

LURCHPIANO Co.
Manufacturers of large and small UPRIGHT PIANOS and PLAYER PIANOS. Sold, Rented and Exchanged—Easy Payments. Bargains in used Pianos always on hand.
121 East 23d St., Near Subway.
353 4th Ave., Near 26th St.

WINTERROTH PIANOS,
105 East 14th St. and 5 West 14th St.
Upright pianos, $75; $5 monthly. New self-playing pianos, $350. Call and hear them.

Special sale of used pianos; Steinway, Sohmer, Weber, and other Uprights, and Steinway Baby Grand, at lowest prices. No reasonable offer refused. Christman Sons, 35 W. 14th St.

Must sacrifice beautiful mahogany upright piano, (perfect condition,) $100; cost $450; also lot furniture. Owner, 56 East 76th St., private house.

$90.—Beautiful upright piano; cost $400; also furniture, paintings. 205 East 72d, private house.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

LEVENTRITT, MATILDA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MATILDA LEVENTRITT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of October, 1909. DAVID LEVENTRITT, JULIUS HIRSCHBERG, OLIVIA LEVENTRITT, Executors. LEVENTRITT, COOK & NATHAN, Attorneys for Executors, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Most Modern and Leading Moderate Rate Hotel.
ALBEMARLE Virginia Ave., near Beach.
New throughout; 100 sunny front rooms; private baths; steam heat; elevators; sun parlors; superior accommodations at special rate, $9 to $17.50 wkly., $2.00 up daily, including excellent table; own farms and dairy. White service. Music. Booklet. Sat. to Mon., $3.50. J. P. COPE.

ISLESWORTH
ON THE BEACH, VIRGINIA AV.
300 rooms, with fresh and sea water in all baths. Special American plan, $2.50 up daily. European plan, $1.50 up daily. Special weekly terms.
FRANK M. PHOEBUS, Manager. WM. HYMAN, Prop.

THE WILTSHIRE Virginia Ave. and beach. Ocean view.
Greatly improved and refurnished. Cap. 350. Private baths, running water in rooms; elevator, sun parlor, etc. Music. Special—$12.50 up weekly, $2.50 up daily. Booklet. SAMUEL H. ELLIS.

HOTEL IROQUOIS
So. Carolina Av. and the beach. Cap. 400. Complete in every detail. Private baths, elevator, sun parlor, etc. Special—$12 up weekly; $2.50 up daily. Booklet. W. F. SHAW.

NEW JERSEY—Lakewood.

LAKEWOOD
Among the Pines of New Jersey
Season October to June.
Offers exceptional attractions for the enjoyment of outdoor life. Ideal conditions for motoring.
LAUREL HOUSE
NOW OPEN. A. J. MURPHY, Manager.
LAUREL IN THE PINES
NOW OPEN. FRANK F. SHUTE, Mgr.
These hotels are favorably known for their standard of excellence.
Reached via New Jersey Central.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S
Famous Resort
THE KIRKWOOD
Long Leaf Pine Belt
T. EDMUND KRUMBHOLZ
Camden, S. C.

FLORIDA.

ONLY SUNSHINE AND CONTENTMENT on the East Coast of Florida.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

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HOURS NEAR DEATH BEFORE ASKING AID

How "Bully" Maginnis Waited for the Command to Flash "S. O. S." from the Kentucky.

HIS STORY OF THE RESCUE

Only the Rooster, Crowing Lustily, Left on Board After the Wireless Brought the Alamo.

W. G. ("Bully") Maginnis, the wireless operator of the steamship Kentucky, whose "S. O. S." flashed across the seas brought the Mallory liner Alamo to the side of the Kentucky just in the nick of time to save the officers and crew from going to the bottom of the Atlantic with that ill-fated craft, got back to New York yesterday. Maginnis accepted the wireless job on the Kentucky from Supt. Hughes of the United Wireless Company only a few weeks ago and he seemed surprised yesterday when his friends insisted on greeting him as a hero.

Maginnis met his friends in the Hotel Belmont yesterday afternoon and reluctantly told the story of the loss of the Kentucky and the part he had in saving her officers and crew from a watery grave. It was Maginnis who sent out the first "S. O. S." signal ever flashed across the Atlantic, and like "Jack" Binns, who sent the most famous of "C. Q. D.'s" from the sinking White Star liner Republic, Maginnis bears his honors with great modesty. As he put it yesterday: "There is nothing out of the ordinary about the whole thing. Any other operator would have done exactly what I did."

It was only after much persuasion that Maginnis told his story.

"It was about 1:30 o'clock on the morning of the Kentucky's last day," he said, "when the steward of the ship poked his head through the door of my cabin and said, 'Can you get anybody? She's leaking again.'

"I asked him if he came from the skipper, and he said he did not, and I told him I would wait until the Captain gave the order before flashing the signal for help.

"An hour passed, and then the skipper himself came to my cabin.

"'Well, old fellow,' the skipper said, 'I guess you'd better get up and try and get somebody. We are in no danger yet, but there's no telling.'

"It was then about half past 3 o'clock in the morning, and I went to the instrument and began signaling. I knew it would be hard to get anybody at that hour, for on most of the ships the operator would be asleep, but I had hopes that I might raise Charleston, S. C., then about 130 miles distant from us. I was not sending out the 'S. O. S.' then, my object being to get in communication with somebody and then tell him that our ship was leaking.

"For three hours I kept calling, but I could get no answer, and all the time the water in our hold was getting deeper and deeper, but the skipper had not yet said 'S. O. S.,' so I refrained from sending that signal. At 6 o'clock Chief Engineer Grant came up. I saw that he feared the worst.

"'Have you got anybody yet?' Grant asked, and when I answered that I had not he said, 'Well, you had better hurry and get some one, for the dynamo is going and can't possibly last more than an hour or two.' Grant came up after that two or three times to tell me that the water was gaining every minute and that any moment might see the dynamo short circuited and the wireless apparatus rendered worthless so far as the Kentucky was concerned. I told Grant to wrap the dynamo in waterproof canvas, which he did, and that, of course, made the machine safe for some time to come.

"It was 6:50 A. M., I think, when I got the order from Capt. Moore that the time had come to flash the 'S. O. S.' Immediately I sent the signal out, and within ten minutes came back the answer, 'What's up?' signed by Capt. McIntosh of the Alamo. Then they asked our position, and we gave it to them as best we could, for in two days we had not had the sun, and it was impossible to give the information accurately.

"Capt. McIntosh then wirelessed his own position and said that he was heading for us, and we figured out his position as best we could and headed for him. Every now and then we would send out our approximate position, and then Capt. McIntosh would flash back his, and a comparison of longitude showed that the chronometers on the two ships did not tally. Then we worked out a system of signals, and by them we corrected our chronometer with that of the Alamo.

"Capt. Moore and I stayed by the wireless every minute, he giving the directions to guide the Alamo to where we were. We did not know what minute the dynamo would give out, and feared that the Alamo would have a tough job finding us, as the atmosphere was hazy and the sea very rough.

"At last—it was about noon—the Alamo flashed that she had reached the point where we ought to be, but that she could not see us. Then Capt. McIntosh sent a message to Capt. Moore, telling him to have his night signals made ready for use, and that if he did not locate us in daylight to have his rockets going as soon as dusk, and also, if possible, black smoke coming out of the Kentucky's funnels.

"It was about 3:30 P. M. when we got a message from the Alamo reading: 'Are you a white vessel?' And when we answered 'Yes,' they signaled 'Well, we've got you, then, and we'll be with you in a jiffy.' Hardly had the message been finished when one of our men ran down and said he saw the Alamo coming.

"Then came the rescue. Our second mate, Anderson, nearly lost his life when he was being lowered to the lifeboat, but with that exception the rescue came off without a hitch. Every living thing but a big red rooster was saved. He was on top of the pilot house, crowing to beat the band as the last boatload of us made off for the welcoming sides of the Mallory liner."

C. H. MACKAY OPTIMISTIC.

Business Expanding, and No Cause for Alarm, He Says, After Southern Tour.

Clarence H. Mackay, President of the Postal Telegraph and Commercial Cable Companies, returned yesterday from an inspection tour through the South, expressing himself as thoroughly satisfied with both conditions and outlook.

"If the telegraph business is a barometer," he said, "the South has lost none of the impetus that began before and continued in a modified degree through the panic. The people down there have become philosophical as well as prosperous, and do not easily get excited. We began to make plans for extensions, enlargements, and general expansion of facilities throughout the South more than a year ago, and the net outcome of my visit is that we shall go ahead as demands require in all directions.

"Pending decisions by the Supreme Court may be and doubtless are important, proposed legislation in Congress may or may not be enacted, but what of it? Properties are not going to be confiscated, and the country is not going to smash. On the contrary, we have only to rid ourselves of silly apprehensions of wanton official assault upon legitimate business to enjoy general prosperity which conditions warrant.

"If we are all going to wait till capital ceases to be timid and labor demands less instead of more and statesmen stop seeking popularity we might as well shut up shop and go home. The only attacks we have now is an attack of bugaboos. The courts have not been suddenly deprived of knowledge of law, nor the administration of patriotism, nor Congress of representative ability, nor the American people of common sense.

"It may and doubtless will take some time to adjust legislation to meet the requirements of changing conditions, but that is no reason why business men should get scared and sit like bumps on a log till all questions are finally and definitely settled."

NATIONAL DRUG STORE TRUST.

The Fifteen Named by the Retailers Plan Country-Wide Fight.

Plans for the formation of a National trust of retail druggists, embracing the large cities from Maine to California, were adopted yesterday by the committee of fifteen appointed at a meeting of the stockholders of the American Druggists' Syndicate, held last Thursday. The committee's report and recommendations will be submitted to the stockholders at a further meeting, to be held March 7.

The plan, as outlined by President Goddard at Thursday's meeting, calls for additional capital stock, so that the syndicate may acquire control of the retail drug stores of the country, either by purchase or by co-operating with those who do not wish to dispose of their holdings. In either event it is the desire of the syndicate to fight the chain drug stores by giving its members the support of the organization in the matter of credit and cheap buying, without losing the identity of the individual druggist.

"Such a plan will call for more capital—fighting capital," said President Goddard. But after the meeting yesterday afternoon he would make no estimate of the amount needed, saying that he preferred the stockholders to hear the report of the committee before giving out any details.

"It is necessary for retail druggists the country over, especially in the large cities of both the East and the West, to organize themselves," he remarked, "and to fight the chain system of drug stores or go out of business. If we organize it will be impossible for this chain system to crush competition and drive the established drug stores out of existence. Members of the syndicate will have the full power of the other syndicate members behind them in such a fight, and one battle won will make the chain system wary of putting its comprehensive plan into effect."

At the stockholders' meeting last Thursday 80 per cent. of the 500 druggists present agreed to the plan, appointing the committee mentioned to prepare the plan of organization. The committee is composed of these New York and Brooklyn druggists: Charles Hackenberger, Charles Bernstein, Bernard Collie, Dr. W. C. Anderson, S. L. Neier, H. E. Hall, Peter Dramond, M. Rafter, David Westheimer, E. C. Goetting, Edward Wolff, F. K. James, John K. Oates, E. Roller, and Joseph Weinstein.

$100,000 TO HELP HOBOKEN.

Mrs. R. L. Stevens Establishes a Civic Fund in Her Husband's Memory.

A gift of a memorial fund, said to be about $100,000, sufficient to yield $4,000 a year, by Mrs. Robert L. Stevens of this city, for constructive civic work in Hoboken was announced yesterday. It is to be known as the Robert Livingston Stevens Fund for Municipal Research in Hoboken, and will be administered by the New York Research Bureau.

Mr. Stevens, in whose honor the fund is named, had intended building a home in Hoboken near his business and to engage in a practical constructive work for the betterment of its living conditions, its schools, its health, its business, and its government. It is this intention to which Mrs. Stevens now gives expression through a memorial fund. She stipulates that the first work be connected with health and school problems "because of universal responsiveness to their appeal, and because of the growing responsibility and opportunity of Hoboken's City Government with respect to these two great needs."

Definite steps for the fund include efforts to interest Hoboken's health and school officials and parents in medical examination and inspection of school children and preparing a campaign for saving babies next Summer.

"If the Robert Livingston Stevens Fund takes this first step in abolishing the North River in programmes for health and for industrial and civic welfare," says Mrs. Stevens, "perhaps standards of efficient citizenship will come to circulate quite as freely between parts of the metropolitan district of New York and New Jersey as do germs of disease and examples of crime."

WOMAN ROBBED IN A BAKERY.

Stranger Attacked Her as She Was Getting Him a Drink of Water.

Attending to her husband's bakery in Newark, N. J., last evening while he was in New York Mrs. Morris Aronwitz was attacked by a stranger and robbed of $100, which she carried in her stocking. The baker shop is at 108 Prince Street.

Mrs. Aronwitz was alone in the place when the stranger entered and asked her to change a $5 bill. She took five $1 bills from her stocking as she stood behind the counter, and he accepted them in exchange for his $5. Then he asked for a drink of water. She went into the kitchen in the rear of the bakery to get it, and he followed her. As she drew the water and was about to hand it to him he seized her by the throat with one hand and placed the other over her mouth.

After a struggle she fainted. When she came to, a number of tenants in the building were bending over her. They had found her unconscious in a hallway, where she had been dragged by her assailant. All the money she had had was gone.

She described the robber as well dressed, about 5 feet 9 inches in height, and having a blonde mustache.

GLEE CLUB STALLED IN AUTOS

New York University Singers Disappoint Greenwich People.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Feb. 13.—While six hundred persons sat patiently awaiting the opening of the entertainment which was to have been given by the New York University Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin Club at the Auditorium here last night, the club of some twenty-five members was somewhere between Harrison and Rye, seven miles distant, in two sightseeing automobiles, trying to make its way to Greenwich. One of the machines became stalled and the other waited for it until it was evident that there was no hope of arriving at Greenwich in time for the performance. The other automobile went on at last and arrived in Rye in time to allow the performers to catch a late evening train for Greenwich.

The audience waited from 8 o'clock until after 9:30. It was nearly 9:45 when half the club straggled in and performed a part of the programme. The audience was assured the whole programme would be performed on Feb. 28.

Skating Rink on Waldorf Roof.

A section of the roof of the Waldorf-Astoria has been turned into a roller skating rink, and here upon sunshiny days scores of guests enjoy the pastime. A number of children whose parents are staying at the hotel have organized afternoon skating parties.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

		Loss.
A. M.		
2:10	85 E. 4th St.; M. Drosner	$100
2:20	182 Allen St.; Mrs. Weinberg	$25
4:25	736 8th Av.; A. Silverman	Trifling
9:40	428 E. 142d St.; owner unknown	$15
9:45	226 Chrystie St.; Charles Fango	$25
10:00	182 Grand St.; owner unknown	Trifling
11:30	187 7th St.; Mary Waldemar	Trifling
P. M.		
1:30	434 E. 57th St.; John McGuire	$100
4:00	413 E. 61st St.; J. Furnigal	Trifling
4:30	303 E. 99th St.; Herman Cohen	$10
4:30	5 Essex St.; Miller Brothers	Trifling
5:00	1,405 5th Av.; W. Anker & Sons	Trifling
6:05	329 E. 29th St.; William Cagney	$25
8:35	139 Washington St.; F. Coponolos	Trifling
9:20	140 Macdougal St.; A. Rossi	Trifling
9:25	844 Washington Av.; Samuel Pecker	$25
9:45	131 Avenue A; Weber & Goubbelman	$100

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Whitbread's Real English Ale and Stout

Brewed and matured in bottles by Whitbread, London. The largest house of its kind in the world.

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ITALIANS WAR ON TUBERCULOSIS

A Strong Committee, Headed by Lloyd C. Griscom, Organized Here to Make a Crusade.

A CAMPAIGN OF EDUCATION

It Will Be Carried Into the Various Sections Known as "Little Italies" —Personnel of the Committee.

Under the Chairmanship of Lloyd C. Briscom, former Ambassador to Italy and present head of the New York County Republican Committee, a large number of prominent Italians have banded themselves together to help in the fight against tuberculosis in this city. Strong in the belief that the solution of the white plague problem lies in carrying the crusade into sections named after the nationalities chiefly represented in those sections by members of their own race, this committee will wage an intelligent war against the dread malady in the various "Little Italies" in the five boroughs of the city. Those interested in this enterprise have the support of the Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis of the Charity Organization Society, and until an Italian Secretary has been appointed Frank H. Mann, Secretary of the Prevention Committee, will serve in that capacity.

Several conditions are responsible for this movement. One is that there are more Italians in New York than in any other city in the world, except Naples and Rome. Another is that the majority of those who come here from Italy represent the rural population in their own country, and upon arriving here are crowded into tenements where they are more prone to become victims of consumption. Moreover, they come to a climate more severe than that to which they have been accustomed, and from working in the open air under a benign sun they plunge into dark tunnels and mines, where their labors are carried on for the most part under heavy, artificial atmospheric pressure.

Tuberculosis, therefore, is the chief disastrous phase of Italian immigration upon the Italians themselves. Quite as important factors in the production of lung diseases as tunnels and mines are the factories and sweatshops with which the downtown sections of the cities abound.

A statement issued by this new Anti-Tuberculosis Committee reads in part:

"Physicians and social workers understand that vast numbers of young Italians who come to our American cities and labor in factories or sweatshops are destined to illness and at least one-third of them, under present conditions, to death from tuberculosis. Death and disease are always more prevalent among rural people settled in the cities than among city-born people themselves. The immigration reports show that the largest percentage of the Italians coming to our shores are between the ages of 14 and 45 years. Thus the period of the greatest prevalence of tuberculosis among all races, from 14 to 45 years, exactly coincides with the age of the majority of Italian immigrants.

"The Italian laborer brings health, strength, often sturdy youth, and is capable of undertaking our hardest work, but, living under unhealthful conditions and working in labor camps, which are sometimes unfit to shelter human beings, he easily contracts tuberculosis and becomes either a source of menace to the public health or a centre of infection. The 'fatigue of the shovel' and the pickaxe, combined with the great passion to save every penny, in order that the rest of the family may be brought over, soon renders the young Italian a prey to consumption. Too often but six months' life in the tenements or in the construction camps suffice to turn the sturdy youth of Calabria, the brawny fisherman of Sicily, the robust woman of Abruzzi, into the pale, flabby, undersized creatures of whom we see so many in 'Little Italy.' For among the Italians, as among other peoples, the death rate from tuberculosis is in inverse ratio to their individual incomes.

"This committee plans to divide the Italian colony into districts, disseminate information concerning tuberculosis through circulars and pamphlets, and, through the distribution of the very attractive Venetian poster, notify the Italians in each district of the location of the nearest tuberculosis clinic. This committee expects to undertake a campaign for the better ventilation of the homes and workshops of the people; to furnish weekly press service to the Italian newspapers; to establish lectures, illustrated with stereopticon slides, before the Italian churches, clubs, and labor organizations; to hold tuberculosis exhibitions in the heart of the Italian colony; to pursue investigation into the peculiar needs of the Italian tubercular poor; the establishment of special clinics, and the appointment of Italian physicians and nurses."

Among those who are interested in this movement and members of the committee are: Dr. Antonio Stella, President of the Italian Medical Society and Director of the Morgagni Tuberculosis Clinic of the Italian Benevolent Institute; Dr. G. Di Rosce, Acting Consul General; Prof. Bernardo Attolico, Italian Inspector of Immigration for the United States; Gino C. Speranza, a lawyer and a member of the State Commission on Immigration; Dr. F. Fortunato and Dr. A. Maroni of the Italian Hospital, in West Houston Street; Dr. A. Pisani of the Board of Education; C. Piva, President of the Italian Benevolent Institute; Joseph N. Frankolini, founder of the Italian Savings Bank; F. Tocci, a banker; Emanuel Gerli, a silk importer; Ernesto G. Fabbri, President of the Society for Italian Immigrants; Vito Contessa, a large employer of labor and President of the Italian benevolent society, "Sons of Columbus"; ex-Coroner Antonio Zucca, L. Solari, President of the Italian Chamber of Commerce; Lionello Perera, banker and representative of the Italian Red Cross Society in America, and V. G. De Lucca, a labor contractor, who has in his employ several thousand Italians working on the aqueducts and the Ashokan Dam.

Lawrence Veiller, Director of the Department for the Improvement of Social Conditions of the Charity Organisation Society, is one of the founders of the committee.

THE WORKMAN'S LIQUOR BILL.

He Spends as Much in Saloons as for Rent, Jersey Liquor Man Says.

President Thomas C. Hayes of the New Jersey Liquor Dealers' Association maintained yesterday at a meeting in the Unitarian Church in Orange, N. J., that if a saloonkeeper was bad it was because the community in which he did business was bad and demanded that he violate the law for its accommodation. He said also that the State had lost through the Bishops law $50,000 the first year it was in effect. This had been spent across the Hudson River by those men who were determined to get liquor if they had to go out of the State.

Mr. Hayes was persistently quizzed by James R. Heath of West Orange, who appeared to have some information with regard to the situation in Newark.

"Do the members of your organization keep open on Sunday" asked Heath.

"I don't know," was the answer. "I don't visit them on Sunday."

"Do you think they do?" persisted the questioner.

"Think, why I might think anything," answered Hayes, and no more could be got out of him.

Hayes admitted that $3 a week was a fair estimate of the average workingman's spendings in the saloon, a sum which he acknowledged to be about equal to what he pays for rent.

If you want a High-class Furnished Room see Page 11.

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EDEN MUSEE | WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH Each Hour. Geo. Holden, Mysterious Incubator.

ELDRIDGE ST. POLICE WEDDING IN HASTE

"Get Married," Advised Capt. Day a Year Ago—Patrolmen, Matrons, and Lieutenants Obey.

29 UNIONS, MORE IN SIGHT

The Married Policeman's the Best, the Captain Declares, and Tells How Few Burglars Get by Him.

When Capt. Day went to the Eldridge Street Police Station less than a year ago he advised the policemen there to marry. Since that time twenty-six out of forty-five unmarried patrolmen have followed his advice. Two Lieutenants, two matrons, and the Captain's own clerk have also become victims to the "marrying fever," as it has been named in the district. The entire force of the Eldridge Street station is only 101 men. It is now said to be the most married station in the New York Police Department.

The latest of the policemen to follow the Captain's precept is Joseph Warshow, who will marry to-day Miss May Kirsch of 17 Mermaid Avenue, Coney Island. Rabbi Wise will unite them at the Congregation Anache Chasam Sopher, 8 Clinton Street. Capt. Day and a delegation from the station will be there.

Only one Lieutenant, Thomas Donohue, remains unmarried. Numberless offers to introduce him to eligible young women have been made, but the Lieutenant says he is engaged. When he is asked if the wedding is to come off soon, the Lieutenant replies that his intentions are remote.

Lieut. Patrick J. Reynolds is to marry within a few weeks, and the two matrons, Miss Julia Sullivan and Miss Ada Murray, have both married patrolmen belonging to the Eldridge Street Station. John Collins and Henry McMann are the bridegrooms.

Capt. Day said yesterday that he was agreeably surprised at the quick results of his advice.

"A married cop is never late in reporting," said Capt. Day, "thanks generally to the punctual wife. He pays more attention to his duty because he is interested in his family, has greater responsibilities resting upon his shoulders, and does not want to do anything that would cut his salary or bring disgrace to his family. He has not the spirit of 'don't care,' too common among unmarried policemen. He goes home when he gets off, instead of galavanting around, and therefore gets plenty of rest and sleep and is physically and mentally better able to give a high standard of police service.

"Since nearly all of my men are married now, and I am still advising unmarried members to wed without further delay, I believe I have the best detail of any station in the city. There are but few burglaries and in practically all such cases the criminals are nabbed by the ever-watchful married cops. Crime in our district is down to the lowest minimum, and that is the best proof of efficiency of married policemen."

Capt. Day also says that policemen make good husbands.

GIRL STABBED 65 TIMES.

Connecticut Boy Is Arrested, Accused of Florida Murder.

DELAND, Fla., Feb. 13.—Irvin Hantchett, a sixteen-year-old white boy, was arrested to-day charged with the murder of Mary Tedder at Glenwood yesterday. The girl was stabbed sixty-five times, being cut to pieces. The boy had been in a school of correction in Connecticut. He has been spirited away by the Sheriff.

MERIDEN, Conn., Feb. 13.—Irvin Hantchett was an inmate of the Connecticut State School for Boys here. His home was in New Haven. While in school here the boy's behavior was of the best and his good conduct earned his parole in the custody of William Wooley of this place, who has an orange grove in Florida.

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This means that prices stand as follows:
$65 Overcoats, if any be left, now $32.50.
$50 Suits and Overcoats, now $25.
$45 Suits and Overcoats, now $22.50.
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our remnant sale a suit at $18.00, overcoat $20.00, trousers or fancy waistcoats $5.00. Our finest Winter materials are in this sale. The Tailoring and Style cannot be surpassed. Take advantage of this opportunity.

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BLANCHE RING In the New Musical Play The Yankee Girl

The Yankee Girl Wins With Flags Flying and Drums Beating.

Acton Davies, EVENING SUN: "Blanche Ring scores a hit in 'The Yankee Girl.' She is the best tonic on the boards to-day."

Josephine Meighan, EVENING GLOBE: "Froth and fun. Audience in peals of laughter."

Hamer, AMERICAN: "Rollicking music, pretty girls, beautiful costumes, and artistic scenery."

EVENING POST: "Miss Ring made a great personal success."

Penfield, EVENING MAIL: "'The Yankee Girl' will be at home at the Herald Square for months to come."

ALAN DALE: "Miss Ring is a fascinating, all-pervading, stimulating star."

HERALD: "Blanche Ring a hit in 'The Yankee Girl.'"

Adolph Klauber, TIMES: "Gets a rousing welcome and has another song success. Some very good fun. Miss Ring has the largest following of any actress in her line on the American stage."

EVENING TELEGRAM: "With melody in her voice and quicksilver in her toes, Blanche Ring is one of the most alluring figures in musical comedy."

HIPPODROME Daily Mats. 2. Best Seats $1. Evs. 8. 25c to $1.50 | A Trip to Japan | Ballet of Jewels | Inside the Earth | 10 New Circus Acts

COMEDY 41st St., B'way & 6th Av. Ev. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Sat., Feb. 22, 2:30. MARY MANNERING in A MAN'S WORLD. Most Pleasing Play in Town.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Sat., Feb. 22, 2:30. MAXINE ELLIOTT in THE INFERIOR SEX.

Broadway Thea. B'way & 41st St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat., Feb. 22, 2:15. The Jolly Bachelors — Nora Bayes. Stupendous Musical Comedy Sensation.

WEST END 125th, West of 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. VAUGHAN GLASER IN ST. ELMO

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEATRE, 39th, bet. B'way & 6th Av. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Sat., Feb. 22, 2:30. FORBES-ROBERTSON The Passing of the Third Floor Back.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat., Feb. 22, 2:15. WHITNEY OPERA CO. THE CHOCOLATE SOLDIER

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed., Sat., Feb. 22, 2:20. CYRIL SCOTT IN THE LOTTERY MAN. Enough Laughs to Pave a Street.

HACKETT 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs., Sat., Feb. 22, 2:15. JOHN MASON in NONE SO BLIND

LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat., Feb. 22, 2:15. Most Sensational Drama in New York. Clyde Fitch's Greatest Play, THE CITY

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Shakespeare's Charming Comedy TWELFTH NIGHT Never Better Played in New York.—Tribune.

Sheridan's Delightful Comedy THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL A highly creditable achievement.—The Post.

To-night, 8:15 (Premier).... The Witch
Tues. Ev. 8:30, Wed. Mat. 2:15. The Witch
Wed. Eve., 8:30.............. The Witch
Thurs. Mat., 2 (opera)....... La Boheme
Thurs. Eve., 8:15........ Twelfth Night
Fri Eve., 8 (opera) L'Attaque du Moulin
Sat. Mat., 2.... The School for Scandal
Sat. Eve., 8:15.. The School for Scandal

NEXT WEEK: Mon. & Thurs. Evg., The School for Scandal: Tues. & Thurs. Mat. & Fri. Evg., The Witch; Tues. Evg. & Wed. Mat., Opera; Wed. Evg. & Sat. Mat., Twelfth Night; Sat. Evg., The Nigger. Prices: Drama, $2 to 50c.; Opera, $5 to $1.

Benefit Friday, Feb. 18, 3 P. M., For the Music School Settlement MUSICAL PANTOMIMES N. Y. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA Seats Box Office, Regular Agencies.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Evenings at 8. Saturday Matinee at 2
To-night, Madama Butterfly. Mmes. Farrar, Fornia; MM. Martin, Scotti, Gianoli, Bada. Cond., Toscanini.
Tues. Evg., Spec'l Perf'ce, Alessandro Stradella. Mlle. Gluck; MM. Slezak, Goritz, Reiss, Muhlmann. And Vienna Waltzes, (Ballet.) Cond., Bendix.
Wed. Evg., Falstaff. Mmes Destinn, Alda, Homer, Maubourg; MM. Scotti, Clement Pini-Corsi, Bada, Reiss, Didur. Cond., Toscanini.
Thursday Evening at 7:45......... Lohengrin
Friday Evening.................. Rigoletto
Saturday Matinee.................... Tosca
Saturday Evg. at 7:45.... Tristan und Isolde
Next Week—Monday Evening—Falstaff.
Washington's B'day, Mat. at 11:30, Parsifal.

At The New Theatre.
Thurs. Aft., La Boheme. Mmes. de Pasquali, Courtenay; MM. Martin, Gilly, Gianoli, de Segurola, Ananian. Cond., Podesti.
Friday Evening......... L'Attaque du Moulin

At the Brooklyn Academy of Music.
To-night, L'Attaque du Moulin. Mmes. Delna, Noria; MM. Clement, Gilly, Regis, de Segurola, Devaux. Con., Tango.
WEBER PIANO USED.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE, 34th St. & 8th Av.
To-night at 8, TRAVIATA, Mme. Tetrazzini, Mr. John McCormack, M. Sammarco, etc. Wed. (at 8:30), ELEKTRA, Mme. Mazarin & reg. cast. Fri. (Double Bill), CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA, Mmes. Carmen-Melis, Duchene, Mr. McCormack, M. Crabbe. And PAGLIACCI, Mlle. Cavalieri, Mr. Orville Harold (debut), MM. Sammarco, Crabbe, Venturini. Sat. Mat., LUCIA, Mme. Tetrazzini, Mr. McCormack, M. Sammarco, etc. Sat. Night (pop. prices), CARMEN, Mlles. Cavalieri, Miranda, Trentini; MM. Dalmores, Gilibert. Mon., Feb. 21st, RIGOLETTO, Mme. Tetrazzini, Mr. McCormack, etc.
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY (Tues., Feb. 22) Two Special Performances Prices, $5 to $1. | Matinee at 2:30 ELEKTRA Evening at 8, TALES OF HOFFMANN Mlle. Cavalieri, M. Renaud, Etc. Seats now selling.

CARNEGIE HALL, Tues. Eve, Feb. 15.
In Memoriam Leopold Damrosch
The People's Choral Union
The Oratorio Society
FRANK DAMROSCH, Conducting.
The Symphony Society
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conducting, and EMINENT SOLOISTS.
FESTIVAL OVERTURE, ROMANZE FOR THE VIOLIN, "RUTH AND NAOMI."
Tickets now on sale at Box Office.

CARNEGIE HALL,
Thurs., Feb. 17, at 8:15; Friday, Feb. 18, at 2:30.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York, GUSTAV MAHLER...... Conductor
Seventh Concerts of the First Series.
THE MAC DOWELL CHORUS.
Tschaikowsky, Romeo and Juliet; Debussy, Nocturnes; Wagner, "Eine Faust Overture" and "Siegfried Idyll"; Berlioz, "Carneval Romaine."

Mendelssohn Hall, Feb. 15, at 8:15 P. M. KNEISEL QUARTET Assisting Artists: Mr. George Barrere Mr. J. J. Kovarik
Tickets $1.50, Box Office & Frances Seaver, 1 W. 34th.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, This Afternoon at 3 Ada Sassoli the distinguished Harpist.
Assisted by Mr. Gustave Borde, Baritone; Mr. George Barrere, Flutist.
Tickets $1.50, $1, at Hall. M'g't Wolfsohn Bureau

STUYVESANT THE BELASCO W. 44 St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Thurs., Sat. and Feb. 22 at 2:15. DAVID BELASCO presents THE LILY

Belasco THEATRE, W. 42d St. Ev. 8:20. Mat. Wed., Sat. & Feb. 22, 2:15.
"Greatest American play up to this year of our Lord. Far better than Walter's own 'Paid in Full.'"—Wm. Sage, Cleveland Leader.
CHARLOTTE WALKER in EUGENE WALTER'S play JUST A WIFE

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON TO-MORROW NIGHT METROPOLITAN BALL MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. Boxes For Sale at Cafe Martin.

Olympic East 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. FADS & FOLLIES CO.

MURRAY Hill Thea. Mat. To-day. Smoking. COLUMBIA BURLESQUERS.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat & Feb. 22 at 2:15. "Triumph of Her Career."—World. ETHEL BARRYMORE in Sir A. W. Pinero's MID-CHANNEL.

LYCEUM 45th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Th. & Sat. & Feb. 22 2:15. "Full of Bright Lines."—Herald. BILLIE BURKE in W. S. Maugham's MRS. DOT

SAVOY 34th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. at 2:15. LAST 8 TIMES THE TRAVELING SALESMAN. NEXT MON. (Extra Matinee Feb. 22) SEATS NOW. Children of Destiny By SIDNEY ROSENFELD.

HUDSON 44th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat & Feb. 22 at 2:15. "The funniest person on the stage to-day."—Alan Dale. WM. COLLIER in his great success, A LUCKY STAR

GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat & Feb. 22 at 2:15. "As lovable as Rip Van Winkle."—Telegram. OTIS SKINNER in Your Humble Servant By Booth Tarkington & H. L. Wilson.

CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Sat. & Feb. 22 at 2:15. "As tender as Little Lord Fauntleroy, and 3 times as funny." FRANCIS WILSON THE BACHELOR'S BABY.

KNICKERBOCKER B'way, 38 St. Evs. at 8. Mats. Sat. & Feb. 22, 2. THE DOLLAR PRINCESS SEATS ON SALE TO APRIL 21, including Washington's Birthday Mat.

CHARLES DILLINGHAM'S GLOBE B'way & 46th Ev. 8:15. Mat. Wed., Sat. & Feb. 22, 2:15 | Montgomery and Stone in THE OLD TOWN.

BURTON HOLMES "Norway" TO-DAY at 3. Also TO-MORROW & WED. LYCEUM THEATRE.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE. 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Feb. 22 at 2:15. | Henry W. Savage offers MADAME X Supreme Drama of Tears and Thrills. "Storm of Hysterical Applause."—Globe.

NEW YORK B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Feb. 22d. MAX ROGERS and MAUDE RAYMOND in the new Musical Play The Young Turk. 3 BIG SENSATIONS | TOOTS PAKA and THE HAWAIIANS, THE "HULA HULA," THE PARISIAN GLIDE.

LIBERTY W. 42d St. Ev. 8. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Feb. 22d, 2. "Don't miss it at any cost."—Eve. Sun. The Fantastical Musical Comedy THE ARCADIANS WITH ITS WONDERFUL CAST OF 100

GAIETY B'WAY & 46th ST. EVS. 8:15. MAT. WED. & SAT. 2:15. THE FORTUNE HUNTER WITH JOHN BARRYMORE

JOE WEBER'S B'way & 29th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Extra Matinee Washington's Birthday. IT'S NAUGHTY, BUT IT'S FUNNY. Where There's a Way French Farce

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Wed. Mat. 50c. to $1.50. GREATEST COMEDY HIT IN 20 YEARS. SEVEN DAYS

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Evs. 8 sharp. Mats. Wed & Sat. 2. SOTHERN MARLOWE THIS WEEK....... Taming of the Shrew. Special Mat. Wed., Romeo and Juliet. Popular Prices, Good Res'v'd Seats 50c.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat., Feb. 22. "A play that sends 'Raffles' back to the infant class."—Leslie's Weekly. H. B. WARNER IN ALIAS JIMMY VALENTINE

COLONIAL Daily Mat. 25c. | Mrs. Patrick Campbell, Marshall P. Wilder, The Oympiers, others.

ALHAMBRA Daily Mat. 25c. | Emmett Corrigan & Co., Nat Wills, Willard Simms & Co. School Boys & Girls.

BRONX 149th St. 3d Av. Daily Mat. 25c. | George Beban & Co., Jack Wilson & Co., Kalmar & Brown, Raymond & Caverly, others.

PLAZA 59th St. Mad. Av. | Daily Mat. 25c. Evs. 25c, 50c, 75c. Alexander Carr & Co., McMahon & Chappelle, The Girl in the Balloon, and Others.

AMERICAN W. 42d St. Daily Mat. 25c | L'Amour de l'Apache, R. A. Roberts, 4 Mortons, Paris Flood Disaster Views, Others.

SPRINGER'S GRAND OPERA HOUSE THE MERRY WIDOW

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. | To-night, Tues., Wed. & Thurs. Evs. 8:15, last times the comic opera success, "Die Foerster Christ'l"; Fri. & Sat. Evs., "Der Bettelstudent."

HAMMERSTEIN'S GERTRUDE HOFFMANN AND TEN NEW BIG ACTS.

COLUMBIA. B'way & 47th | BURLESQUE. Evs. 25c. to $1. Daily Mats. 15c. to 50c. Smoking Permitted.

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The Pictorial Section accompanying next Sunday's *New York Times* (February 20) will contain a graphic picture showing the chief characters in legislative scandal at Albany, illustrations representing scenes at Oberammergau in connection with the Passion Play, photographs of famous English society beauties, a page of portraits of well-known New York society women, numerous illustrations of Mr. Roosevelt's visit to King Dandi-Cwa and some beautiful representations of leading opera singers in their homes.

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